

CAMBRIDGE

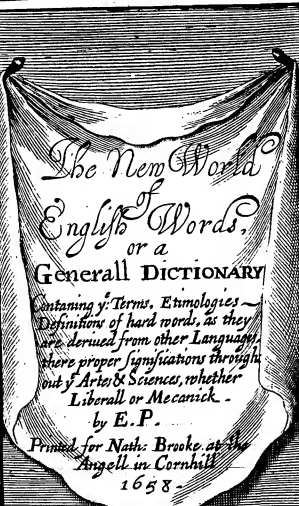
OXFORD



SPENSER



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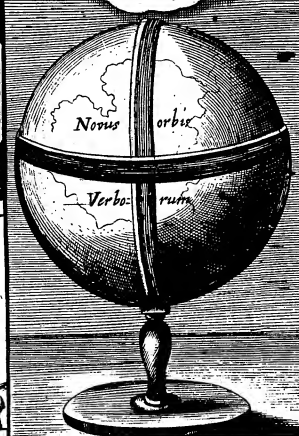
CAMDEN



LAMBARD



SELDEN



SPELMAN



A Scholer of Cambridge

A Scholer of Oxford

Jonathan Swift THE *his book* # 115
NEW WORLD
OF
ENGLISH WORDS:
Or, a General
DICTIONARY:

Containing the Interpretations of such hard words as are derived from other Languages; whether Hebrew, Arabick, Syriack, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, British, Dutch, Saxon, &c. their Etymologies and perfect Definitions:

Together with

All those Terms that relate to the Arts and Sciences; whether Theologie, Philosophy, Logick, Rhetorick, Grammer, Ethicks, Law, Natural History, Magick, Physick, Chirurgery, Anatomy, Chymistry, Botanicks, Mathematicks, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Astrology, Chiromancy, Physiognomy, Navigation, Fortification, Dialling, Surveying, Musick, Perspective, Architecture, Heraldry, Curiosities, Mechanicks, Staticks, Merchandize, Jewelling, Painting, Graving, Husbandry, Horsemanship, Hawking, Hunting, Fishing, &c.

To which are added

The significations of Proper Names, Mythology, and Poetical Fictions, Historical Relations, Geographical Descriptions of most Countries and Cities of the World; especially of these three Nations wherein their chiefest Antiquities, Battles, and other most Memorable Passages are mentioned; as also all other Subjects that are useful, and appertain to our English Language.

A Work very necessary for Strangers, as well as our own Countrymen, for all Persons that would rightly understand what they discourse, write, or read.

Jonathan Swift Collected and published by E. P. Brooke Xth of 26

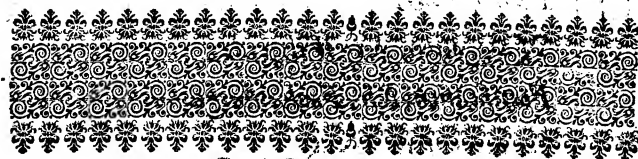
For the greater honour of those Learned Gentlemen and Artists that have been assistant in the most Practical Sciences, their Names are affixed in the next Page.

Dedit Deus bis quoque finem. Virgil.

London, Printed by E. Tylor, for Nath. Brooke at the Sign of the Angel in Cornhill, 1658.

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The names of those learned Gentlemen and
 Artists, as also of those Arts and Sciences,
 to which they contributed their
 assistance.

*A*ntiquity's, *Elias Ashmole, Esq.*
Law Terms, Mr. Herne.

Magick, Mr. Turner.

Physick, Dr. Sparks.

Chirurgery and } *Mr. Ed. Molins.*
Anatomy, } *Mr. Will. Molins.*

Chimistry, Dr. Curren.

Herbary or } *Mr. Morgan.*
Botanicks, } *Mr. Coles.*

Mathematicks, Mr. Moore.

Geometry, Dr. Wybard.

Astrology, } *Mr. Lilly.*
 } *Mr. Booker.*

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Chyromancy, }
Physiogmony, } Mr. Sanders.

Navigation, Mr. Wilsford.

Fortification, Mr. Faulconberge.

The names of the Ma-
thematical instru- }
ments. } Mr. Greatorex.

Surveying, }
Mr. Eyre }
Mr. Bla grave. }

Musick, Dr. Coleman.

Architecture, Mr. Ed. Carter.

Perspective, Mr. W. Carter.

Heraldry, }
Mr. Knight- }
Mr. Nowel: }
T. Rawlins, Esq. }

Fewelling, Mr. Giffard.

Painting, }
Mr. Walker. }
Mr. Hales. }

Graving, Mr. Fathorn.

Husbandry, Mr. Austen.

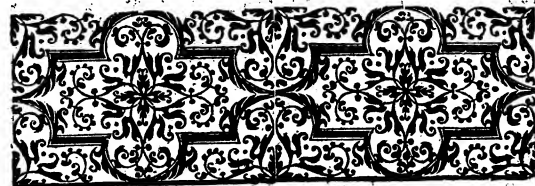
Cookery, Mr. May.

Horsmanship, Mr. Green.

Hawking }
and }
Mr. Gardener. }

Hunting, }

Fishing, Mr. Taverner.



TO THE
MOST ILLUSTRIOUS,
AND
IMPARTIAL SISTERS,
THE TWO
UNIVERSITIES.

Most Equal Sisters,



Ever did any Volume raise it selfe to that height of reputation, at once to purchase every Reader for a friend or favourite: it is a known truth, and not to be denied that our Language hath in these later Ages been advanced to the admiration, if not the emulation, of other Nations, and whatsoever unnatural reproaches have been stuck upon her beauties by the perulancy of Criticks, hath strangely, but chiefly, proceeded from the unworthy attempts of those that have obruded on this Age their transcriptions of Indexes, rather then Dictionaries, as if our Language were narrower then the rest of the Worlds, or to be confined to their short-hand Epitomes: A high miscarriage through which the learned and unlearned have most unhappily suffered; certainly the Regalia of our Language could not have been worse injured then by being vitiated and corrupted by such spurious and imperfect Editions: for

if the Grandeur of such an undertaking be rightly considered, no ordinary industry will be required, next the consulting with the Monuments of ancient Records and Manuscripts derived to us from reverend Authours, there will be occasion to peruse the Works of our ancient Poets, as *Geffry Chaucer* the greatest in his time, for the honour of our Nation; as also some of our more Modern Poets, as *Spencer Sidney, Drayton, Daniel*, with our Reformers of the Scene, *Johnson, Shakespear, Beaumont, and Fletcher*, and among the renowned Antiquaries, *Cambden, Lambard, Spelman, Selden*, and divers others: There will also be exacted from him that undertakes a task of this nature, a necessary knowledge of the Languages in which he is certain to encounter with a multitude of Criticisms, nor must he be wanting in his strictest search of most Dictionaries, that he may be able to distinguish the terms, several derivations, differences, definitions, interpretations, proper significations of the words of our Tongue, how borrowed, how mixed with others, how with its own. Lastly, forraign Authours are to be made use of, and amongst them, the Germans are reputed most expert in the Mechanical Arts.

Thus, ever Honoured Sisters, you are not unacquainted what Siftings, Anvelings, Traversings, there ought to be of Authours, so that he that undertakes this Enterprize should first seriously perpend what difficulties he is to passe through, how dangerous it is for him to faile in such a Design, what a weight of disparagement he is likely to sink under: a Volume of this nature being of no lesse concernment, then not onely to informe young men in their deficiencies of the right knowledge of words, either for writing or discourse, but also to establish those of riper years in their pruden- tials as an universally through-pact Dictionary, and may serve for an Interpreter or Arbitrer of their Studies and humane Transactions; so that a work thus rightly constituted may be said in some kind, to approach near to a Divine Skill, and that the rather as it doth in it selfe contain all those Ideas that concern the Speech or Pen, such as are usefull to drive on and inforce with full vigour and strength, the affaires of mankind.

Illustrious Sisters, if we look upon the exemplary encouragements

ments of some of our Laureate Worthies, whose noble spirits have not suffered the ashes of Antiquity to be raked out of her sacred Urnes, as at this time the admired Workes of Mr. *Dodsworth* and of Mr. *Dugdale* have informed the World. Some of these Heroick Persons out of a farther zeal to preserve our Language from the barbarismes and ruinous deformities of the times, to present her in her native glories, from their own more practical and experient insights in some of the Arts and Sciences, have contributed in what they were more particularly excellent, to the building up of this Volume; Their names I have affixed to their own learned indeavours, not onely as I my self acknowledge their opportune and incomparable assistances, but that the Bookseller so much obliged to them for so unusual a curtesie, might expresse his humblest renders of gratitude; as also that you, most Noble Sisters, would be pleased to take notice of this your learned Retinue: and that there are Benefactours still surviving to celebrate your flourishing felicities.

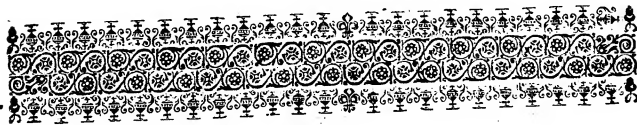
I am not ignorant, that though I am thus fortified with the pregnant aid of those exquisite Persons, to which my own inferior, though studious indeavours are joyned, that I shall nevertheless fall short of answering the curiosities of some critical expectations. Mr. *Minsbaw* that spent his life and estate in scrutinizing into Languages, still remains obnoxious to the misconstructions of many. But let such invading censurers well consider the infinity of mechanical words, how every Art hath its peculiar Terms, and then if they are in their right wits, it will seem almost impossible to them, for one man though a healthful person that hath spent the best part of the leisure of his life, to erect such a Pyramid, more especially if those difficulties are rightly pondered that are to be waded through; the conduct of coists in that continued converse that must be had with Artists, besides the great labour, with which the most generous Forainers that have gone about to manage such happy designs, have been wasted and tired out; these considerations being ingeniously weighed by the wiser sort of men, I hope the learned & charitable Critick will intertain a favourable approbation of these labours, as he cannot find me wanting, at least of a more than ordinary industry to compleat this Work, both in examining and right digestion

gestion of my own papers, as also for that tender care that hath been had of those happy contributions I received from others. Most Reverenced Sisters, my greatest ambition is your affectionate esteem, which having but obtained, I shall ever strive to employ the best strength of my life and studies in your service; in the mean space I question not but I have already done my Country so much good service as to have stript away those obsolete terms that have defaced our language, nor degrading too much from its primitive integrity, nor declining what with judgement I might insert.

To conclude, I have illustrated and refined it, instated it in its proper majesty, rendered it admirably useful for all persons on all occasions, worthy of the greatest masteries of Rhetoricians and the tongues of our Vernaculous Oratours: with a no lesse honourable submission have I prostrated these my Indeavours at your Learned Feet.

EDW. PHILLIPS.

To



To the truly Noble, and Perfect Lover and
Incourager of Arts and Sciences, Sir
WILLIAM PASTON
Knight and Baronet.

SIR,



I hath not been the least of my care, that this present Work might be as happy in the fortune of its address, as in the publickness of its design, which is the General advancement of Learning and Arts; nor could it have been more advantagiously fortified against the various and uncertain suffrages of the World, then by being adopted into the Patronage of such a Person, whose accomplishment in the Arts and Ingeniuties renders him capable to judge of what is written well or amisse in any of them; and that this attribute doth belong properly to your self, is evident to the World by more then a few instances. Your admirable skill in Physick manifested in your frequent Cures of the most desperate Diseases, and those happy receipts you have consecrated to the benefit of mankind; Your exquisite knowledge in Husbandry and Horsemanship; Your deep insight into the Mathematicks, and the more delicate sort of the Mechanicks, as appears by your excellent choice of Jewels, and your rare fancy and invention in Carvings, Turning, Paintings, and Annealings, in which the very Artists you have employed have submitted to your politer judgement; Your diligent search into the greatest curiosities of Nature; wherein how much you have exceeded all others of our Nation that have been famous in their Collections, your Musæum abounding with an infinite variety of the most choice and admired Rarities, can sufficiently testifie: And indeed, What qualities lesse noble then these I have mentioned, could Spring from the vertuous inclinations of your youth, which for many years was spent in useful travels (not so much to see fashions, as to learn experience, and the true knowledge of men and manners) of which the Learned Mr. Greaves makes an honourable mention in his Survey of the Pyramids of Egypt? These vertues, together with the enlargedness of your mind in making your House the Center of Hospitality to Strangers and Ingenuous Persons, are no lesse a true mark of the Nobleness of your Family, then the Supporters of your Armes, a bearing which is very rare, and onely peculiar to the most ancient Houses.

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Upon

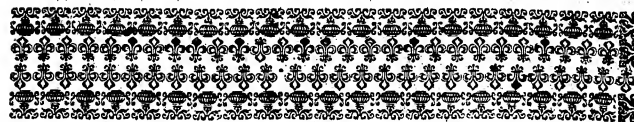
Upon this foundation it is that I build my confidence; but to me a person little meriting in my self the honour of your acceptance, my propitious Stars have been assistant on this occasion, and have so brought it about, that not I, but two Famous Universities and the greatest Artists of our time, should throw this Work at your feet, and in so doing they have obliged me by a favour which nothing can equal but the Honour of your receiving it from them by my hands. If what is here more particularly contained of the more Noble Mechanick Arts, come not up to that height as to satisfy the curiosity of your excellent judgement in them, yet thus much our Volume may without arrogance pretend to, That there is here a fairer way begun then ever, for the promoting of that most useful part of Learning; especially since it could not intend that alone, but takes in all the other parts beside: which all together with one consent, like the needle tending towards the North, present themselves to wait upon, you, who have so great an influence upon them, erecting a Monument to your fame, great as the glory I aspire to in styling my self,

Sir,

Your most humble, and most
devoted servant,

EDW. PHILLIPS.

To



To the truly Noble and Accomplisht Gentlemen,
Sir ROBERT BOLLES of Scampton,
in the County of Lincoln, Baronet,

AND

EDWARD HUSSY of Cathorp, in the
County of Lincoln, Esquire.



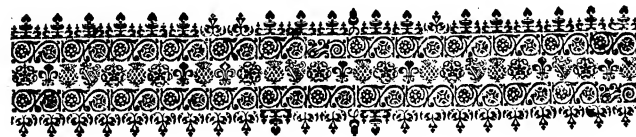
At such a time chiefly it is, Most Honoured Sirs, that a Nation may be truly said to flourish, when those that are the most considerable in fortunes and outward splendour, are also the most conspicuous for Learning and inward Worth; nor can the greatest Sciences and most noble Qualities be lookt upon by any with so true an esteem and value, as by those who have themselves attained the highest perfection in them: and among the rest whom such qualifications make to be reputed the Ornament of the Age, it had been impossible that the World should be unacquainted with two such Eminent Persons as your selves; who, being as inseparable in friendship and alliance as in the affinity of your vertues, could not, without injury to so happy an union, have been separated in this address. Though decency will not permit me to speak over-high of this Work wherewith I here present you; yet this I may say, That Fame hath usher'd it into the World, with the attest of so many Worthy hands, that never yet in English any Piece came forth with happier Auspices; to which there could have been nothing wanting to Crown its fortune absolutely, but your most equal receptions, for which it is prepared, with this return of gratitude, That besides all those other Arts and Sciences, of which both of you are equal favourers and promoters, you will also have the satisfaction to finde a considerable account of those accomplishments which are more especially agreeable to each of your peculiar fancies; namely, of that Divine and Seraphic quality (which first brought order and civility into the World, which mollifies the most barbarous and savage natures, and calmes the unruly passions of the soul) of which one of you is so great a favourer, and so absolute a Master in it, that your whole Retinue following your example, are able

able performers in Musick, and may as truly be called your Quire as your Family; As also (which chiefly delights the other of you) that most manly and generous Exercise of Hunting, the Sport of greatest Kings and Princes in all Ages, by which the youth of all Warlike Nations have been alwayes spurred on to martial Discipline, and the achievement of the most Heroick actions: Having therefore so great a veneration to whatsoever is excellent and worthy of highest praise, I could not omit to celebrate with my utmost indeavours, the owners of such perfections; nor could any consideration have more absolutely charmed unto your service, the

Humble admirer of your Vertues

Edw. Phillips.

THE



THE
P R E F A C E,

By way of Introduction to the Right Knowledge of our Language.

THe very Summe and Comprehension of all Learning in General, is chiefly reducible into these two grand Heads, *Words* and *Things*; and though the latter of these two be, by all men, not without just cause, acknowledged the more solid and substantial part of Learning; yet since, on the other side, it cannot be denied but that without *Language* (which is as it were the *vehiculum* or conveyancer of all good Arts) *things* cannot well be expressed or published to the World, it must be necessarily granted, that the one is little lesse necessary, and an inseparable concomitant of the other; for let a Subject be never so grave, never so useful, carrying in it never so clear and perfect a demonstration, yet if it be not pertinently worded, and urged with a certain power and efficacy to the understanding, but in a forced, tumultuous, or disjoyned phrase, it will either not be understood, or so slightly and with such indifference regarded, that it will come short of working that effect which it promised to it self. And it is a thing mainly observable, that all those ancient Authours that have written the best things, have left them to posterity in the purest and most genuine Language. Among the *Greeks*, who have better deserved of the World for the excellency of their Works, than *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*? Who among the *Latins* have been more famous than *Livie*, *Cicero*, *Salust*? nor have all these been lesse admired for the propriety and elegance of their stile, than for the nobleness of the things they delivered; neither have there been wanting of our own Nation, especially in these later Ages, those, who are not only justly esteemed to stand in competition with the best of the Ancients for the verity and soundness of their matter, but, have also refin'd our Language to that height, that, for elegance, for fluency, and happiness of expression, I am perswaded it gives

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not place to any Modern Language, spoken in *Europe*; scarcely to the Latin and Greek themselves. Now as for that subtle distinction used by some, between a Language and a Speech, I look upon it rather as an over-curious nicety, than any consideration of serious weight or moment; nor can I be induced to believe otherwise but, That whatever kind of fermocination is generally used in any Country, may very properly be termed a Language; for if the commixture of a Language esteemed the most ancient, with that of a bordering or invading Nation cause it to degenerate into a Speech, even the Latin Tongue will hardly be exempted from that denomination, since it is no hard matter to prove that even that also descended from a Language yet more ancient than it self; forasmuch as that Latin which was spoken immediately after the expulsion of the *Roman* Kings, when the League was made between *Rome* and *Carthage*, was so altered in the time of *Polybius*, which was 350 years after, that it was hardly to be understood; and from the time of *Romulus* we must needs think it suffered a far greater change: yet it was so far from being thought corrupted by this alteration, that it was judged not to have come to its *απην*, or flourishing height of elegance, until the Age wherein *Cicero* lived. And if the change which is introduced by time, not onely not deprave, but, refine a Language, much more will the alteration that is made by the intersperion of forraign words, especially coming from the more southerly and civil Climates, conduce to the sweetening and smoothing of those harsh and rough accents which are peculiar to the most northerly Countries. And besides, to find out the original and most unchanged Languages, we must have recourse as far backward as the confusion of *Babel*, which was the first nativity of Tongues; and so make a vain search for things which perhaps are now here now extant.

True it is indeed, that *Scaliger* reckons up about 11 several Tongues (others 14) spoken in *Europe*, which have no affinity or intermixture one with another; the chief whereof, not to mention the Greek and Latin, which are now no native but acquired Languages, are the Teutonick or Dutch, the Slavonian, the Cantabrian, the old Britiish or Celtick; these are commonly called Mother Tongues, and those which are any way compounded of any of these Mother Tongues, or derived from them, some think fit to call Dialects, although notwithstanding this composition or derivation, such a vast distance may be seen between them, as renders them unintelligible to each other; whereas indeed a Dialect is but the self same Language, spoken in several Provinces of the same Nation, with some small difference; as the pronouncing of a vowel either broader or finer, or some little variation of a word or syllable; in such a manner the people of *Somersetshire* speak differently from those of *Middsex*, yet both may very well be understood of each other; and so the people of *Florence* from those of *Rome*: No otherwise in the Greek Language did the *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Attick*, *Eolick*, Dialects differ from one another.

But, not to insist any longer upon so nice a point, my intention is, as an Introduction to the particular scope and design of this Book, to speak something in general of the Original of our English Tongue, of the basis or foundation of it, of the reason of its several changes,

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changes, and how far it participates of other Languages, and of the peculiar Idiome or propriety thereof.

That, what was originally spoken in this Nation, was the ancient Britiish Language, needs not to be doubted, nor is it improbable what some affirm, that it was very near, if not altogether the same with, the *Gallick*, or *Celtick*, since both these people were by the ancient Greeks called by one common name, *Celta*; besides, if we consider the solid arguments of *Persegan*, and those that have writ most judiciously, concerning the Original of the *Brittains*, nothing seems to me more consonant to truth, then that the *Brittains* anciently descended from the *Gauls*, and that *Brutus* rather a *Gallick*, then a *Trojan* Prince, changed the name of *Albion* into that of *Brittain*: but certain it is that of this ancient *Brittish*, there remains scarcely any track, or footstep in the language spoken at this day in the main part of *England*, but hath remained intire from the *Saxon* Conquest to this very time in that part, which is commonly called *Cambro-Brittania*, or *Wales*, to which (being a mountainous Countrey, and strong for defence, and which onely of all the rest of the Island was left unconquered by the *Saxons*) a great number of the Native inhabitants betook themselves by flight, preserving both their ancient race and speech, which from the Countrey *Wales*, is now called *Welsh*. In the same manner the *Cantabrian*, or ancient tongue of *Spain*, notwithstanding the frequent invasions of that Countrey by the *Carthaginians*, *Moors*, *Romans* and *Vandals*, is yet preserved in *Biscay*, *Guipuscoa* and *Navarr*; and in the Mountains of *Granata*, called *Alpuxarras* the *Arabick* is still retained, together with the off-spring of the *Moors*, that in times past possessed the greatest part of *Spain*; as also in *Armorica*, or *Brittany* in *France*, the old *Gallick* is spoken at this day, which very near resembling the *Welsh*, is a great argument of the ancient affinity of these two tongues.

From this so total a subversion of the *Brittish* Empire by the *English-Saxons*, followed as total a subversion of the *Brittish* language, and even of the very name of *Brittain* (which from the ancient habitation of the *Saxons* near the *Baltick* Sea, was named *Anglia*, or *England*) a thing which was neither effected by the *Roman* nor the *Norman* Conquest, for neither the Provincial Latin could extinguish the Native *Brittish*, nor the *French* brought in by *King Williams* followers, the *Saxon* which was then in use, for it is observable that where the Conquerours over-power the former inhabitants in multitude, their language also by little and little prevails over that of the Countrey, otherwise it waits and spends it self till it be in a manner utterly lost, like a small quantity of water thrown upon a heap of sand. Since therefore these *Saxons* were a people of *Germany*, and their speech very little, if at all differing from the rest of the *Germans*, it is hence evident that our language derives its Original from the *Dutch* or *Teutonick*, which seems to be of greater Antiquity then any other language now spoken in *Europe*, and to have continued the same without any considerable alteration, and in the same Countrey where it was first planted, through a long tract of many ages; for, not to urge the opinion of *Goropius Becanus*, who affirmeth it to have been the first language of the world, and spoken by *Adam* in *Paradise*; it is certainly the common consent of most *Authentick* Writers, that the *Dutch* tongue
still

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still in use, and possessing a large compass of ground, is no lesse ancient then the very first coming in of the *Teutones* into *Germany*, under the conduct of *Tuisco*, which is no wonder, if we consider that the *Teutones*, or *Germauns*, being the very first people that ever inhabited *Germany*, have continued in the possession of it to this very day uncorrupted, unsubjected and (as their language, so themselves) unmixed with any forraigne Nation. Nor is the large extent of this language lesse considerable, for as much as it is spoken throughout all *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Swethland*, *Belgia*, the Island of *Thule*, now called *Iceland*, and divers of the Northern Isles, besides those places into which it hath spread it self by conquest, as into *Gallia* by the *Francks*, and by the *Saxons* into this Island, where it yet remaineth in a very great measure.

And though our English tongue hath of late ages intainted so great a number of forraign words, that every age it seemeth to swerve more and more from what it was originally; yet if we compare it diligently with the Dutch, we shall soon finde that almost all the chief material words, and those which are oftneft used in the most familiar, and vulgar discourse, are all, either meer Dutch, or palpably derived from the Dutch. For example, the most primitive and uncompounded words, appellatives, the names of natural things, animals, vegetals, as *Earth*, *Heaven*, *Winde*, *Oak*, *Man*, *Bird*, *Stone*, &c. words that imply a relation, as *Father*, *Brother*, *Son*, *Daughter*; Pronouns, and Monosyllable Verbs, as *Mine*, *Thine*, *This*, *What*, *Love*, *Give*, besides all our numerals, particles, conjunctions, and the like.

Concerning these words it is very remarkable, that most of them consisting but of one syllable; nevertheless, the things that are understood by them are as significantly express'd, as the same things in other tongues are by words of two, or more syllables; as the word *Good* is as proper as either *ἄγαθόν* in Greek, or *Bonus* in Latin, a matter of no small advantage: for if that sentence be judged most praise-worthy that containeth most matter in fewest words, why may we not commend that word, which consisting of fewest syllables, is yet of as great force as if it had more. No lesse considerable is the proper, and most pertinent signification of some words which are produced by the coalition, or clapping together of two of these monosyllables into one, as the word *Wisdom*, which is compounded of these two words, *Wise*, i. e. Grave, Sage, Prudent, and the old Saxon word *Dome*, i. e. judgement; or sentence, since wisdom may most properly be said to be the result of a Grave, and solid judgement.

By this that hath been said it is evident, that the Saxon, or German tongue is the ground-work upon which our language is founded, the mighty stream of forraigne words that hath since *Chaucers* time broke in upon it, having not yet wash't away the root: onely it lies somewhat obscur'd, and overshadow'd like a Rock, or Fountain overgrown with bushes.

Whether this innovation of words deprave, or enrich our English tongue is a consideration that admits of various censures; according to the different fancies of men. Certainly as by an invasion of strangers, many of the old inhabitants must needs be either slain, or

The Preface

forced to fly the Land; so it happens in the introducing of strange words, the old ones in whose room they come must needs in time be forgotten, and grow obsolete; sometimes indeed, as Mr. *Cambden* observes, there is a peculiar significancy in some of the old Saxon words, as in stead of fertility they had wont to say *Eordswela*, which is as much as the wealth, or riches of the earth, yet let us not bewail the losse of them for this, for we shall finde divers Latin words, whose Etymology is as remarkable, and founded upon, as much reason, as in the word *intricate*, which (coming from *Trica* i. e. those small threads about Chickens legs, that are an encumbrance to them in their going) signifieth entangled; and it is worth the taking notice, that although divers Latin words cannot be explained, but by a Periphrasis, as *Insinnuation* is a winding ones self in by little and little, yet there are others, both French and Latin, that are match't with Native words equally significant, equally in use among us, as with the French *Denie*, we parallel our *gainstay*, with the Latin *resist* our *withstand*, with *Interior*, *inward*, and many more of this nature: So that by this means these forrainers instead of detracting ought from our tongue, add copiousnesse and variety to it, now whether they add, or take from the ornament of it, it is rather to be refer'd to sense and fancy, then to be disputed by arguments. That they come for the most part from a language, as civil as the Nation wherein it was first spoken, I suppose is without controversy, and being of a soft and even sound, nothing favouring of harshnesse, or barbarisme, they must needs mollifie the tongue with which they incorporate, and to which, though of a different nature, they are made fit and adapted by long use; in fine, let a man compare the best English, now written, with that which was written three, or four ages ago, and if he be not a doater upon antiquity, he will judge ours much more smooth, and gratefull to the ear: for my part that which some attribute to *Spencer* as his greatest praise, namely his frequent use of obsolete expressions, I account the greatest blemish to his Poem, otherwise most excellent, it being an equal vice to adhere obstinately to old words, as fondly to affect new ones.

But not to dwell any longer upon their Apology, I shall now for the clearer Method proceed to the division of them, there are not many Nations in *Europe*, some of whose words we have not made bold with, as all of us together have borrowed from the ancients in great abundance, some we take from the Italians, as *Abase*, *Above*, *Abbord*, *Balustrade*, *Balcone*, some from the Spanish, as *Abandon*, *Envelope*, *Dismembogue*, *Chapin*; many from the French, as *Desire*, *Deny*, *Command*, *Embellish*, *Embossment*; among the ancient languages we have from the Greek not a few, as those that end in *μα*, with us end in *m*, as *ἐπίγραμμα* *Epigram*, *ἐνθύμημα* *Euthymem*, those in *ω* with us in *i*, as *ἐπιθετη* *Epithet*, those in *ος*, with us end in *er*, as *ἄστρολογία* *Astrologer*, those in *ωνος* with us in *ast*, as *παραφράσις* *Paraphrast*, those in *ισ* in *ist*, *γυμνασιον* *Gymnosophist*, those in *ικ* in *ick*, as *Δραματικη*, those in *ισ* in *isk*, as *Βασιλικη*, those in *ατος*, or *αφ* in *aph*, as *Χιρογραφ* *Paragraph*, those in *αρχα* in *arch*, as *Μοναρχ*, those in *ω*, in *y*, or *ie*, as *Φιλοσοφια*, *Ρησodie*, those in *ισμ*, or *ισμα* in *ism*, as *συλλαβισμ*,

gism, Sophisms; also their verbs in *κλω*, with us end in *ize*, as *καυσιλω* *Cauterizes*, in imitation, of which some, out of a pretty Capricchio, have given common words the same termination, as *emfranchize, spiritualize, wantonize*. The next thing to be observed of Greek words is their manner of composition, they are either compounded of these following prepositions, as (1) *ἀνω*, correspondent to the Latin *Re*, which in composition signifieth *again*, as *Anaphora reducio*, or a bringing back again, 2 *ἄνω*, which, compounded with another word, implies an opposition, as *Antiperistasis*, an opposing of any quality against its contrary, 3 *ἄνω*, both *ways*, or *about*, as *Amphibious*, i. e. living upon either element, land, or water, 4 *ἄνω*, which in composition signifies a contrariety, as from *ἀνωψις*, a hiding, *Apocalypsis*, a revealing, 5 *δις*, implies a *dilating*, or a dividing, as *Diarsesis*, a dividing of one syllable into two, 6 *κατω*, answering in composition to the Latin *De* as *Cataphora*, a carrying downward, 7 *ἐπι*, *in*, or *upon*, as *Epitaph*, an inscription upon any ones Tombe, 8 *ἐξ*, or *ἔξ*, *out*, as *Egypte*, a thing taken out of another Copy, 9 *εἰς*, *in*, or *inward*, as *Engastrimyth*, one that speaks inwardly, 10 *μετα*, which implies a changing, as *Metamorphosis*, a changing of shapes, 11 *μετα*, which implies a comparison, as *Parabola*, a story brought for a similitude, 12 *περι*, *about*, as *Periphrasie*, a carrying about, 13 *προ*, *before*, as *Prodromus*, a fore-runner, 14 *προς*, *to*, or *toward*, as *Prosthefis*, an adding unto, 15 *υπο*, *under*, as *Hypogastrick*, the lowermost part of the belly, 16 *ὑπερ*, *above*, as *Hyperphysical*, that which is above nature. Or else of other words, as *πῶς*, *first*, *πῶς*, *many*, *ψευδ*, *false*, and the privative *α*, for example, *Prototype*, an Original, or first Copy, *Polygon*, a figure that hath many angles, or corners; *Pseudomartyr*, a false witnesse, or counterfeit Martyr; *Atrophy*, a want of the nutritive faculty, these are the most material, and all that are in use in our tongue.

But for the Latin words they will require a larger account to be given of them; these are the main body of our Army of forraigne words, these are so numerous that they may well be thought to equal, if not exceed the number of our ancient words; onely, here is the difference, That these are the more essential, those the more remote, and rather the superstructure then the foundation. Of these Latin words there are many (as also some of the French, and others before mentioned) that by long custome are so ingrafted, and naturaliz'd into our tongue, that now they are become free denizens, without any difference, or distinction between them and the Native words, and are familiarly understood by the common sort, and most unlearned of the people; as *nature, fortune, member, intend, inform, invent*, and the like, others there are which though frequently written, and used in common discourse by the politer sort, and enfranchized at least, if not naturalized, are not yet so very trite as to be understood by all, since divers ingenuous persons, addited to the reading of books, are nevertheless unacquainted with the Latin, and other forraign languages, and so are at a losse when they meet with unusual words, and some people if they spy but a hard word, are as much amazed as if they had met with a Hobgoblin, and these are they, more especially, the cognizance whereof is one part, though not the greatest, of this designe, but

but that there are in the book some words ordinary and trite enough, for I thought it better in such a case as this, rather to exceed then to be too sparing, since an exuberance is easilier cut off then a defect supplied; I had thought once to have omitted this branch of our following work, as having been performed by others before, and that not without some diligence, but I thought it not enough to have added many more things then were yet ever thought on, but also to have the quintessence of what ever was offer'd at before, in another cast and better method, that it might be a complete work, and not wanting in any thing that could be desired in a designe so usefull to the Nation; besides, that even of these sorts of words there were many wanting before, which were requisite to be inserted, many not so properly rendred as was convenient, divers cram'd in by the head and shoulders without any distinction, but as if they had been as good as the best; whereas in works of this nature men ought to fly all Pedantismes, and not rashly to use all words alike, that are met with in every English Writer, whether Authentick, or not, this is a bad example to the unadmonish't Reader, and might encourage him to suck in barbarismes as soon as Elegance, but by long experience out of a continued course of reading the best Authors, and conversation with the better sort of company to examine thoroughly what words are natural, and legitimate, and what spurious, and forc't; nor is it proper to quote an Authour for a word that long custome hath sufficiently authoriz'd, but either such as are grown out of use, or such as are used onely upon special occasions, or as terms of Art; and not upon the credit of every one neither, nor to quote any modern, or trivial Authour for words used by those more ancient, or of greater credit: I do not deny indeed, but that there are many words in this book (though fewer then in other books of this kinde) which I would not recommend to any for the purity, or reputation of them, but this I had not done, but to please all humours, knowing that such kinde of words are written, & that the undistinguishing sort of Readers would take it very ill if they were not explained, but withall I have set my mark upon them, that he that studies a natural and unaffected stile, may take notice of them to beware of them, either in discourse, or writing; and if any of them may have chanc't to have escap't the Obelisk (as such a thing may happen in spite of diligence) there can arise no other inconvenience from it, but an occasion to exercise the choice and judgement of the Reader, especially being forewarned, who if he have a fancie capable to judge of the harmony of words, and their musical cadence, cannot but discern when a word falls naturally from the Latin termination, when forc't and torn from it, as *Imbellick*, which might indeed come from *Imbellicus*, if any such word were, but how they can handsonely deduce it from *Imbellis*, is hard to resolve, if this be bad *imprescriptible* is worse, being derived, neither I nor any body else knows how, since *Prescriptus* is the nearest they can go: there are also worth the pains of avoiding certain kinde of Mule-words propagated of a Latin Sire, and a Greek Dam, such as *Acrologie, Anrigraphie*, and others *ejusdem farinae*; but I have also met with some forged, as I shrewdly suspect, by such as undertook to explain them; so monstrously barbarous, and insufferable, that they are not worthy to be mentioned,

ned, nor once thought on, yet that ye may guesse at *Hercules* by his foot, one of them I shall produce, which is *Suicide*, a word which I had rather should be derived from *Sus*, a Sow, then from the Pronoun *Sui*, unlesse there be some mystery in it; as if it were a Swinish part for a man to kill himself.

What cautions more to give for the avoiding of such grosse words as these I know not, onely this in general, To be ever conversant in the best Authours, as Sir *Philip Sidney*, Sir *Thomas More*, Sir *Water Rowleigh*, my Lord *Verulam*, Ben *Johnson*, happy as well in his prose as verse, and for his instructions in well writing excellent; nor is this present age utterly barren: not to mention our late Romances, which for stile are not quite to be rejected, neither are they void of delight and some elegancies, onely intermixed with a kinde of grave majesticall, and ferious folly.

Now for those words that are of a right stamp, and currant among us, that they may orderly be distinguished by their Terminations, and not be known at randome, meerly, and by chance; I shall shew exactly how they are formed from the Original Latin words, and reduce them into certain classes, or ranks, where note that the Characteristick of a word always consists in the end, or termination.

First, Our Adjectives are formed from the Latins, either by casting away the Final *us*, as from *Promptus* Prompt, from *Justus* Just, or changing *us* into *ed*, as *Infatuatus*, Infatuated, or into *ous*, as *Obvius* Obvious, sometimes into *an*, as *Plebeius*, Plebeian, or by changing *ilis* into *ile*, as from *Agilis* comes Agile, from *facilis* facile, *ax* into *acious*, as *efficax* efficacious, *bilis* into *ble*, as *tractabilis* tractable, *Docibilis* Docible; *alis* into *al*, as *Orientalis* Oriental; *ans*, or *ens*, into *ant*, or *ent*, as *constans* constant, *eloquens* eloquent, or into *our* as *inferior* inferiour, *rius* into *ry*, as *contrarius* contrary, *Transitorius* Transitory.

Secondly, Noun substantives derived from adjectives, participles, verbs, or otherwise; of which those that in Latine end in *tas*, with *us* end in *tie*, or *ty*, as *Imbecillitas*, Imbecillity, *Probabilitas*, Probability, *antia* into *ance*, or *ancy*, as *substantia* substance, *reluctantia* reluctancy, *antia* into *ence*, or *ency*, as *confidentia* confidence, *eminentia* eminencie, *ura* into *ure*, as *commissura* commisure; *udo* into *ude*, as *magnitudo* magnitude, or into *our*, as *Author* Authour, words ending in *tio*, of which there are a great number, have *n* added at the end, as *separatio* separation, *repletio* repletion, *instructio* instruction, *ambitio* ambition, sometimes *us*, or *um*, is taken away from the latter end, as *Conventus* a Convent, *Argumentum* an Argument, *Articulus* an Article, *Monstrum* a Monster; to one, or other of these terminations, almost all Nouns whatsoever be reduced.

Thirdly, For our Verbes, some there be that may most aptly, and with best ease be formed from the indicative mood, present tense of the active voice, as from *Informo* to Inform, and from *contendo* to contend, from *prescribo* to prescribe, from *contemno* to contemns, from *alludo* to allude: Some fall more kindly from the infinitive mood, as from *convincere* to convince, from *reducere* to reduce, because of the melting of the *e*. but there are other Verbes, such as from *Colligere* Collect, from *instruere* instruct, from *consultere* consult, from *inventire* invent, which cannot

not, without much constraint, be deduced either from the Indicative, or Infinitive mood, but seem much more probably, by their near resemblance, to be formable from the participle passive, as *Collectus*, *Instructus*, *Consultus*, *Inventus*. In like manner may all those Verbs that come from the first conjugation of the Latins (whereof a great multitude are of late years grown in use) be formed, as to *coacervate*, to *consummate*, to *aggravate*, &c. from *Coacervatus*, *Consummatus*, *Aggravatus*, rather then from the Infinitive, *coacervare*, *consummare*, *aggravare*, for as much as the final *t* seems to be the Characteristick letter; there are also sundry other Verbes that appear to have been most anciently received, and most inured to our language, which, belike, were had from the Latins at the second hand, we taking them from the French, as they from the Lat. as chiefly those that end in *y* or *ie*: for example, to *signifie*, to *glorifie*, to *mollifie*, which we borrow from the French, *signifier*, *glorifier*, *mollifier*, and they from the Latin, *significare*, *glorificare*, *mollificare*; besides, those both Verbes, and Nouns which we borrow from the French meerly, as to *refresh*, to *discourage*, to *discharge*, to *supply*, to *garnish*, to *refrain*, *despite*, *distresse*, *hostage*, *menace*, &c.

Fourthly, Concerning our Adverbs, there needs no more to be said but this, that whereas in Latin they most commonly end in *è*, or *èr*, we retain our old termination *ly*, as for *successivè*, we use *successively*, for *diligentèr*, *diligently*, these must be understood to be such onely as are derived from Noun Adjectives, for with the ordinary Adverbs of time, place; &c. our tongue meddles not. As for those in *is*; as *divinitis*, and in *im*, as *conserium*, *virutum*, &c. we cannot expresse them by one word, except *partim*, i. partly.

Fifthly, and lastly, there are a sort of words and expressions, which we take from the Latins, whole and intire without any diminution, or change, either in the same nature as *Cicero*, and some of the Latin writers do from the Greeks (as namely when they had not a significant word of their own, wherewith handfomely to expresse what they intended) or else when a word falls not naturally into our terminations as in the words *elogium*, and *encomium*: for the first indeed we say indifferently, either an *elogium*, or an *elogie*, but with *encomium* we do not yet make so bold as to say an *encomie*, and to render it in English would be too tedious a *circumlocution*. As to say, a speech made in praise of an other man, and therefore it is better to use the very word *encomium*; so *Privado* in Spanish, and *Inamorato* in Italian, retain their own terminations with a better grace then any change could bring them; *Privado* or *Inamorato*, not sounding so agreeably to the eare; also by a certain odd, and strange construction we oftentimes turn a Latin Verb, and sometimes a sentence into an English Noun, especially with the help of an Article, as to give a *bene discersit*, to sing *Lachrymæ*, such a one was charged with a *non est inventus*, and many more of this nature, very acceptable to such as delight to have their writings and discourses larded with old ends of Latin; this manner of expression comes somewhat near that Grammar rule, where a whole clause comes before, or follows a Verb, and many times denotes the beginning of some publick form of words, of this sort are the Latin names of divers Wits, consisting of a tedious sentence, which put me in minde of the Spaniard

whose long name made him to be taken for a great company of men together.

I shall conclude this discourse of our Latin-derived words, with the manner of their composition, as I did before, in my mention of the Greek words, and this I do that the Reader may not be puzzled at the missing of every compound word, so long as he knows of what words they are compounded; it is therefore to be noted that they differ not in their composition from the Original Latin words; being alwayes joyned with one of these following prepositions *a*, or *ab*, from, or away, as *Version* being a turning, *Aversion* is a turning from, *duſtion* a leading, *abduction* a leading away, *ad* to, wherein *d* is commonly changed into the same Letter, that the word to which it joyned begins with, as from *plication* being compounded with *ad*, ariseth *application* an applying, not *adplication*; *de* from, or of, as *detruncation* a cutting off, the rest are *e*, *ex*, *extra*, *in*, *dis*, *contra*, *ob*, *per*, *sub*, *supra* & *ultra*. Seldom it is that according to the manner of the Greeks, a Noun is joyned in composition with a Verb, or one Noun with another, onely the word *semi* is often used, which, in composition, implies as much as half, as *semicircular* being in the form of a half Circle.

This is as much as needs to be said of forraign words, in respect of their dependence upon our tongue, and their frequent use in speaking and writing; I might in the next place proceed to as ample an account of the words of Art, which I count the more curious part of the design, and that which was most wanting; but in regard that to do this handsomely, would require a particular discourse of the Arts, and the division of them, and because that a sufficient account of the book is given elsewhere, I shall passe them over briefly.

The words which we use in most Arts, are taken from one, or other of those languages above mentioned; in those which are commonly called the liberal Arts, we borrow a very considerable number from the Greek; in Rhetorick all the Tropes and Figures, as *Synecdoche*, *Ironie*, *Metonymie*, in Logick, *Enthymemo*, *Sorites*, and the word *Logick* it self; in Physick *Eupepsie*, *Dyscrasie*, and the names of most diseases; in Astronomie, *Antipodes*, *Periscians*, and the word *Astronomie* it self, and so in divers other Arts. In Astrology many from the *Arabicks*, as the names of the most conspicuous Starres in each constellation, viz. *Aldebaran*, *Alnath*, and some in Astronomy, as *Nadir*, *Almicantarats*. In sundry of the Mathematical Arts, and the politer sort of *Mechanicks*, we have many words from the *French* and *Italians*, as in Architecture, and Fortification, *Pilaster*, *Foliage*, *Cupulo*, *Parapet*, &c. all our Terms of Heraldry, we have chiefly from the *French*, as *Couchant*, *Saliant*, *Engrailed*; and as also in Jewelling, Inlaying, Painting, as *Carrot*, *Naif*, *Boscage*, *Affinage*, *Marquetry*, &c. but for the Handycrafts, and several of those, which are called *Artes Serviles*, they have their Terms peculiar onely to themselves, &c. such as are known to few but the several Professours, as the names of Tools and Instruments, belonging to all kinde of Manufactures, of which to the attaining but of one tenth part, the search of an age would scarce suffice, but very many of the chiefest are to be found in this book. Of this nature also are the Terms used by Sea-man; as *Abast*, *Afmoſt*, *Larboard*, to *spring a Leak*; by Hun-

ters and Forreſters; as *Lappiſe*, *Foreloin*, *Bloudyhand*, *Dogdraw*, &c. of both which last, there are likewise not a few.

The last consideration of words is our proper names, which have hitherto been wanting in *English*, and under these are comprehended both Mythology, History, and Geography, to which may be added the explanation of *Hebrew*, and *Saxon* names.

As for Orthography, it will not be requisite to say any more of it, then may conduce to the Readers direction in the finding out of words, which is that we many times use a single *e*, where the Latins use an *e*, or an *e*, as preparation for preparation, *Amebean* for *Amebean*; but if the *e*, or *e* be observed, it is not amisse; some use either indifferently; in the same manner *i* is oft used for *y*, as *Limphatick* for *Lymphatick*, *o* for *u*, as *secundine* for *secundine*.

Thus I have, in as brief a Method as I could devise, run through the whole Oeconomy of our forraign words, and have ranged them all into their several orders and distinctions; so that there is scarce any word, but may be reduced to one, or other of them, for I thought it in vain to publish to the world a *Dictionary* of hard Terms, if I did not withall lead men the way to the right use of it, that they might inform themselves distinctly, and not sit down contented with a confused notion of things. In this work, which, for the generality of it, must stand the bront of many a curious inquisition; both for the present, and future ages, I regard not my own fame equal to the renown and glory of the Nation, which cannot but be much advanced by such like indeavours, and as I am not conscious to my self to have been wanting in industry; so I shall be ready without any difficulty to acknowledge what ever oversight I may be fairly convinced of; Provided, I may scape such censures, as have any thing of the Pedant in them; nor shall I think it enough to have come off fairly here, without suddenly attempting other things of equal concernment with this present design, which I commend to the judgement of the learned, that the ingenuity of those that are inclined to learning, and the fortune of that intertainment, which the World shall think fit to give it.

Edward Phillips.

A Brief



A Brief and Familiar
ADVERTISEMENT
TO THE
READER.

Learned and Courteous Reader, continual experience confirms that as Science is first derived to us by notions, so it is made known to us by words: without our right knowledge of the later it is impossible for us but that in our discourse, writing, or reading, we must either be gravelled, or strangely to seek; and though the knowledge of a precedent sentence in the turning over of an Authour cannot be denied sometimes to be a more then ordinary help: yet without our more particular ingenuity, in respect of the various acceptance of words, there will be required a recourse to the Dictionary, as we cannot otherwise be advised or satisfied. Hence it hath proceeded a Maxim from the Learned, That he that is ignorant of words, shall never have his minde rightly instated to judge of things; so, true it is, That every mans judgement for the chusing of words ought like a finger in the Margent of a Book to point for the wisest election, more especially where Etymologies are not added, and Historical observations on antiquitated words are wanting.

Discreet Reader, not to insist on many particulars, I have endeavoured throughout this Work to be so far thy assistant, as that what others have omitted in all their former undertakings I have inserted, A large Poeticall, as also a Geographickall Dictionary, the later not onely for the most parts of the World, but also diligently reflecting and giving useful descriptions of the Antiquities of Cities, Towns, and other eminent Places of England, Scotland, and Ireland, so that for a small expence Strangers as well as our own Countrymen may travell in this Dictionary. To include all words, especially those that relate to the Mechanics, is an impossible task;

Indeed

Indeed as I have endeavour'd to wawe obsolete terms which some make it their businesse to pick up at any rate, so I hope I have not been wanting in useful words, but have so compleated this Volume, that he that hath but a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin, the English will quickly surrender it selfe to his interpretation. Some Critticks perhaps will expect the names of Authours in the traverse of this Worke to be often set down as single testimonies for the fantasticalnesse of their own words; such an undertaking I look upon as no lesse needlesse, then abusive and ridiculous.

Courteous Reader, I shall not trifle with such niceties and imper-tinencies as one of our late Writers hath done, taking notice of hard words promiscuously as they are scattered in English Bookes. To use his own words. In the Turkish History I met with Janizaries, Bashaes, Seraglios; in the French, in the Spanish, in the Roman, Histories, in which he likewise instances particulars. and so in other Subjects runnes on to what purpose I know not, wasting so much of his Readers time and patience, when he knowes those words to be in his Alphabet, which if persons are so learned as to finde out A, B, C, they may without his anticipating easly enforme themselves of.

To passe by such vanities, the Saxon words, as in referrence to our Lawes, cannot be accounted so obsolete as some would have them. For my own part, I have made it my businesse with my greatest care and diligence to consult with ancient Manuscripts; nor have I wanted in these scrutinizings the assistance of Grand Persons. As touching some of our late Modern Authorizers of words, The Vicount of St. Albans, Sir Kenelme Digby, Mr. Selden, Dr. Brown, and others, whatsoever Termes we have received from them, the Learned do acknowledge them to be good Bullion stamp'd and well minted, so that as they have past the censure of the present, they will command the test and honour of future Ages; and if we do but seriously consider how our Language is inrich'd from forreign words, brought home to our doores, from the Greek, Latin, French Orators and Poets, even from such a distance, we cannot but have more enlarged and proper respects to our own Native Lanrels; it is our happinesse that being a terror to other nations, we are now free from invaders that formerly alired our Language, otherwise our clothes should not be more varied then our Speech, as the tyranny of Strangers if it were possible would apparel our very thoughts. Certainly it is a higher prerogative for our Nations to have these forreign Languages as it were onely in the Landskip, that though we honour the smoothnesse of the French, the neatnesse of the Italian, the gravity of the Spaniard, yet still we remain so happy as to be our own Dictionary.

Not to dwell longer on this discourse, it is the expression of Mr. H. B. in his endeavours tending this way, That a Dictionary for the English Tongue, would require an Encyclopedie of knowledge, and the concurrence of many Learned heads. Such an Encyclopedy I present thee Reader with from the Muses, as it was delivered me from the forked top of their Parnassius; for I shall ever acknowledge

such peculiar aides as I received from severall Learned Persons, otherwise I can faithfully assert for the building up of this Volume, next to the use of grand Dictionaries, I have onely been beholding to the imperfect remaines of a Gentleman who long since begun this Work: First his sicknesse impeding, and then impartial death cutting him short of finishing his Design, the best Schollars that then perused his Labours, did with one voice render him this honour; That his Collections were choice, That he had taken up nothing but what was Authentick, and that the Learned themselves, in some respects, might be obliged to him for his Studies.

To conclude, Courteous Reader, this Volume which the so many years industry of my self and others hath brought to such a perfection, is for thine, and the general good, now at last, made publick; I wish thee all happinesse in thy necessary search and use of it. Farewel.

Courteous

THE
NEW WORLD
Of English Words.

Or, a General

Dictionary.

Containing the Terms, Etymologies, Definitions, and perfect Interpretations of the Proper significations of hard English words, throughout the Arts and Sciences, Liberal; and Mechanick, as also all other subjects, that are usefull, or appertain to the Language of our Nation.

Courteous Reader, faults are usual in the printing of Generall Tracts, but in Dictionaries and Works of this kind, I am truly sensible that, as they will seem more strange to thee, so they reflect more on the Authours credit; to purchase thy more favourable construction, I have collected an Alphabetical Index of the Capital Errata, which is placed at the end of the Book.

THE

A. A.

Aron, the son of Amram, and brother of Moses, he was the first High-Priest of the Jews, being chosen to that dignity by the budding of his Rod, the word signifies in Hebr. a Teacher, or Mountain of fortitude.

Aron, a great Emperour of the Saracens, who leading into Asia an Army of 300000. men, compelled Nicephorus the Greek Emperour, to make peace with him, on Ignominious, and dishonourable terms.

A. B.

Aba, a Tyrant of Hungaria, who being slain by his own subjects, and buried in the next Church, not long after was digged out of the earth again, where being found with his winding-sheet, and other cloathes uncorrupted, and unchanged, and all his wounds cured, he was honoured with a noble burial; and his bones translated to a Monastery, built by himself, and there interred.

† **Abaddon**, (Latin) a driving, or forcing away.

A. B.

Abaddon, an Hebrew word signifying a destroyer, and used in the New Testament for the Devil.

Abe, a Town of Phocis, a Province in Greece; which was not destroyed by Philip of Macedon, because the people were known never to have committed sacrilege.

Abea, a Town in the Bay of Messena, wherein was the most ancient Oracle of Apollo, burnt at length by the Army of Xerxes.

Abagas Can, King of the Tartars, he having recovered the Dominion of the Turks, and taken Parvana Governour of Turcia, because he betrayed it to the Soldan of Egypt, cut him in pieces, boyled him among his other viands, and eat him.

Abalis, an Isle in the German Ocean, in which it is reported, that there are Hills from which doth drop great store of Amber.

To **Abandon**, (Ital.) to forsake, also to resign one's self up wholly to any prevailing passion.

† **Abannition**, (Lat.) a punishment inflicted

Academia, a Wooddy place, about a mile from *Abens*, built by *Academus*, where *Plato* was born and taught Philosophy, whence the word *Academy* is taken for any publick School, or University.

Acadinus, a Fountain in *Sicily*, in which they used to try the truth of an Oath, by writing the words of him that swore upon a Table of wood, and if the wood did swim, they took the words for truth, but if it sunk, they took it to be a false Oath.

Acarnar, the bright Starre of *Eridanus*, vide *Eridanus*.

Acasus, the son of *Peleus*, King of *Thessaly*, a famous Hunter with Bow and Arrows, he married *Hippolita*, who loving *Peleus*, because he yielded not to her love, accused him to her husband, for having offered violence to her, wherefore *Acasus* threw him to be devoured of wilde Beasts, but Mercury coming in the interim, freed *Peleus* with *Vulcanus* sword, who returning slew *Acasus* and *Hippolita*.

Acatasthesis, (Greek) incomprehensibility, impossibility to be comprehended.

To **Accelerate**, (Latin) to hasten.

Accent, (Latin) due found over any word, or letter.

Acceptation, (Latin) acceptance.

Acceptilation, (Latin) a verbal acquittance between the Debtor and the Creditor.

Accessory, (Latin) a Term in Common-law, signifying guilty of a felonious Act, not actually, but by participation, as by advice, concealment, or the like.

Accius Iullius, Prince of the *Volsci*, who with the help of *Coriolanus* made War with the *Romans*.

Accidental, (Latin) hapning by chance.

Acclamation, (Latin) an applause, a crying out for joy.

Acclivity, (Latin) a stopping place, a steep descent.

Acro, an old woman, who beholding her face in a glasse, and seeing her beauty decayed, fell mad.

Acollade (French) a clipping about the neck, which was formerly the way of dubbing Knights.

To **Accommodate**, (Latin) to fit, or to lend.

To **Accomplish**, (French) to fulfill.

Accomptable, (French) liable to give an account.

Accordable, (Latin) easie to be agreed on.

Accort, (French) heedry, wary.

To **Accost**, (French) to approach, to draw near.

Accounted, (French) dress'd, arriv'd.

To **Accoy**, (old word) to aſwage.

Accretions, (Latin) a growing, or sticking unto.

To **Accrew**, (French) to increase, to be added unto.

To **Accumb**, (Latin) to sit down at a Table.

Accumulation, (Latin) a heaping together.

Accurately, (Latin) exactly.

Accusation, (Latin) an accusing, or blaming.

To **Accusomes**, (Ital.) to be wont, to use.

Acc, that point in the dice where one onely is expressed, *amnez ace*, *quasi ambo as*, both an ace, or two aces.

Accephalik, (Greek) having no head, or beginning.

Accephallitis, (Greek) a sort of Heretick's, whose first founder is unknown.

Acerbity, (Latin) sharpnesse, or sournesse.

Acervote, coarse brown bread.

Acervosemic, (Greek) one whose hair is never cut.

To **Acervate**, (Latin) to heap up.

Acetars, (Latin) fallers of small herbs.

Acetostys, (Latin) sharpnesse, or sournesse in taste.

Acchert, (French) a law Term used in contracts, or bargains, and signifieth to buy.

Acchertes, a stone of divers colours, resembling a lions skin.

Acchelus, the son of *Oceanus* and *Terra*, he fought a single Combat with *Hercules* for *Deianira*, he first changed himself into a Serpent, then into a Bull, one of whose Horns *Hercules* cut, and dedicated it to plenty the Companion of Fortune, but afterward *Acchelus* giving him *Amalthea*'s Horn received his own again, also the name of a River in *Epirus* rising from the Mountain *Pindus*, and is said to be the first River that broke out, after the general Deluge.

Accheron, the son of *Ceres*, without a father, whom, when he had brought forth in a dark cave in *Sicily*, not daring to behold the light he was sent to *Tartarus*, and there turned into a River over which the Souls of men are carried, it is commonly taken for Hell.

To **Acchieu**, (French) to perform.

Achilles, the son of *Peleus* and *Thetis*, whom his mother while he was an infant, dipt all over in the river *Styx*, so that he became invulnerable all over, save in that part of his heel, by which he held him, he was put to the *Centaur Chiron*, to be instructed

in warlike affairs and musick; and being grown to age, his Mother hearing he should die in the Trojan wars put him into Womens apparel and hid him among the Daughters of *Lycomedes* where he ravish'd *Deidamia*, and begot *Pyrhus*, being seduced from thence by the craft of *Ulysses*; he fought against the Trojans, slew *Hector*, and performed many other great exploits in that war.

Acid, (Latin) sharp, biting.

Acis, the son of *Favonius*, and the Nymph *Amethis*, the comliest of all the Sicilian Shepherds, whom *Polyphemus* loved but afterwards kill'd him despising his love.

To **Acidie** (old word) to cool.

Acolyticks, (Greek) Riotous.

Acolyte, (Greek) one that is forbidden to say Divine service, yet may bring light, &c.

Acontius, a young man of the Island of *Cea*, who going to *Delos* to the Feast of *Diana* fell in love with *Cydippe*, but not being able to come at her, writ his mind upon an Apple and threw it to her.

Aconite, a poisonous herb call'd Sibbardsbane.

Acquisits, (French) things purchased or obtained.

To **Acquiesce**, to rest or rely upon.

Acquisition, (Latin) a purchasing or obtaining.

Acres such a quantity of Land as may be plow'd in a day by one yoke of Oxen.

Acrologie (Greek) bitter speaking.

Acrimony, (Latin) bitterness egerness.

Acrisius, the son of *Abas* King of *Argos*, and father of *Danae Jove's* Paramour; he, having heard that he was to be kill'd by the hand of him that should be born of her, shut her up in a brazen Tower, but *Jupiter* descending in a shower of gold through the lights lay with her and begot *Perseus*, who afterwards cut off the *Gorgons* head, and coming with it to *Argis* changed *Acrisius* into a stone.

Acroamatick, (Greek) one that hears attentively to any thing, also harmonions.

Acronick, from the Greek *Ἀκρον* is when a Star sets wick the Sun and rises at Sun setting.

Acronychoal, (Greek) a term used in Astronomy, the Achronycol rising of a Star is, when it riseth at the time of the Sun-setting.

Acrostick, (Greek) a certain number of verses which begin with the Letters of any ones name.

Adifs, an order of Fryars, that feed out Roots, and wear tawny habits.

Adions, (Latin) a deed, also the right of reckoning that which is due and owing to a man.

Adisanes, a King of the *Ethiopia*s who beat *Amasis* tyrannizing over the *Egyptians* and deposing him, reigned over them himself very justly, and made many severe Law's for the governing of the Kingdom.

Adi, (Latin) a deed, also a Decree of Parliament or Inferior Court.

Adison, the son of *Arietus* & *Antoniae*, who going a hunting and coming by chance to see *Diana*, as she was bathing her self in a Fountain, was changed into a Hart, and torn in pieces by his own Dogg's whence.

Adisoned, is often taken for horniued.

Adivity, (Latin) nimbleness, stirringness, agility.

Adium, a promontory of *Epirus* where *Augustus* having overthrown *Antonie* and *Cleopatra*, built a City and called it *Nicopolis*.

Adius Nevium, a South-layer, who in the presence of *Tarquinius* cut a Stone-throw with a Pen-knife.

Adion Burnel, a Castle in *Shropshire*, famous for having had a Court of Parliament call'd there in the time of *Edward* the First, it was so called as belonging anciently to the *Burnels*, a family heretofore of great name and antiquity.

Adior, (Latin) doer of any thing, also a Stage-player.

Adinal, (Latin) that which is dispatched by act and deed.

Aculeate, (Latin) carrying a sting.

To **Acuminate** (Latin) to sharpen.

Acupitor (Latin) a worker of needle-work.

Acute, (Latin) sharp-pointed also, sharp-witted. An Acute disease the Physicians call that which by reason of its vehemency immediately grows to a height and so presently decays or kills; also an Acute-angle is when two lines do inclose less than a square, thereby becoming more sharp.

Acyrological, (Greek) speaking improperly.

Adacted (Latin) driven by force.

Adage, (Latin) a vulgar saying.

Adam, the name of the first man signifying in (Heb.) red earth.

ty years after his Father-in-law's death.
Aeneator, (lat.) a Trumpeter.
Aenigmatical, (Greek) full of Aenigma's
i.e. dark speeches or riddles.
Aeolipile, a kind of Instrument called the
 Hermetical bellows, whereby it is experi-
 mented whether there be a *vacuum in na-*
ture.
Aeolus the son of *Jupiter*, and *Sergeste*
 who was called the God of the winds.
Aepalius, a King who being restor'd by
Hercules to his Kingdom, adopted *Hyllus*
Hercules his elder Son into the succession
 of his Kingdom.
Aequanimity, (lat.) equalness of spirit or
 temper.
Aequator, a great circle or line encompass-
 ing the Globe equally distant from the
 Two poles.
Aequilateral, consisting of equal sides.
Aequilibrity, (lat.) an equal poising or
 weighing.
Aequiperandancy, (lat.) the same as *Aequi-*
librity.
Aera, a Term in Chronologie signifying
 the beginning of a great Empire, or
 some remarkable event, from which peo-
 ple compute the number of years, as the
 Jews reckon'd from *Abraham's* journey out
 of *Chaldea*, or from their deliverance out of
Egypt, &c. the ancient Greeks from the
 first Olympiad, the Christians from the
 birth of Christ.
Aerial, (lat.) belonging to the air.
Aeromancy, (Greek) a foretelling of
 things, by some certain sign's in the
 air.
Aeruginous (lat.) rusty, cancred.
Aeruminous, (lat.) full of troubles and
 miseries.
Aeacus, the son of *Priamus*, who being
 in love with a beautiful Virgin call'd *Hes-*
peria, never left following her in the
 Woods, but the flying from him was at
 length kill'd by the bite of a Serpent, he
 impatient of his loss threw himself from a
 high Rock into the Sea, where *Thetis* taking
 compassion on him, transform'd him into a
 Dive-dapper.
Aesclapius, the son of *Apollo* and *Coronia*,
 he being taught by *Chiron* the art of Phy-
 sicks, restor'd *Hippolitus* the son of *Thesus*
 to life, who, because he had refus'd the em-
 braces of *Phedra* his Mother-in-law, was by
 her means torn in pieces by wild
 Horses, but *Jupiter* was so incen't at this
 cure that he flew *Aesclapius* with a thunder-
 bolt.

Aesica, an ancient City of Cumberland

(upon the River *Esk*) where the Tribune
 of the *Astures* in old time kept watch and
 ward against the Northern enemies.

Aesia, a River in France now call'd
Oyse.
 To *Aestuate* (lat.) to burn; to rage like
 the Sea.
 To *Aestivate*, (lat.) to keep ones summer in
 a place.
Aetbalis, the son of *Mercurie* to whom
 it was granted, that he should sometimes
 converse among the number of the dead.
Aethereal, pertaining to the sky.
Aethiopia, a large Country of *Africa*; first
 called *Aetheria*, afterward *Aethiopia* from
Aethiops the son of *Vulcan*.
Aethon, the name of one of the Horses of
 the Sun, also the name of a man so given to
 fart, that he could not abstain in the Capito-
 line Temple.
Aetbra, vide *Hyades*.
Aetna, a Hill in *Sicilie*; that always casts
 up flames of fire.
Aetolia, a Country in Greece bordering
 upon *Epirus*.

A F

Affability (lat.) curtesie in speech.
Affaixe, (French) a business of import-
 tance.
Affectation, (lat.) an overcurious imita-
 tion.
Affectionate, (lat.) bearing a good affecti-
 on to any one.
Afferours, (a Term in law) signifying
 those which are appointed in Court-leets
 upon Oath, to set Fines upon the heads of
 those that, have committed crimes punish-
 able by virtue of that Court.
Affiance (French) trust, confidence, also
 a betrothing.
Afficious (lat.) dissembled, counterfeited.
Affidavit, (a Term in law) to make *Af-*
fidavit, is to testify a thing upon Oath.
Affinage, (French) a refining of metals.
Affinitie, (lat.) likeness, also kindred
 by marriage.
Affirmation (lat.) an absolute maintain-
 ing or affirming.
 To *Affix* (lat.) to fasten unto.
Affluence (lat.) plenty.
Afflux, a flowing upon or a flowing
 together.
 To *Afforseit* (a Term in law) to lay waste
 a piece of ground and turn it into forest.
Affray, (French) fear, also tumult or as-
 fault.

Affrica-

Affrication, (lat.) a rubbing against any
 thing.
Affront (French) wrong or abuse.
Affrontedness, impudence, shamelesse.
Agadneffe, (Sax.) impiety, ungodlinesse.
Africa, the third part of the world; so
 called from *Afer*, who peopled it with an
 army, it being before called *Libya*.

A G.

A *Gas*, a great Officer among the *Turks*;
 called the Captain of the *Janizaries*.
Agamemnon, the son of *Atreus* and *Euro-*
pa, King of *Argos* and *Mycene*, he was
 often General of the *Greeks* in the *Trojan*
 expedition, and after he came home, slain
 by *Aegysfus* at a banquet, vide *Aegysfus*.
 † *Agamist*, (Gr.) a despiser of marriage.
Aganippe, a Fountain in *Boeotia*, sacred to
Apollo, and the *Muses*.
Agaric a *Samaritan* root, that helps con-
 cision, also a soft excrecence of the *Larix*,
 or larch tree.
Agasi, (old word) dismayd with fear.
Agate, a precious stone formerly found
 in *Ganges*, a River of *Lycia*.
Agatha, a Womens name, signifying in
 Greek good.
Agathonian, lascivious, so called from *A-*
gathos, a minstrel full of ribaldry.
Agathocles, a Tyrant of *Sicily*, whose fa-
 ther was a Potter, he first gave himself to
 robbing, but afterwards by his stoutness
 and eloquence, he was advanced to the
 Kingdom, he made war with the *Carthagi-*
nians, but seeking to enlarge his Dominions,
 he was betrayed, and died for grief.
Agave, the daughter of *Cadmus* and *Her-*
mione, she was married to *Ecbion* the *Theban*.
Age, the measure of mans life, from his
 birth to his death, a man, by the Common-
 Law, is liable to answer for any misdemea-
 nour, at the fourteenth year of his age, and
 to inherit at the 21th.
 † *Agelesic*, (Greek) one that is perpetu-
 ally sad, one that never laughs.
Agemogians, the Children of *Christians*,
 who while they are young, are seiz'd on by
 the *Turkish* Officers to be made *Janizaries*,
 or for some other service of the Grand
 Signior, the word in the *Turkish* language
 signifieth untaught.
Agent, (Lat.) a Factor, or dealer for an
 other man.
Agellans, a King of the *Lacedemonians*,
 who overthrow *Tissaphernes* the *Persian*
 General, at the River *Pactolus*; and the *Athe-*
nians and *Boeotians* at *Coronea*; also a stout

Athenian; and brother of *Themistocles*; he
 being judged to be sacrificed at the Altar
 of the Sun, for killing *Mardonius*, held his
 hand a good while in the fire without
 changing his countenance, and affirmed that
 all the *Athenians* were such as himself,
 whereupon he was set free.

To *Aggerate*, (lat.) to heap up.
 To *Agglomerate*, (lat.) to rowl up toge-
 ther.
 To *Aggluminate*, (lat.) to glue together.
 To *Aggrandize*, to make great, also to
 cry up, or augment the fame of any action.
 To *Aggravate*, (lat.) the same, also to
 burthen; also to make the wort of a thing
 in speaking of it.
 To *Aggregate*, (lat.) to assemble toge-
 ther.
Aggressor, (lat.) an assailer of another,
 a beginner of a businessse.
Agility, (lat.) nimbleness.
Air Agiler, a marker of men Chaucer.
Agilt, (old word) committed.
Aginatur, (lat.) a retailer of small wares
 from *Agina*, that whereon the beam of a
 pair of Balances hangeth.
Agiographer, (Gr.) see *Hagrographer*.
Agipes, (old word) a Coat full of plaices.
Agis, a King of the *Lacedemonians*, who
 made cruel wars with the *Athenians*, and
 was at length killed in Prison by his own
 Country-men.
Agist, (a Term in Common-law) signifi-
 ying to take in, and feed the Cattel of
 strangers in the K. Forrest, and to gather
 money due for the same, to the Kings use.
Agitation, (lat.) a frequent motion, also
 a disturbance and inquietude of minde.
Artamenes.
Aglais, one of the *Graces*.
Aglain, the Daughter of *Magacles*, the
 would dayly devour ten pound of flesh, half
 a peck of bread, and four Gallons of wine
 at a meal.
Agles, (French) the tag of a point, also
 a little plate of metal.
Aquil, a fore between the finger, or toe,
 and the nail.
Agnation, (lat.) kindred; or near relation
 by the fathers side.
Agues, a womans name, signifying in
 Greek chaste.
Aguition, (lat.) an acknowledging.
Aguldice, a Virgin, who putting her self
 into mans apparel, grew famous in physick
 by the instruction of *Herophilus*.
Agurnation, (lat.) a furnace, a name
 wherewith a man is signalized for any fa-
 mous act.

Agnus Castus, an Herb which preserveth chastity.

Agonalia, (Latin) feasts, in which there were great wrestlings, and other exercises of activity.

Agony (Greek) anguish of minde.
To *Agonize*, (Greek) to play the Champion.

Agonothet (Greek) a Master of the Revels.

Agramed (old word) aggrieved.
The *Agrarian* law, a law made by the Romans for the distribution of lands among the common people.

Agreeable, (French) suitable to a mans Genius, or Inclination.

To *Agregate*, (old word) to aggravate.
Agrifical (lat.) clownish, rude.
Agriculme, (lat.) tillage, husbandry.
Agrippa, one that is born with his feet foremost, also the name of several Kings.
Agrise, (old word) afraid, astonished.
Agrose, (old word) grieved.
Agrotea, (old word) cloyed.
To *Agryse*, (old word) to cause one to quake.

A. J.

Ajax, the son of *Telamon*, and *Hesione* daughter of *Laomedon*, he was one of the stoutest of all the Greeks that went to the Trojan War, he fought with *Hector*, and had a contest with *Ulysses*, for the armes of *Achilles*, but *Ulysses* having gain'd them by his eloquence, *Ajax* run mad, and made a huge slaughter among a flock of sheep, thinking *Ulysses* and *Atrides* to have been among them, also the name of the son of *Oileus* King of the *Locri*, who for visiting *Cassandra* in the Temple of *Pallas*, was slain with Thunder by the Goddesse, whose Priestesse he was.

Aide, (French) help, also a subsidy, or tax.

Aidonous, King of the *Moloss*, he sent *Thebes* to prison, because he, and *Pirithous* would have taken away his daughter *Proserpina*, not far from the River *Acheron*, which gave occasion to the fable, to say that he descended into Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*, the daughter of *Dis*.

Ailesbury, a Town situate not far from the River *Tame* in *Buckinghamshire*, it was won by *Cutwulp* the *Saxon*, in the year 572. and hath been famous in times past, by being the habitation of *St. Edith*, the daughter of *Kreowald*.

Ailesford, a Town in *Kent*, not far from

the River *Medway*, it was heretofore named in the *British* tongue *Saiffenaeg-haibal*, from the great overthrow that was given by *Vortimer* the *British*, son of *Vortigern* to *Hengist*, and his *English* Saxons in this place.

Aire, besides, one of the four Elements, it signifies a certain distinction in the Garb and countenance, between one person and another.

Ayre, a nest of Hawks.
Akmanchester, i.e. the City of *Sick-folk*, a name anciently given by the *Saxons*, to the Citie of *Bath*.

A. L.

Alabandic, a kinde of a Rose with whitish leaves.

Alabandine, a kinde of blue, and red stone, provoking to bleed.

Alabafter, a kinde of clear white Marble.

Alacrity, (lat.) chearfulness.
Alabab, (Arab.) the Scorpions heart.
Alamae, (Arab.) the left foot of *Andromeda*.

Alan, a proper name, signifying in *Slavonish* a Greyhound, others contract it from *Aelian*, i. Sun-bright.

Alastor, the name of one of the funnes horses.

Alata Castra, the Citie of *Edenborough* in *Scotland*.

Alay, (a Term in hunting) when fresh Dogs are sent into the cry.

Alazon, (Greek) vain-glory.
Alba Julia, the Citie of *Westenbergh* in *Germany*.

Alba Regalia, a Citie in *Hungary*, now called *Stolwistenbergh*, where the Kings use to be Anointed, and Crowned.

Albania, a Countrey between *Illyricum* and *Macedonia*, whose chief Citie is *Dyr-rachium*, now called *Durazzo*, there is also another *Albania* in the East, between *Cholcos* and *Armenia*, from whence the people of the former *Albania* are said originally to spring; also the Kingdom of *Scotland* was in ancient times called *Albania*.

Albanus, a River in *Armenia*, also a Lake in *Italy*, called *Lago di Castel Gandolf*, also the name of the first *Brittish* Martyr from the *Lar. Abus*, i.e. white.

St. Albans, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, so called from the *Brittish* Martyr above mentioned, whereas formerly it was called *Verulam*.

Albe, a white Garment, which the Priests were wont to wear.

Albeito,

Albeito, (Arab.) the mouth of the *Swan*.
Albert, a *Saxon* proper name, signifying all bright.

Albion, the ancient name of *England*, by reason of the white Rocks upon the Seaside, or from *Albion* the son of *Neptune*, or from *Albino*, one of *Dioclesians* 50 daughters.

Albugineous, (lat.) belonging to the white of the eye, or to any other white substance.

Albus, the name of a very covetous man, who would beat his servants before they had committed a fault; telling them that perhaps he should not be at leisure when they had committed any.

Alcaic, verse, a certain kinde of verse, so called from *Alcaeus* the first Inventor, consisting of two dactyls, and two trochees.

Alcakenig, a winter Cherry.

Alcander, a young *Lacedemonian*, who having put out one of *Lycargus* his eyes, yet being intimated by him as his near servant loved him afterwards with a great deal of respect.

Alcaibous, the son of *Pelops*, who being suspected to have slain his brother *Chrysiptus* fled to *Megara*, where killing a Lion that had slain *Eurypus* the son of *Megaraeus*, he was by *Megaraeus* made his son in law, and succeeded him in the Kingdom.

Alceste, the wife of *Admetus* King of *Thes-saly*, who willingly offered her self up to die for her husband.

Alchedi, (Arab.) a Star in the goat.

Alchebit, (Arab.) a Star in the right side of *Persens*.

Alchobel, see *Reception*.

Alchocodon, is an *Arabian* word, and signifies the giver of years, and is plac'd that he hath most essentiall dignity in the place of the *Hyeg*, and with some aspect doth behold that place.

Alchorad, (Arab.) a contrariety of the light of the Planets.

Alchimy, (Greek) the art of dissolving metals, to separate the pure from the impure.

Alcippus, vide *Damocrita*.

Alciboes, a *Theban* woman, who was turned into a Bat, for contemning *Bacchus* his Orgies.

Alcmena, vide *Amphytrio*.

Alcmeon, the son of *Amphiarayus* and *Eriphie*, he killed his mother for having betrayed *Amphiarayus*, and afterwards runne mad; but being cured by *Phlegias*, he married his daughter *Olphesbia*, giving her a Bracelet of his mothers, but afterwards

falling in love with one of *Achetous* his daughters, called *Callirhoe*, he promised her the Bracelet which he had given his former wife, on condition she would marry him, but going to fetch it, he was slain by *Teimon* and *Axion*, *Alphesbias* brothers.

Alconor, one of the 300. Argires; who fought against the *Lacedemonians*, only he, and *Chrominus* being left alive, and all his enemies killed, excepting *Obryades*.

Alcoran, (Arab.) the book wherein the *Turkish* religion is delivered, first written by *Mahomet*, the *Turks* great Prophet.

Alcyon dayes, quiet times.

Alcyone, the daughter of *Neptune*, the wife of *Cepex*, who sailing to the *Oracle*, was drown'd by the way, and chang'd into a bird, called a *King-fisher*.

Aldua dibus, a River dividing the *Helvetians* from the *Segnani*, called in *French* *Leo donx*.

Aldborow, see *Isturius*.
Aldingham, a Town in *Lancashire*, an ancient Hereditament belonging to the family of the *Haveringtons*, or *Harringtons*, unto whom it came from the *Flemmings* by the *Cancefelds*.

Aldebaran, (Arab.) the fourth eye of the Bull.

Alder anaimin, (Arab.) the right shoulder of *Cepheus*.

Alder anaimin, vide *Pap*.

Aletrymancy, (Greek) a certain kinde of divination among the ancients, which was done by a Cock.

Alectorius, a precious stone of a water-rich colour, found in the maw of an old Capon.

Alectryon, a young man, who kept the door, while *Mars* was familiar with *Venus*, but *Mars* incens'd that he was taken through his negligence, changed him into a Cock.

Alegement, (French) easie, releasment.

Aleger, a Liquor made of sower Ale.

Alembeck, (lat.) a Still.

Alemtke, (old word) a Maypole.

Alexander, son of *Philip*, King of *Macedon*, he overthrow'd the *Persian* Monarchy, took *Babylon Sisa*, and *Persepolis*, and after he had extended his Conquests as farre as *India*, he returned to *Babylon*, and there died, the word signifies in *Greek* helper of men.

Alexandria, a Famous Port Town of *Egypt*.

Alexipharmac, (Greek) a Medicine against poyson.

Amaritude, (Lat.) bitterness.
Amassment, (French) a crowding, or heaping of several things together.

Amate, to discourage.

Amazons, certain warlike women of Asia, that dwell near the River *Thermodoon*, who burnt off their right paps, and killed all their Male Children, that they might have no man among them, their most renowned Queens were *Mathesia*, *Orithya*, *Penthesilea*, whom *Achilles* slew, coming to help the *Trojans*, *Menalippe*, and *Hippolyta*, whom *Hercules* overcame, and gave *Thebes* to wife.

Amhatii, among the ancient Gauls, were those servants and dependants, which belonged to their chief Nobility.

Ambage, (Lat.) a far-fetch't circumstance of words.

Amber, a hard yellow Gum, of which they make beads and bracelets, some think it to be the Gum of Poplar Trees, others the juice of a certain stone that grows like Corral.

Ambegreece, a sweet perfume, or Aromatick juice, which some hold to be a kind of bitumen, rising from Fountains in the bottom of the Sea, and becoming hard by floating upon the water.

Ambianum, the Citie of *Amiens* in *Picardie*.

Ambidexter, (Lat.) one that useth both hands alike, also (a Term in Common-law) signifying a Juror that taketh of both parties for the giving of his verdict.

Ambient, (Lat.) encircling, compassing round, an *Epithete* properly belonging to the aire.

Ambifarious, (Lat.) that which hath a twofold meaning.

Ambiguous, (Lat.) uncertain, doubtful.

† **Amblygus**, (Lat.) an obscure saying, a dark speech.

Ambition, (Lat.) an excessive thirst of honour.

Amblobridium, a Medicine provoking travel before the time.

Amblygone, (Greek) a Term in Geometry, signifying a figure that hath a blunt, or obtuse angle.

Ambracia, a Citie of *Epirus*, vulgarly called *Ladia*.

Ambresbury, q. **Ambrose**, his Town, a Town situate upon the River *Avon* in *Wiltshire*, built by *Ambrose Aurelian*, here *Alfritha* King *Edgars* wife erected a stately Nunnery to expiate the murder of her son in Law King *Edward*, in this Nunnery afterwards *Eleanor* widow of *K. Henry* the third, devoted her self to God.

An **Ambrey**, a cup-board.

Ambrose, the name of an ancient Bishop of *Milain*, and one of the fathers, the word signifieth in Greek Divine, or immortal.

Ambrosia, an Herb called *Artemisia*, Wood sage, it is a word often used by the Poets to signify the meat of the Gods.

Ambulatory, (Lat.) a place to walk in.

Ambrosial, sacrifices were certain ancient sacrifices wherein the beast went about the Citie before he was sacrificed.

Ambuscados, (Spanish) an ambush, or men secretly so disposed as to rush out upon an enemy unawares.

Ambustion, (Lat.) a stinging, or burning round about.

Amen, (a Syriack word) signifying, verily, or so be it, and therefore it is used after every prayer.

Amenity, (Lat.) delightfulness, pleasure.

Amenedly, (old word) diminished.

Amercement, or **Amercement**, (a Term in Law) a penalty, or pecuniary punishment set upon the head of an Offender against the King, or Lord in his Court.

America, the fourth part of the world discovered about the year 1492. by *Americus Vesputius*, a Florentine and *Christopher Columbus*, a Genoese.

Amerg, in (Lat.) **Almaric**, a proper name, from the German word *Emeric*, i. always rich and powerful.

An **Amesse**, a Priests hood, or Cap, which he weareth in the Quire.

Amethyst, (Gr.) a precious stone, so called because it is said to repress drunkenness.

Amiable, (Lat.) lovely.

Amicable, (Lat.) friendly.

Amici, see *Amesse*.

Amy, in (Fr.) *Aime*, i. beloved, a name common both for man and women from *Amadeus*, by which name many of the Dukes of *Savoy* have been called.

Amiffon, (Lat.) loose.

Ammodite, a creeping insect of a sandy colour, and full of black spots.

Ammoniac, a kind of Gum, which is brought from *Lybia*, near the Temple of *Ammon*, also a kind of Salt like *Allum*, which is found in *Africa*.

Ammesty, (Greek) a burying in silence, and Oblivion, all former injuries and damages.

Amnios, the second Tunicle that enwraps the birth, and covers it all over.

Amnecan, (Greek) *Amnecan* verses are those which answer one another.

Amorist, a lover, an amorous man.

Amoroso, (Ital.) the same.

Amort, (French) dead, whence, one that is melancholy, or in a dumps, is said to be all *Amort*.

Amortize, to kill, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Amotion, (Lat.) a removing out of the way.

Ampelite, a kind of pitchy, cleaving, and black earth, wherewith they use to anoint Vines to kill the worms.

Ampelusia, a promontory in *Mauritania*.

Ampelitarus, the son of *Oilcus*, he was a great Prophet, who was desired by *Adrastus* to go to the War of *Thebes*, but he knowing he should not return, kept himself private, till being betrayed by his wife *Eriphile*, who was bribed with a golden bracelet, he was forced to go, but the first day he came to *Thebes*, he was swallowed up alive by the earth.

Amphibious, (Greek) living indifferently upon both Elements, land and water.

Amphibologie, (Greek) see *Amphibologie*.

Amphibolions, (Greek) the Council of Greece, consisting of men chosen out of the twelve chief Cities, for the making of laws, and deciding of all controversies: It was instituted by *Amphyktion* the son of *Hellen*, or as others say by *Acrisius*.

Amphion, the son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*, who being married to *Lycus*, and after vitiated by *Epaphus*, was imprisoned by *Dirce* *Lycus*'s 2. wife, but being set at liberty by *Jupiter*, she fled to the Hill *Cytheron*, where he brought forth *Twins*, *Zethus* and *Amphion*, who to revenge their mothers injuries, tormented *Dirce* by tying her to a wilde Bull's tale, but *Bacchus* pitying her, changed her to a Fountain, *Amphion* became to rare a Musician, that he was said to build the *Theban* Walls, by playing upon *Mercurius* Harp.

Amphiscians, (Greek) those people that live under the Equator, where the shadow's are cast both ways, North and South.

Amphitheatre, a place made for the acting of stage-plays, and publick spectacles differing from a common Theater, as being more perfect, and built in a full circle, the other only in a semicircle.

Amphitrite, the daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, the wife of *Neptune*, she sitting at the foot of *Atlas*, was brought to him by a *Dolphin*, and made Queen of the Sea.

Amphitryon, the son of *Alcus* Prince of *Thebes*, who married *Alcmena*, daughter of *Elciryon* and *Lysidice*, upon that condition that he should revenge the death of her brothers upon the *Teleboans* and *Taphians*.

but while he was in the War, *Jupiter* coming to her in the likeness of her husband, and lying with her, she brought forth *Twins*, *Hercules* son to *Jupiter*, *Iphichus* to *Amphitryon*.

Amphion, a King of *Athens*, the son of *Democalion*, he succeeded *Cranus* in the Kingdom.

Ampora, an ancient measure of liquid things, the Italic *Ampora* contained five Gallons, the Attick *Ampora* seven Gallons and a half.

Ampliation, (Lat.) an enlargement, also a deferring of judgement, till the cause be better examined, a word used in Common-law.

Amplification, (Lat.) a making large, or amplifying.

Amplitude, (Lat.) largeness, also a Title of Honour used among the *Latins*.

Ampullous, (Lat.) swelling like a bottle also puffed up with pride.

Amputation, (Lat.) a curtailing, a lopping off.

Amfantius, a place in the midst of *Italy*, where are many waters full of Brimstone, which send forth a pestilent and noisome smell, and are inclosed round about with Woods, which gave occasion to the Poets to fain that the infernal Ghosts had their abode there.

Amselodamm, the chief Citie of *Holland*, now called *Amsterdam*.

Amulet, (Lat.) a kind of composition somewhat like a Pomander to wear about one, which preserveth from the plague, poison, or enchantment.

Amulius, King of the *Latins*, he disposed his brother *Numitor* of the Kingdom, and made a Vestal of his Niece *Rhea Silvia*, but she being got with Child by *Mars* (as it was reported) brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*, who afterwards reigned.

Amycus King of the *Bebrycii*, the son of *Neptune* and *Melie*, who challenging all strangers to fight with him with whirle bats, was at length slain by *Pollux*.

Amymone, one of the fifty daughters of *Danae*, she was ravish't by *Neptune*, and brought forth *Neuplius*.

Amyris, of an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, who foretelling the ruine of his Country fled away with all his goods.

A N

Ana, a Greek adverb, used by Physicians in their bills to signify the like quantity of each, also a kind of *Indian* beasts with long teeth, and sharp nails.

Anabaptists, a Sect of Hereticks first begun in Germany, as some say, by one *Nicholas Stork*, in the year 1521. their chief Tenet is that men ought not be baptized, till they are able to render an account of their faith.

† *Anabatrum*, (Greek) a place whereunto we ascend by steps.

Anacardium, (Greek) a kinde of bean growing in Malaga.

Anacothites, (Greek) a kinde of religious person that gives himself up to a religious life.

Anacreon, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Tew* in *Jonia*, who was choaked with the husk of a raisin.

† *Anacrisis*, (Greek) question of the guilty, either by torment, or by interrogation.

Anachronisme, (Greek) a word used in Chronology, signifying a false collection of time.

Anadem, (Greek) a Garland.

Anadesme, (Greek) a swath, a cloath, to tie up wounds.

Anadiplosis, (Greek) a figure in Rhetoric, i. e. when one verse begins with the same word the last ended with.

Anæta, a Goddesse among the Lydians, to whom the chiefest Noble men used to Dedicate their daughters.

Anaglyphick (Greek) belonging to the art of Carving, or Embossing.

Anagnostick, (Greek) a Curate, or one that serveth to read to another.

† *Anagogical*, (Greek) skilled in deep matters, well read in mysterious learning.

Anagram, (Greek) a transposing the letters of any ones name, so as to make another word of it, which art some say was invented by *Lyciphron*.

Anagraph, (Greek) a register, an inventory.

Analecis, (Greek) scraps, which are gathered from the Table, also Metaphorically taken for any collections.

Analemme, (Greek) a Mathematical instrument to finde out the course, or elevation of the Sun, or any Planet.

Analogisick, (Greek) a logical argument from the cause to the effect.

Analogie, (Greek) proportion, correspondence.

Analysis, (Greek) a resolution of doubtful matters, also a distribution of the whole into parts.

Ananias, (Hebr.) the grace of the Lord a proper name.

Anapest, (Greek) a foot in a verse, con-

sisting of two short syllables and one long. *Anaphora*, (a Rhetorical figure) being a repetition of the same sound, in the beginning of several sentences, or verses, also the ascension of the signs, from the East by the daily course of the firmament.

Anapologetical, (Greek) having no excuse, without any Apology.

Anarchy, (Greek) a disorder in government, a being without rule, or Prince.

Anarand, a British proper name, corrupted from *Honoratus*, i. e. Honorable.

Anaretas, see Intersector.

Anathema, (Greek) with e short, is a person solemnly curs'd, or devoted to destruction.

Anathema, (Gr.) that which is offered to an Idol.

Anatocisme, (Greek) the yearly receipt of usury, when at the years end the use is become principal.

Anatomy, (Greek) the dissection of a body, for the more exact discovery of all the inward parts.

Anaxarete, a beautifull Virgin of *Salamis*, who disdainng the love of *Iphis*, was the cause that he hang'd himself before the her door, and was afterwards, for her hard heartednesse turned into a Stone.

Anaximander, a great *Milesian* Philosopher, the Successour of *Thales*.

Ancaus, the son of *Neptune*, he being much given to Agriculture, and going to drive a wilde Boar out of a Vineyard he had plantèd, was slain by the Boar.

Ancastra, a Town, or long Street in *Lincolnshire*, by *Antoninus* called *Crocolana*, in which the memory of Antiquity is continued by the Roman Coines, and Vaults under ground oftentimes discovered.

Anchises, the son of *Carys*, he was carried by his son *Aeneas* from the sack of *Troy*, but died in his journey toward *Italy*.

Anchorer, see *Anchorite*.

Anchurus, the son of *Midas*, he after *Midas* was warned by the Oracle to throw what he had most precious into a great gap of the earth, about *Celenon* in *Phrygia*, & had thrown in his gold in vain, her rode into the *Abysse*, which had swallowed many men, and afterwards it closed up.

Ancus Martins, the fourth King of the Romans.

Ancil, (Lat.) a kinde of shield, or buckler, made after the fashion of a decrecent Moon, the first of this form was reported to fall from heaven into the hands of *Pomilius Numa*, in the time of a great plague, who by the instinct of the Goddesse *Egeria*

ria caused eleven more to be made, and committed them to the keeping of the 12. *Salii*.

Ancona, the chief Citie of *Picenum* in *Italy*, first built by the *Sicilians*.

Andalusia, a Countrey in *Spain*, first called *Betica*.

Andradswald, a Wood in *Suffex*, aciently 120 miles in length, memorable for the death of *Stigeber*, King of the West Saxons, who having been deposed, was stabbed in this place by a *Swinheard*.

Andrago, (Lat.) a woman of manly countenance and carriage.

Andraste, or *Andate*, a certain Goddesse worshipt by the ancient Britains, as the Goddesse of victory.

Andrew, (Greek) a proper name, signifying manly.

Androdamant, (Greek) a kinde of precious stone.

Androgyne, (Greek) one of both Sexes, one that is both man and woman.

Andromache, wife to *Heñor*, she was after his death married to *Helenus* the Prophet and son of *Priam*.

Andromeda, the daughter of *Cepheus* King of *Aethiopia*, she was for her pride exposed to the cruelty of a Sea-monster, but delivered by *Perseus*.

Androna, (Greek) a place that was anciently made in ships, onely for men to be in.

Anelate, a kind of a wood knife.

Anemone, (Greek) a kind of flower, called a wind flower.

Anfractuosity, (Lat.) an intricate turning and winding.

Angel, in gold, is a piece of Coynt that hath an *Angel* stamp't upon it, and beares the value of 10 shillings.

Angelica, an Herb so called.

Angelical, (Greek) belonging to an *Angel*, i. e. a messenger, the Angels are also taken in holy Scripture for those immortal spirits, which wait upon Almighty God in the highest heavens, they are divided by *Saint Paul*, into nine several orders, *Seraphim*, *Cheerubim*, *Thrones*, *Dominations*, *Virtues*, *Powers*, *Principates*, *Arch-Angel*, and *Angel*.

Angelot, (French) a kind of small Cheefe commonly made in France.

Angle, a corner, also a Term in Geometry, being the concurse of two lines meeting together, so as that they do not make one line.

Angles, also are the most powerfull hou-

ses; for a Planet therein hath more power, and efficacy then another (in any other house) that is but equally dignified. The Angles are these, viz. The first house, or the East Angle, the tenth, or the South Angle, the seventh house, or the West Angle, and the fourth, or the North Angle.

Anglia, a part of great Britain, now called England.

Anglesey, an Island lying over against *Caernarvon* in *Wales*, it was anciently the seat of the *Druides*, and was called by the Britains, *Ins Dowl*, and the land of *Mona*, in Latin *Mona*. It was first attempted by *Paulinus Swetonius*, and afterwards brought under the Roman Empire by *Julius Agricola*, many ages after it was Conquered by the English-men, and thence derived this name as it were the English-mens Island.

Anguineous, (Latin) pertaining to a snake.

Anguish, (Latin Anguor, French Angoisse) grief, agony.

Angular, (Lat.) full of Angles, or Corners.

Angus, a County in the South-part of Scotland, called in Latin *Angusia*, anciently *Aenia*.

Angust, (Lat.) narrow.

Anbelation, (lat.) a difficulty in fetching ones breath.

Anility, (lat.) feminine old age.

Animadversion, (lat.) a lending ones attention, as it were a turning ones mind that way, also a correcting.

Animals, (lat.) a creature indued with life and sense.

Animalillo, (Spanish) a little animal.

Animosity, (lat.) stoutnesse, stomack, willfulness.

Anlace, (old word) a dudgeon, a half dagger.

Annals, (lat.) Histories of passages acted from year to year.

Anandale; a County in the North part of Scotland, so called as it were the Vale by the River *Anan*, it was in old time inhabited by a people called *Selgova*.

Anuarian law, a law among the Romans, concerning the age, wherein a man might sue for; or exercise any publick Office.

Annates, (lat.) first fruits paid out of spiritual benefices.

Annè, (Hebr.) the proper name of a woman, signifying gracious, full of mercy.

Annuel, to paint upon glasse.

Annexation, the uniting of lands, or other Rents of the Crown.

keeping their station there in the time of the Romans;

Apelles, a famous painter of the Island *Cos*, who having the picture of *Venus* unfinished, no man durst undertake it after him.

Apemage, (French) a Childs portion; the Law of Apemages in *France*, is that, which forbids the Kings younger sons to have partage with the Elder.

Apennine, a great Hill running through the middle of *Italy*.

† *Apeshe*, (Greek) incoction, crudity of the stomach.

Aphefesis (Greek) the taking away of a letter from the beginning of a word.

Aphelium, a point wherein the Sun, or any other Planet is most distant from the Earth.

Aphetical, (Astrological Term) belonging to the Planet, that is disposer of life in a Nativity.

Aphorisme, (Greek) a brief select sentence, expressing the property of a thing.

Aphrodite, (Greek) the name of *Venus*, as being ingendred of the froth of the Sea.

Apina, and *Trica*, two Towns of *Apulia* destroyed by *Diomed*, with so much ignominy; that they became a proverb of contempt.

Apis, King of *Argos*, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Niobe*, he was otherwise called *Osiris*, and took to wife *Isis*, leaving the Kingdom of *Achaia* to *Regialeus*, he went into *Egypt*, and civilizing the people reign'd there.

Apocalyps, (Greek) a revelation, or unfolding of a dark mystery, a title given to the last book of the holy Scriptures, written by St. *John* in the Isle of *Patmos*.

Apocryphal, (Greek) doubted of, whose original is unknown.

Apodictical, (Greek) demonstrable, easie to be made plain.

Apogeeum, (Greek) a Term in Astronomy, being that point of Heaven, where the Sun, or any Planet is farthest from the Center of the earth.

Apograph, (Greek) a Copy taken from another pattern.

Apollo, the son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born in *Delos*, at one birth with *Diana*, coming to age, he slew the Serpent *Pytho*, and afterwards the *Cyclops*, for which he was deprived of his Divinity, and kept the sheep of *Admetus*, King of *Thessaly*, upon the banks of *Amphrysus*, he loved *Daphne*, who flying from him was turned into a Laurel-Tree, also he loved *Hyacinthus*, a boy of a rare

feature, whom killing by mischance, he turned into a flower; he was called the God of physick, of Musick and Archery, and guided the Chariot of the day.

Apollyon, (Greek) a name in Scripture, attributed to the Devil, it signifying, destroyer.

Apologue, (Greek) a tale, a moral fable, such as that of *Menevius Agrippa*, and those of *Æsop*.

Apologie, (Greek) a justifying answer, an excuse, or defence.

Apopheret, (Lat.) a present, a New years gift.

Apoplegmatisme, (Greek) a Medecine, to purge away flegme, and waterish humours.

Apoptegme, (Greek) a short and witty sentence.

Apoplexy, (Greek) a taking away of sense and motion from the animal parts of the body: for which reason the dead pallic is called by this name.

Aporetick, (Greek) doubting.

Apoptasie, (Greek) a revolting, a falling away, or defection from ones duty, or first profession.

Apotele, (Greek) the gathering of corruption into any one part of the body.

Apostle, (Greek) a Messenger, a word most peculiarly appropriate to the twelve Disciples of *Christ*, who were sent to preach the Gospel.

Apoptrophe, (Greek) a figure, wherein there is a converting ones speech from one party to another, a mark of the cutting off some Vowel at the end of a word.

† *Apothekes*, (Greek) a shop, or store house, wherein any thing is laid up.

Apotomy, (Greek) a Mathematical word, a cutting off part of a line.

Apozeme, (Greek) a decoction, a Term used in Physick.

Appal, to dismay, also to decay.

Appareil, (French) a preparation, a making ready, also the summe at the foot of an account, which remains charged upon a house, or Colledge.

Apparition, (Lat.) one that summons people to appear at a Court.

Appartment, (Ital.) a division, or separation, also to much of a great house as is set apart for the intertainment of one person, or one family.

Appeach, to accuse one of any crime.

Appeal, a word used in Common-Law, and signifies to remove a cause from an inferior Judge, to a Superiour, also a suing within a year and a day, of one, who is next of kin to a party that is murthred.

Apel-

Appellative, (Lat.) a Noun Appellative, is a Term used in Grammar, signifying a name that's common to a great many.

Appellour, vid. *Approver*.

Appendant, (Lat.) a Term used in Civil Law, and in Logick, as when a field is appendant to a freehold, an adjunct to a subject.

Appendix, (Lat.) an Addition, a thing that depends upon another.

Appetency, (Lat.) earnest desire.

Appeteth, desireth, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Appian way, a high-way leading from *Rome* through *Campania*, as far as *Brundisium*, which *Appianus Claudius* in his Consulship paved and walled.

Applands, expressions of extraordinary praise and congratulation toward the performers of great achievements. *Artan*.

Applications, (Lat.) the making an address to any person, or the applying of one thing to another.

† *Applombatre*, (Lat.) a foldering with Lead.

Appost, (French) to stubborn, to procure.

Apposten, to demand.

Apposte, (Lat.) put to, also to the purpose.

Appostile, (French) a small addition to a discourse in writing, set down in the margin.

Apprehension, (Lat.) understanding, also according as it is used with expressions, either of danger, or happiness, it denotes either fear, or joy. *Cassandra*.

Apprentice, skill, *Chaucer*.

Appretiation, (Lat.) a high valuing, a setting a high price upon a thing.

Approbation, (Lat.) liking.

Appropriate, (Lat.) to hasten.

Appropinquate, (Lat.) to draw nigh.

Appropriations, (Lat.) a taking to ones self, also a Term in law, a converting the profit of an Ecclesiastical living to ones proper use, only maintaining a Vicar.

Approver, (Lat.) a Term in Law, one who confessing himself guilty of Felony, accuseth another; he is also called *appelour*.

† *Appuyed*, (French) stayed, supported.

Aprication, (Lat.) basking in the Sun.

Aprize, (old word) adventure.

Apronus, a Citie near the *Euxin* Sea, where *Medea* slew her brother *Asyrtus*.

Apr-thanes, the Superiour sort of the Nobility of *Scotland* were anciently so called, the lower sort *Under-Thanes*.

Apritude, (Lat.) fitness.

Aprote, (Greek) a Term in Grammar, being a Noun not declined with cases.

Aprulia, a Region in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Englia*, formerly called *Lapygia* from *Lapyx* the son of *Dædalus*.

A Q

Aqua Celestis, a liquor which the Chymists call rectified wine.

Aquarius, one of the twelve signs in the Zodiac, whereinto the Sun enters in *January*.

Aquatile, (Lat.) that lives in the water.

Aqueduct, (Lat.) a Conduit that convey's water by a pipe.

Aqueous, (Lat.) waterish.

Aquila, (Lat.) (an Eagle) in Astronomy, it is one of the heavenly signs.

Aquileia, a Citie in *Italy*, which being besieged by *Maximian* held out so stoutly, that when they wanted ropes for the moving of their Engines, the women suffered their hair to be cut to supply the want.

Aquiliferous, (Lat.) an Epitete of the Roman standard, that bears the picture of an Eagle upon it.

Aquisgrane, a Citie in *Gulick*, now called *Aixcovir*; built by *Grannus*, as some suppose, the brother of *Nero*.

Aquitania, the third part of *France*, now called *Guen*.

Aquise, (old word) to match.

Aquiter, (old word) a Needle case.

Aquosity, (Lat.) waterishness.

A R

Arabesque, (French) a curious flourishing, or branched work in painting, or Tapestry.

Arabia, a Countrey in *Asia*, so called from *Arabus* the son of *Apollo*, reaching from *India* to *Egypt*, it is divided into three parts, *Arabia Petraea*, *Arabia deserta*, and *Arabia felix*.

Arable, (Lat.) plowable.

Arace, (old word) to deface.

Araneous, (Lat.) full of Spiders webs.

Arancia, the Citie of *Orange* in *France*, now under the Princes of *Nassau*.

Aray, order; from the (French) *Arrey*.

Aray, to apparel.

Araba, (Hebr.) a womans name, signifying, God hath revenged.

Arbitrator, (Lat.) an Umpire, a Commissioner, chosen by mutual consent to decide controversies between party & party.

112 by his Concubines, he made *Darius* his Successour, who rebelling from his father, because he had taken from him his Concubine *Alpasia*, was slain with 50 of his brothers.

Artemisia, Queen of *Halicarnassus*, and wife to *Mausolus*, she built so stately a Sepulcher for her deceased husband, that it was held for one of the seven wonders of the world, *Artemisia* is also the name of an Herb, called Mugwort.

Artemisan (month) the month of *May*.
Arten, to constrain, an (old word) used by *Chaucer*.

Arteries, (Lat.) those hollow membranous Vessels like to veins, in which the most thin, and hottest part of the blood together with the vital spirits pass through the body.

Arteriotomy, (Greek) a cutting of an Artery.

Arthriticall disease, the Gout from *Arthritis*, a Greek word which signifies a joynt.

Arthur, a famous, warlike King of the Britains, who beat the Saxons in divers set battails, this word signifies in the British tongue strong man.

Articular, (Lat.) joynted.

Articulate, (Lat.) to joynt, also make Articles of agreement.

Artificer, (Lat.) a work-man.

Artillery, great brasse Guns, Cannons.

Artisan, or *Artist*, a master of his Art.

Aval brothers, a fraternity of Roman Priests, twelve in number, who besides their performance of publick sacrifices, were appointed Judges of Land-marks.

Arvisian wine, a sort of *Greek* wine from *Arvis*, now called *Amista*, in the Island *Chios*.

Arundel, in *Latine Aruntina vallis*, a Town in *Suffex*, so called as it were *Arundale*, i. a dale lying upon the River *Arunt*, it hath a strong Castle, which *Robert de Belesmo*, keeping against King *Henry* the first, he thereupon forfeited his estate, and was proscribed.

Arundiferous, (Lat.) bringing forth Reeds.

Aruspice, (Lat.) a certain kinde of divination (anciently much in use among the Romans) by looking into the bowels of beasts.

Asabaracca, the Herb called *Folefoot*.
Asbate, (old word) a buying.

Asbestos, a people of *Lybia* about *Cyrene*, where the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon* was.

Asbestos, a kinde of precious stone of an Iron colour, which being once fir'd cannot be quenched.

Ascenius, the son of *Aeneas*, by *Cressida* the daughter of *Priamus*, he reigned in *Italy* 30 years, and built *Alba*.

Ascences, (old word) as though.

Ascendant, an Astrological Term, it being the point of the *Ecliptick*, which riseth at some determinate moment, when any one is born, it is also called the *Horoscope*, it signifieth also Metaphorically, a predominant, or powerfull influence over any one: *Cleopatra*.

Ascertain, to assure.

Ascetic, (Greek) belonging to a Monk, or Monastery.

Asclepiad, a verse consisting of four feet, Spondee, Choriambus, and two Daetyls.

Ascribe, (Lat.) to attribute, to impute.
Asdowns, or *Assdowns*, which some interpret the Mount of *Asses*, a Town in *Essex*, where a great battel was fought between *Edward Iron-side*, and *Canutus the Dane*.

Asia, one of those four parts, into which the whole world is divided, it was so called from *Asia*, wife, to *Iapetus*, and daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Thetis*.

Asinine, (Lat.) belonging to an Ass.

Askance, (old word) if by chance.

Askant, (old word) as, to look askant, to look side-ways.

Askes, (old word) ashes.

Asmodens, (Greek) a friend of carnality, the name of a certain spirit.

Asmographers, (Greek) composers of lessons to any instrument.

Asopus, a River of *Boeotia* running by *Thebes*, which the Poets saign'd to have been the father of *Aegina*, whom *Jupiter* deslow'd.

Asotus, (Greek) prodigal, intemperate.

Aspelt, (Lat.) a light, also ones countenance, or presence, also a position of the stars, one toward another.

Aspectable, (Lat.) that may be seen, or beheld.

Asper, a certain kinde of coyn, bearing the value of a penny farthing of our money.

Asperation, (lat.) a making rough, or sharp.

Asperity, (lat.) roughness.

Asperate, (lat.) to despise, to scorn.

Asperison, (lat.) a sprinkling, or bespattering, it is also taken Metaphorically, for a casting a blemish upon other mens reputation.

Asphaltites, a Lake in *Judea*, where *Sodom* and *Gomorrah* stood, having been full of brimstone, ever since it rained down upon those Cities.

Aspidil, the name of a certain flower, otherwise called *Dassidil*, or *Narcissus*.

Aspick, a little venomous Serpent.

Aspiration, (lat.) a breathing, also a note over a Greek vowel, which hath the force of an *h*.

Asportation, (lat.) a carrying away.

Assail, to set upon, to assault.

Assart, a Term in law, signifying an offence committed in a Forrest by plucking up the Woods by the roots, also to *Assart*, is to set in order, to make glades in a Wood, to lop off the branches of a Tree, to clear a ground of shrub.

An *Assisa* (Ital.) a Robber, or Murderer that kills another for gain.

Assis, (French) to prove, to try, an Assayer of the King is an Officer of the Mint, for the true trial of silver.

Assuatores, (lat.) a following any one, an adhering to anothers opinion.

Assutation, (lat.) a complying with anothers opinion out of flattery, or dissimulation.

Assert, (lat.) to affirm, to maintain.

Assesse, (Fr.) to set down a rate, to tax.

Assistrix, (lat.) a Midwife, a woman that is assistant to another.

Assets, (French) a Term in Common-law, signifying goods sufficient wherewith the Heir, or Executor may discharge the Ancestors, or Testators Debts, or Legacies.

Asserare, (lat.) to affirm earnestly.

Assiduous, (lat.) dayly, observant, diligent.

Assigne, (French) a term in law, he that is constituted by another, to do any business, an assign indeed is he whom the person appoints, assign in law is he, whom the law appoints.

Assimilatiua, (lat.) a likening, a resembling.

Assise, Order, *Chaucer*.

Assesed, sure, firm, *Idem*.

Assit, (lat.) to help.

Assize, (French) a Term in law, signifying a sitting of Justices upon their Commission, it is taken also for a Writ, also a setting down the price of any commodity.

Association, (lat.) a being frequent in company with another.

Assuile, to acquit, to pardon, also to answer, *Chaucer*.

Assylen, to declare, *Idem*.

Assuetudine, (lat.) an inuring, a bringing one to any thing by custome.

Assuetude, (lat.) use, custome.
Assume, (lat.) to take to ones self.
Assumpsit, a voluntary promise, whereby a man takes upon him to perform any thing to another.

Assumption, (lat.) a taking to, also the minor proposition of a syllogisme.

Astarites, a certain Chrytaline stone having in the midst of it the resemblance of half a Moon.

Asterismus, (Gr.) a constellation of stars.

Asterisk, (Greek) a little star, also a mark in writing, having the form of a star.

Asterius, the name of a certain King of *Creet*.

Asterlagour, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying an Astrolobe.

Asteri, (old word) passed.

Asthma, (Greek) a certain disease, which causeth difficulty of breathing.

Assipulation, (lat.) an agreement, an assent, also a witness.

Atonish, (lat.) to dismay, to stupifie.

Atræa, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Thetis*, or as some say of *Apreus* and *Arora*, she was, for her Justice, taken up into heaven, and plac'd among the twelve signs.

Atræus, the son of *Crius* (one of the *Titans*) and *Eurybea*, he married *Aurora*, and begat the winds, and the fairs.

Atragal, a word used in *Architecture*, as also in fortification, being a certain ring, or circle about the neck of a Pillar, or a piece of Ordnance.

Atrichion, (lat.) a binding to.

Atriferous, (lat.) star-bearing.

Atrigens, (lat.) binding, or making confine.

Atroit, a precious stone, called in Latin *Astera*, wherein little streakes like the beams of a star appear.

Atrulabe, a Mathematical instrument, to finde the motions, and distances of stars, or to take any heights and depths by.

Astrologie, (Greek) the art of foretelling things to come, by the motions and distances of the stars.

Atrómela, a Citie of the Province of *Narbon* in *France*.

Astronomy, (Greek) an art teaching the knowledge of the courses of the stars.

Asturia, a Province of *Spain* near *Portugall*, so called from the River *Astura*, the *Pyrenean* Mountains are also called *Asturians*.

Astute, (lat.) subtile, witty, crafty.

Astuyages, the father of *Mandana*, and Grand-father of *Cyrus*.

Ayle, (Greek) a sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders.

Ayndeton, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, where comma's are put instead of conjunction copulatives.

A T

Atalanta, the daughter of *Sobaneus* King of *Scyrus*, the being swift of foot, it was professed among her suiters, that he, who could out-run her, should have her for his wife, but many of them being overcome, at length *Hippomenes* the son of *Megacles*, who had received three golden Apples of *Venus*, that had been gathered in the *Hesperian* Garden, let them fall in the midst of the Race, and by that means arrived at the end before her, also the name of a great Huntress of *Arcadia*, who gave the first wound to the *Caledonian* Boar, and was afterwards married to *Meleager*.

Achievements, (French) the performance of some great exploit.

Atchek'd, (old word) choaked.

Ateles, an Island famous for the abundance of precious Oynments that grew there.

Atterit, (old word) in earnest, in deed.

Athamus, the son of *Aeolus*, and King of *Thebes*, he had by his wife *Nephele*, *Phryxus*, and *Helle*, who were so persecuted by *Ino*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, whom their father married that they fled away upon the Golden Ram, but *Helle* falling off into the Sea, gave the name to *Hellespont*, see *Ino*.

Atheisme, (Greek) ungodlineffe, a being of no Religion.

Atbelney, or *Atbelny*, i. the Isle of Nobles, a little Island made by the River *Thone* in *Sommerfetshire*, where King *Alfred* shrouded himself, when the *Danes* overran the Kingdom, as *Marin* did anciently in the Lake of *Minturnus*.

Athens, a famous Citie of Greece, first called *Cecropia* from *Cecrops*, afterwards *Athene* from *Athena*, or *Minerva*, who first found out the use of the Olive-tree.

Atletical, (Greek) belonging to wraisting.

Atkyl, a County in the South-part of *Scotland*, bordering upon *Perth*, and watered by the River *Amund*.

Athos, a high Hill between *Macedon* and *Thrace*, which calls a thadow as far as the Isle of *Lemnos*, upon the top of this Hill is a Citie, now called *Monte Santo*.

Atbroted, (old word) cloyed.

Atlantick Islands, two Islands upon the Borders of *Lybia*, formerly called the Fortunate Islands, or the *Hesperides*, where were said to be the *Elysian* fields.

Atlantick-Sea, a part of the *Mediterranean-Sea*, lying West-ward, it begins at the River *Molucha*, and finishes at the promontory *Ampelsia*.

Atlas, the son of *Lapetus* and *Asia*, daughter of *Oceanus*, who was faign'd by the Poets to support heaven upon his shoulders, also a Mountain of *Mauritania*, now called *Anchisa*, by others *Montes Claros*, in-to which the Poets faign *Atlas* King of *Mauritania*, to have been turn'd.

Atmosphere, (Greek) that same Region of the aire, where vapours and exhalations are ingendred.

Atoms, (Greek) a mote in the sun-beams, also a word used in Philotophy, being the smallest part of a body that can be imagined.

Atonement, as it were, a making at one, a reconcilment, or causing to agree.

Atromental, (Lat.) belonging to Ink.

Atvate, (Lat.) made black, also one in mourning.

Atvick, an Usher of a Hall.

Atviciy, (Lat.) fierceneffe.

Atrophy, (Greek) a kinde of consumption of the body, which is caused by the meat, not turning into nourishment.

Attachment, (French) a laying hands on, in Common-law it signifieth a laying hold on by the force of a Writ, it differeth from an Arrest, which lieth on the body, and from a distresse which is upon land and goods, this being upon body and goods.

Attainder, (French) a Term in law, signifying the conviction of any person of felony, or any Crime whereof he was not convicted before.

Attaint, try'd found out.

Attamed, (old word) set on broch.

Attaque, (French) an assault, an incounter.

Attemperate, (Lat.) to make fit, to mix a just proportion.

An *Attendant*, a servant.

Atvnes (old word) at once.

Attentive, (Lat.) diligently hearkning.

Attenuation, (Lat.) a making lesse.

Atterly, (old word) extremely.

Attestation, (lat.) a proving by witnesses.

Atvha, the daughter of *Cranus*, King of *Athens*, she died unmarried, and from her the Countrey was called *Attica*, whereas it was formerly called *Alvica* from *Alvius*, the first King thereof.

Attick,

Attick, neat, elegant, from *Attica*, or *Athens*, which was the Nursery of Eloquence.

An *Atviring*, a dressing, or apparelling, from *Tiara*, a *Persian* Ornament for the head, also a Term in *Heraldry*.

Atvoure, (old word) towards.

Attournment, (French) a Term in Common-law, a turning Tenant to a new Lord.

Attraction, (Lat.) a drawing to, an allurement.

Attrait, (French) the same, also those charming qualities, which have power to draw the affections of men. *Artamenes*.

Attvabatii, the ancient name of those people that inhabited that part of *England*, now called *Bark-shire*.

Attrvitation, (Lat.) handling, also a wanton carriage towards a woman.

Attrvite, (Lat.) to give, to impute.

Attrition, (Lat.) a rubbing, or wearing against another thing.

Atvritte, (old word) to make blame-worthy.

Atvins, (old word) asunder.

A V

Available, profitable.

Avant, (French) forward, also a Term of disdain, as much as to say, away, out of my sight.

Avarice, (Lat.) covetousnesse.

Americum, a Town of *Gallia*, *Aquitania*, now called *Bourges*, by some *Chasteau-neuf*.

Avvades, (French) songs, or instrumental musick, sung, or play'd under any ones Chamber-window in the morning, from *Avv* the morning.

Avvency, or *Avvency*, see *D'avvency*.

Avvion, (Lat.) an increaser, also the same as Author.

Avvupation, (Lat.) fouling, also a greedy looking after gain.

Audacity, (Lat.) boldnesse.

Audley, see *Awdley*.

Audience, (Lat.) hearing, also a great concourse of people coming to hear any Oration delivered in publick.

Auditor, (Lat.) a hearer, also an Officer of the King, or any other great personage, appointed to hear, and examin the accounts of all under Officers, and to make up a general book, which shews the difference between their receipts and allowances.

Audry, the name of an *English* Saint, the first foundresse of *Ely* Church, some think it contracted from the *Saxon* word, *Ethelred*.

Avenant, agreeable.

Avenage, (French) a certain quantity of Oates, which a Landlord receives in stead of some other duties.

Avenio, a Citie of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which hath been the seat of divers Popes, now called *Avignon*, this Citie hath seven Palaces, seven Parishes, seven Monasteries, seven Colledges, seven Inns, and seven Gates.

Aventinus, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*.

Avenue, (French) a Term in fortification, signifying the space that is left for passage to and fro in, and out a Camp, Garrison, or Quarrer.

Aver, (old word) bribery.

Aver, (French) affirm, to justify.

Average, from the old *Latin* word *Averia*, which signifies a beast; it being a service, which a Tenant does unto the Lord by horse, or carriage of horse, and so the Kings *Averages* are the Kings carriages by horse, or cart, it is also a contribution that Merchants and others make, towards the losses of those, who have their goods cast into the Sea for the safeguard of the ship.

Averdupois, (French) it signifies in Common-law, a weight of 16 Ounces, whereas *Troy-weight* hath but 12. also such Merchandizes as are weighed by this weight.

Averie, a place where Oates, or Provender for the Kings horses was kept, or a Christian name, signifying as much as given in wifh from the Dutch *Alberia*.

Averment, a Term in law, when the Defendant offers to justify an exception pleaded in abatement of the Plaintiffs act.

Avernus, a Lake in *Campania* near *Baie*, whose vapours were so deadly, that birds were kill'd as they flew over, which made the ancients think it to be a descent into Hell.

Averpenny, money contributed towards the Kings *Averages*.

Averruocation, (Lat.) a Term in Husbandry, it being a lopping off of superfluous branches.

Avverronus, a certain God among the Romans, who was said to avert all evils, as *Hercules* among the *Greeks*, was called *Alexicacus*.

Averfion, (Lat.) a secret hatred without any apparent reason, it may be taken in the same sense as Antipathy. *Artamenes*, also a turning away.

Avvifdena, a Citie of *Italy* among the *Caraceni*, which is yet standing.

Angen, King of *Elys*, the son of *Sol* and *Nauphridame*, he had a stable which held 3000 Oxen, which *Hercules* cleaned by bringing in the *River Alphens*, but being denied his pay, he killed *Angen*, and made his son *Phileus* King.

Augmentation, (Lat.) an increasing, the Court of augmentation, was a Court erected by *Henry* the eighth, for the increase of the Revenues of the Crown, by the suppression of Abbies and religious houses.

Augre, a Carpenters tool, a wimble.

Augrim, the same as *Algorithm*, skill in numbering.

Augrimsons, stones to cast account with.

Augurie, (Lat.) South-faying, Divination by the voices, or flying of birds.

Augures-staff, a certain wand, which the *Augures* used to hold in their hand, when they made their divinations.

August, Royal, Majestical, Illustrious, from *Ogavus Augustus*, the second Roman Emperor, after whom all the succeeding Roman Emperours, were honoured with that Title, also the name of the sixth month from *Marce*, otherwise called *Septilis*.

Augustal's, (Lat.) feasts kept in honour of *Augustus*.

Augustian Confession, (Lat.) the confession of faith made by the Protestants at *Aus-purg* in *Germany*, in the year 1530.

Augustin, or *Austin*, the name of one of the fathers, who was Bishop of *Hippo*, also a proper name of divers men from *Augustus*, i. *Majestical*.

Augustin, or *Austin* Fryers, an Order of Fryers, of the institution of *St. Austin*.

Augustinians, a Sect of Hereticks, otherwise called Sacramentaries, who hold that Heaven Gates are not opened till the general Resurrection, they were instituted by *Andreas Carolitadin*, in the year 1524. afterwards confirmed by *Augustin* a *Bibemian*.

Aviary, (Lat.) a great Cage, or place where birds are kept.

Avise, a womans name, in Latin *Havisa*, or *Helvise*, contracted from *Hildevig*, signifying in *Saxon*, Lady Defence.

Avidity, (Lat.) coverousness, greediness of gain.

Aviso, (Spanish) an advertisement, or advice.

Aulick, (Lat.) belonging to the Court.

Aulis, a Haven in *Bœotia*, where the *Grecian* Princes met, and joyned forces to go to the siege of *Troy*.

Aubegon, (French) an Officer of the King, who looks to the Assize of Woollen

Cloth, made throughout the land, and hath two Seals ordained him for that purpose.

Aumener, (old word) a Cupboard.

Aumer, (old word) Amber.

Ancient demeasu, a Term in Common-law, signifying a publick Tribute by a Tenure, whereby all Mannours belonging to the Crown, in the dayes of *Edgar*, or *Saint Edward* did hold.

Antreth, (old word) maketh adventure.

Avocation, (Lat.) a calling away.

Avoirdispois, see *Averdispois*.

Avouch, (French) to maintain, to justify.

Avowable, justifiable.

Avowry, a Term in law, when one takes a distresse for Rent, and he, who is distrained sues a Replevy, now he that took the distresse justifying the act, is said to avow.

Avrea Chers-nelus, a Peninsula of *India*, by some called *Melepa*, by others *Japan*.

Avest, (lat.) Golden.

Avelis, a Cite of *Gallia Celtica*, so called from *Aurelius* the Emperour, now called *Orleanse*, it is situate upon the bank of the River *Loir*.

Avenches, the name of an ancient family, who were heretofore Barons of *Folkstone* in *Kent*, they are filed in *Latin*, *Records de Avrincin*.

Auricular, (lat.) belonging to the ear, whence *Auricular* confession.

Auriferous, (lat.) Gold-bearing, an Epithet belonging to the River *Tagus*.

Auriflamb, the holy Standard of *France*, which used to be born in the Wars against Infidels, having on the top a purple Ensign, it was lost in a battle against the *Flemings*.

Auriga, a Constellation in the firmament upon the Horns of *Taurus*.

Aurigation, (lat.) the guiding of a Chariot, or Coach.

Aurigia, a Town of *Hispania Batica*, now called *Avion*.

Aurigraphy, (Greek) a writing in Gold.

Aurney, or *Aurigney*, contracted from *Ad-derney*, an Island in the *Brittish* Sea, anciently called *Arica*.

Aurora, the daughter of *Hyperion* and *Thea*, mother of *Lucifer* and the winds, the inatcht away *Tithonus*, the brother of *Laomedon*, whom, when he was old, she restored to youth by the virtue of Herbs, and had *Memnon* by him.

Aurum potable, Gold made liquid, and Medicinable.

Auscult-

Auscultation, (lat.) a hearkning unto, or obeying.

Auses, a people of *Africa*, among whom the *Virgins* used to combat in honour of *Minerva*, those that were killed were accounted no maids, and the that fought most valiantly was carried in a Triumphant Chariot, about the River *Tritonia*.

Ausones, a very ancient people of *Italy*, Neighbours to the *Osici* and *Circæii*, being that part where now stands *Beneventum*, they were so called from *Auson*, the son of *Ulysses* and *Cepho*, who built *Aranca* thereabouts.

Auspical, (lat.) belonging to Scotch-faying.

Auspicious, (lat.) lucky, happy, from *Auspices* Sooth-fayers.

Austere, (lat.) sour, crabbed, stern.

Austral, (lat.) Southern.

Austrasia, that part which contains *Brandant* and *Lorraine*, it was anciently reckoned a part of *France*, and was a Kingdom of it self, having *Mets* for its chief seat, there being anciently in *France* four Kingdoms, *Austrasia*, *Soissons*, *Orleans*, and *Paris*.

Austria, a part of *Germany* by *Danubius*, anciently called the upper *Pannonia*, in this Countrey is seated the imperial Cite of *Videma*.

Auromancy, (Greek) a kinde of divination by observing the South-winde.

Authentick, (Greek) allowed, approved by good Authors.

Atoleon, a Captain of the *Crotoniates*, making war against the *Locri*, who always left a room void for *Ajax*, as if he had been present himself, but *Atoleon* breaking into the empty place, was wounded by *Ajax* his Ghost.

Atolice, the son of *Mercury* and *Telange*, the daughter of *Lucifer*, he received this gift from his father, that whatsoever he stole he might change it into what form he would to keep himself from being apprehended, he ravish't *Antichia*, the daughter of *Siphosus*, who being with child was given to *Laertes*, and brought forth *Ulysses*.

Autology, (Greek) a speaking of, or to ones self.

Autogenezal, (Greek) self-begotten.

Autocrasie, (Greek) self-subsistence.

Automatous, (Greek) having a motion within it self.

Antonoe, the daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes* and *Hermone*, she was married to *Aristeus*, and brought forth *Asieon*.

Autonomy, (Greek) a living after ones own law.

Autoptical, (Greek) self beholding.

Autemite, another attire, a word used by *Chancer*.

Autumnal, (Lat.) belonging to Autumn, one of the four quarters of the year.

Aurgie, (Greek) a self-working.

Avulsion, (Lat.) a pulling away from.

Avx, (a Term in Astronomy) the same as *Abis*, see *Abis*.

Axiliary, (Lat.) aiding, or assisting, as auxiliary forces were such as were sent the Romans from other Countreys, their confederates, and ally's.

Axilium ad firmum militem faciendum, &c. a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County, where the King, or other Lord hath Tenants, to levy of them reasonable aid toward the Knighting of his eldest son, or marrying of his eldest daughter.

Award, judgement, arbitration.

Awatte, a watching circumspection, also a tarrying.

Awaites, ambushments.

Awley end, the name of a stately house in *Essex*, once an *Abby*, afterwards the dwelling house of the *Aldehelghe's*, or *Awly's*, an ancient family, it is now in the possession of the Earles of *Suffolk*.

Awshaped, (old word) amazed.

Awbere, (old word) desire.

Awning, a sayl made of Canvasse, which is spread over the ship above the deck to keep away the sun.

Awrekeyth, (old word) revengeth.

Axillary, (Lat.) belonging to the arm pit.

Axinomancy, (Greek) a divination by hatchets.

Axiome, (Greek) a position in a sentence, a maxim in any art.

Axile, (Latin) a little board, lath, or shingle.

Axiz, (Lat.) an Axel-tree, the Diameter of the world.

Axminster, or *Axammister*, a Town in *Cornwall*, famous for the Tombs of the *Saxon* Princes, slain at the battle of *Bruna-burg*.

Ay, (old word) an Egg.

Ayde, the same as aid, help, succour, also a Term in law, signifying a subsidy, lone, or tax due from subjects to their Sovereign, or from Tenants to their Landlord.

Ayes, (old word) for ever.

Azamogians, those that are destined to be *Janitary's* are so called, before they are enrolled in pay.

Azebone, (Arab.) a Term in Astrology, the head of the 16th mansion.

Azimeck, (Arab.) the starre, called the Virgins spike.

Azimuths, degrees in Astronomy, are those degrees, which, when the native is infected with any inseparable disease, as blindness, dumnesse, &c. or defective in any member, are supposed to ascend at his birth.

Azimuth, a Term in Astronomy, the *Azimuth Circles* are those, which meet in the vertical point, and passe through all the degrees of the Horizon.

Azure, a sky-colour, a light blue, it is most properly termed *Azure* in blazon, or *Heraldry*.

Azymes, (Greek) unleavened, unmingled.

Azymes, a solemn feast kept for seven dayes, wherein it was not lawfull to eat leavened bread.

B

Baal, an *Assyrian* word, signifying *Jupiter*, or *Lord*.

Babel, or *Babylon*, so called from the confusion of languages, which was there caused, it was anciently the chief seat of the *Assyrian* Monarchs, being built by *Nimrod*, and afterwards walled by *Semiramis*, it is now called *Bagadeth*, or *Bagda*.

Bablac, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, situate upon the River *Isis*, where Sir *R. Vere*, Earle of *Oxford*, Marquesse of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*, being in great favour and Authority with King *Richard* the second, was defeated by the Nobles, forced to swim over the River, and to fly his Country.

Babys, the brother of *Marfys*, he committing the like infoleny as his brother, was also to have been flead by *Apollo*, but that he was saved at the intercession of *Pallas*.

Bacchanals, the feast of *Bacchus*.

Baccharach, or *Bacrag* wines are those, which we call *Rhenish* wines, from *Baccharag*, a Citie situate upon the Rhine *Bacchus*, the inventour of wine, he was the son of *Jupiter* and *Semele*, who desiring to lye with *Jupiter* in all his glory, was burnt up with Thunder, and *Bacchus* being cut out of her Womb, was inferted into *Jupiter's* Thigh, untill the birth were mature, he is also called *Dionysius*, *Liber Pater*, and *Osirus*.

Bacciferous, (Lat.) bearing Berries.

Bachelor, (French) an unmarried man, also a Bachelor of a Company, a Bachelor of Arts, is he, who takes the first degree in the profession of any Art, or Science, the

second being licenciate, and the last Doctor, *A Bachelor Knight*, vide *Knight*.

Backberond, (Saxon) a Term in Common-law, signifying a Thief that is taken with the manner, (being followed with huy and cry) with those things he hath stolen, whether it be money, or any thing else, it is by some taken for an offender against Vert, or Venison in the Forrest.

Bactriana, a Province of *Scythia*, beyond *Assyria*.

Badbury, a Town in *Dorsetshire*, where King *Edward* the Elder put to flight his Cozin *Aethelwald*, who had conspired with the *Danes* against him.

Badge, the same as *Armes*, or *Cognifance*.

Badger, a Carrier of Corn, or like provision from one place, to transport it to another.

Badinage, (French) foolery, buffony.

Badonicus, the ancient name of a Hill in *Somersetshire*, now called *Bannesdown-hill*, where King *Arthur* defeated the English *Saxons* in a great battail.

Batica, a part of *Spain*, formerly so called from the River *Batis*, now called *Gualquivir*.

Baguete, (French) a toy, a trifle.

Baggeth, (old word) diddamerh.

Baile, (French) a Term in Common-law, signifying the taking charge of one arrested upon action, either Civil, or Criminal, under surety taken for his appearance at a day, and place certainly assigned. See *Main-prize*.

Baily, or *Bailiffe*, (French) a Magistrate appointed, within a Province, or precinct, to execute Justice, to maintain the peace, and to preserve the people from wrongs and vexations, and is principal Deputy to the King, or Supream Lord, also the Officers of each hundred, and of Towns Corporate are called *Bailiffs*, there are also *Bailiffs* of husbandry belonging to private men, who are Lords of Mannors.

Bailywick, the Jurisdiction of a *Baily*.

Bain, (French) a bath, or hot house.

Bainards Cattle, a house in *London*, belonging at this day to the Earles of *Pembrock*, it was so called from *William Bainard*, Lord of *Dunmow*, whose possession formerly it was.

Baisemaines, (Fr.) kissing of the hands, Complementing.

Baiton Kaiton, the belly of the Whale, an *Arabick* word.

Baize, a fine sort of Freeze, from *Baiz*, a Citie of *Naples*, where it was first made.

Blade,

Balade, (French) a Ballet, or roundelay, also a Dance.

Balasse, a Saxon word, signifying Gravel, laid in the bottom of a ship, to keep it upright.

Balatron, (Ital.) a babler, a prating knave.

Balcone, (Ital.) a bay-window.

Baldwin, (Germ.) a proper name, signifying bold victor, and answering to the Greek *Thrasymachus*.

Bale, (French) a pack of Merchants wares.

Balefull, sorrowfull, woefull.

Balk, (Dutch) a ridge between two furrows.

Ball, (French) a dancing meeting.

Balladin, (French) a dancer of Galliards.

A Ballance, (French) a pair of Scales.

Ballast, see *Balasse*.

Balliol Colledge, a Colledge in the University of *Oxford*, built by *John Balliol* of *Bernards* Castle, in the Bishoprick of *Durbam*, and father of *Balliol*, King of *Scots*.

Ballist, (Lat.) an Engin to cast, or shoot stones.

Ballon, (French) a Term in *Architecture*, signifying the round Globe of a Pillar, also a great Ball.

Ballotation, a kind of casting lots, or making election by Balls.

Balustrad, a Term in *Architecture*, signifying a jutting out of a window, or portal.

Balm, the juyce, or Oyl of a certain plant growing in *Judea*, otherwise called *Balsamum*, or *Opopalsumum*.

Balmerinock, an Abby in *Fife*, a County of *Scotland*, built by Queen *Ermengard* wife to King *William*.

Balneary, (Lat.) a bathing place.

Balbafjar, an Hebr. word, signifying without treasure, it was the name of one of the wife-men, who came out of the East to worship our Saviour. See *Sands* his *Travels* 181.

Baltia, an Island in the German Ocean, by *Xenophon* called *Lampfacenus*, now *Scandinavia*, or *Scandinavia*, from this Island the *Baltick* Sea derives its name, which *Philemon* calls *Marimorpha*, *Hecateus Amalchini*.

Bambalio, a faint-hearted fellow.

A Band, (French) a Company of foot Souldiers.

Bandie, (French) to follow a faction.

Banditi, (Ital.) out-laws from *Bando*, a Proclamation, because they are condemned

by Proclamation, the *Dutch* call them *Nighthinghals*, and *Free-booters*.

Bandle, an *Irish* measure of two foot in length.

A Bandog, a Mastive.

Bandos, (French) free Licence, or liberty, also a company, or Sect.

Bandore, (Ital.) a kinde of Musical instrument.

Bane, poysson, destruction.

Banes, (French) in Canon-law are Proclamations, but more especially taken for the publick proclaiming of Marriage in Churches.

Bangle-ear'd, having hanging ears like a Spaniel.

Bingue, a pleasant drink used in the Eastern Countreys.

A Banker, one who in forreign Countreys delivers forreign money for his own Countreys Coyn.

Bankrupt, or *Bankrupt*, a decoctor, one that hath consumed his estate.

Banavenna, or *Bemaventa*, a Town in *Northamptonshire*, anciently so called, now *Weldon* in the streer, once the Royal seat of *Wolpher*, King of the *Mercians*, and by his daughter *WERbury*, a holy Virgin converted into a Monastery.

Banner, (French) a Standard, or Entsign.

Banneret, or Knight *Banneret*, vide *Knight*.

Banneroll, (French) a little Flagge, or Streamer.

Baptisme, (Greek) a Sacrament used in the Church, for the initiation of children into the Christian Religion, it signifies a washing, or dipping in water.

Baptist, (Greek) a proper name, first given to *St. John*, who was the first that baptized.

Baptistery, (Greek) a Vessel to wash in, a Font to baptize in.

Barbara, the name of a holy woman, martyred under the Emperour *Maximian*, the word signifieth in Latin, strange, or unknown.

Barbaria, the chief part of *Africk*, which is divided into four Kingdomes, *Morocco*, *Fesse*, *Telesina*, and *Imis*.

Barbarisme, (Greek) a rudenesse of behaviour, a clownish pronunciation of words.

Barbe, a mask, or visard.

Barbel, a kinde of fish, a little *Sammon*.

Barbican, (French) a Term in architecture, and fortification, an out-work in a building, a bulwark, a watch Tower.

Bar-

Barbitist, a Lutinit.

Barce, the chief Citie of *Lybia*.

Barbs, the ancient Poets among the *Britains*, and the *Caldes*, *Barbes* also, or *barbes*, signifie the trappings, or apparitions of horses.

Barbalph, (Germ.) from *Bertulph*.

Bargaret, (old word) a Sonnet, or Ballet.

Barkery, a tan house, or house where they put barks of Trees.

Bark, the Foresters say a Fox barketh.

Bark-fat, a Tanners tub.

Bark-man, a Boat-man, from *Bark*, a little ship, or boat.

Barre, yest, the flooring, or over-decking of Beer, also a lap.

Barre-cloth, an Apron, *Chaucer*.

Barre, or *Bern*, a Northern word, signifying a child.

Barabas, the proper name of a man, signifying in Hebrew a son of comfort.

Baras, a Term in Logick, being one of the moods of the second figure of a Syllogisme, wherein the first proposition is a univerial affirmative, the two second particular Negatives.

Baron, (French) a title of Honour, as much as Lord, Barons are of three sorts. First, by Dominion and Jurisdiction, Barons of the King, whose Baronies were Capitales. Secondly, Barons of the subjects holding not of the King, but by mesality. Thirdly, Lords of Manours.

Barony, a tax, or subsidy of aide, to be levied for the King out of the Precincts of Baronies.

Barre, a Term in Common-law, is, when the Defendant in any action pleadeth a Plea, which is a sufficient answer, also place where causes are pleaded, also a Term in *Etymology*, being composed of two equidistant lines drawn overthwart the Escutcheon, and differeth from the Fesse, in that it is not confined to the Fesse-point.

Barfee, a fee of twenty pence, which every Prisoner acquitted of Felony payeth to the Goaler.

Barrator, (French) a Term in Common-law, signifying a common wrangler, one that fetcheth men at variance, causing them to implead one another at the Barre of Justice.

Barren signes are *Libra*, *Leo*, *Virgo*.

Barricado, (Spanish) a defence against an enemies assault, made of empty barrels fill'd with earth.

Barriers, (French) a certain martial exercise (in *Latin* called *palæstra*) of armed

men fighting with short swords, within certain limits, or lists which sever them from the spectators.

Barrier, a pleader at the Barre, those who after seven years study of the Law are admitted to plead; and stand without the Barre, are called utter Barristers, but a Sergeant, or Princes Attorney, or any of the Kings Council, are admitted to plead within the Bar, and are called inner-Barristers.

Barcelona, or *Barcellona*, anciently called *Barcino*, or *Colonia Faventia*, the chief Citie of *Catalonia* in *Spain*.

Barter, from the *Latin* word *vertere*, to truck, or change.

Bartholomæ, (Hebr.) a proper name, signifying the son of him that maketh the waters to mount.

Barre, a place to keep Poultry in, from the Dutch word *baert* to bring forth, and *Hoorn* a Hen.

Barilet, a Term in Heraldry, the fourth part of a Bar.

Bastance, (Spanish) the language of a Country of *Spain*, called *Biscay*.

Basse, the bottom, or foundation of any thing, also the foot of a pillar, also the deepest part in *Munick*, being the foundation of the rest, also a kinde of fish, called a Sea-wort.

Basse-Court, a Term in Law, any Court that is not of Record, as Court-Baron.

Basse estate, or *basse fee*, is a holding at the will of the Lord.

Bastards, (old word) Daggers, Wood-knives.

Basil, an Herb so called, of a very fragrant smell, also a proper name signifying Royal, or Kingly.

Bastical, (Greek) Royal, Magnificent.

Bastick vain, see vein.

Bastick, (Greek) a kinde of a Serpent, called a Cockatrice, also a long piece of Ordnance, called in *Italian* *Basilisco*, also a star, called the Lions heart.

Bastinet, a little basin.

Basis, see *Basse*.

Baker-vill, the name of a very eminent family, descended from a Niece of *Gunora*, that famous Norman Lady, they had their ancient seat at *Erdley*, a Town in *Heresfordshire*.

Bassa, a Commander over Souldiers among the *Turks*.

Bastard, signifies in the Common-law, one begotten out of Wedlock.

Bastardise, to corrupt, to adulterate, to change out of its own kinde into a worse.

Bastile, or *Bastillon*, (French) a fortress, or

or fortification, the chief fortress of *Paris*, is called *la Bastile*, being also the chief prison of the Kingdom of *France*.

Bastinado, (Spanish) a banging with a Cudgel.

Bastion, (French) a Skonce, or Block-house, called also a Cullion head.

Baston, (French) a Bat, or Cudgel, it signifieth also in the Statute Law, one of the servants, or Officers, to the Warden of the Fleet, that attendeth the Kings Court, for the taking of such men to Ward, as are committed by the Court.

Bastinado, see *Bastinado*.

Batavia, a part of lower Germany, situate upon the River *Rheene*, called *Holland*.

Bath, a famous Citie in *Somersetshire*, so called from the hot Baths of Medicinal waters, which are there by *Antonius* called *Aque solis*, by *Protony* *Ydora Hippus*, some report them to have been found out by *Bleyden* a Magician, others by *Julius Cesar*, others by an ancient *Brittish* King.

Battle-field, a place near *Shrewsbury*, so called from the great battail fought there between King *Henry* the fourth, and *Edmond Mortimer*, Earle of *March*, where Sir *Henry Percy*, called *Hotspur* was slain.

Battalion, (French) the main battle of an Army.

Battle-bridge, a place in *Yorkshire*, otherwise called *Stanford-bridge*, where *Harald* King of *England* slew *Harald Hardræk* King of *Norway*.

Battlements, the Turrets of houses built flat.

Battology, (Greek) a vain repetition of words.

Battus, a certain keeper of Mares, to whom *Mercury* delivered several Oxen, which he had stolen from *Apollo*, keeping *Admetus* his heards, and coming to him afterwards in another shape, he corrupted him with gifts to deliver the Oxen, but seeing his perfidiousness, he turned him into a stone, called *Index*.

Battue, a Term in Heraldry, and seemeth to be the fourth part of a bend sinister only, it toucheth not the chief, nor the base point.

Bavaria, a great Dukedom in Germany.

Baubels, (old word) Jewels.

Baucis, the wife of *Philemon*, who intertained *Jupiter* and *Mercury*. See *Philemon*.

Baud, a brave, a Russian, from the French word *Ribaud*.

Baukin, a kinde of tinsef, or stuff that glitters like sparkles.

Baudon, custody, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Baudrick, furniture, also a sword-girdle, also an old fashion'd Jewel.

Bauke, (old word) to crosse.

Bauke, a certain Herb called *Becwort*.

Bawfus, (old word) bigge, grosse.

Bay, a stop for water, a road for ships, also a brown red colour, being the colour of the Palm-tree, *Chaucer* also useth it for a stake.

Bay-window, a window that boundeth out in a round form.

Beacon, from the Dutch word *Bekennen* to give notice, a light fastened upon a high pole to give warning of an enemies approach.

Beaconage, money paid for the maintaining of Beacons.

Beads, from the Dutch word *beden* to pray, a certain number of prayers, at the end of which it is the custome to drop a bead.

Beadle, (from the Dutch word *Bedel*, a Cryer) one that waites upon a Magistrate with a white wand to make any Summons, an Officer, especially belonging to a University, also an Officer of the Forrest, that makes all manner of garnishments for the Court of the Forrest, and makes all manner of Proclamations, as well within the Court of the Forrest as without.

A Beadroll, (Saxon) a list of such as Priests use to pray for in the Church.

Beakehead, in Navigation, is that which is fastened to the stem of the ship, and is supported with a knee which is fastened into the stem.

Beams in hunting, is that whereon the starts of a Stags head grow.

Beares-foot, an Herb otherwise called *Brank Urfin*, or *Beares claw*.

Bearers, a term in Law signifying maintainers or abettors; also a term in Heraldry, signifying those that have coat-armours, distinguished from others by structure and differences.

Bear in, is when a ship sailes before, or with a large wind into a harbour, or channel, she is said to bear in with the harbour or channel.

Bear off, when a ship goes more room than her course doth lie, she is said to bear off from the land.

Beasel or collet of a ring, that wherein the stone is in chact.

Beastial, (French) all manner of catel or beasts, as oxen, sheep, &c.

Beate, a term in hunting, a hare or cony when they make a noise, are said to beat or tapp.

Beatitude, (Lat.) blessedness, happiness.

Beatrix, (Lat.) a womans name, she that makes happy.

Beavis, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Bellovesus*.

Beauchamp, a name of great honour and eminency from the time of King *Henry* the second, especially since *Cicily de Fortibus* descended from the Earles of *Ferraris* matcht into their Family of this name were anciently the Earles of *Warwick*, the Barons of *Kidderminster*, and of *Powick*. Of late ages, the Title of *Vicount Beauchamp*, hath been conferred upon the Family of *Seimours*. In old Records it is written *de Bello Campo*.

Beaumont, the name of one of the greatest Families of the Nation, descended from *John County of Breus* in *France*, who for his valour was preferred to the kingdom of *Jerusalem*.

Beaupleading, a term in Law, fair pleading.

Beau Sir, fair sir, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Bec, a Phrygian word, signifying bread, which was the first word pronounced by certain children, whom *Phameticus* the Egyptian King caused to be brought up in a Forrest, by which he concluded the Phrygians to be the most ancient people.

Becbeck, medicaments, such as are composed for the awaging of a cough, as *Lozenges*, *Licorice*, *Pills*, &c.

Becomingness, neatness, handfomeness, *Ariamenes*.

Bede, the name of a learned English Monk, who lived near *Newcastle* upon *Tine*; he had the title given him of venerable *Bede*, as well in his life time, as since his death.

Beddeth, (a term in hunting) applied to a *Roe* when it lies down in any place.

Bedellium, a kind of gum.

Bedlem, or *Berlem*, (an Hebr. word,

signifying a house of bread) a place where mad people are kept.

Bedoover, (Sax.) a bedfellow.

Beemot, the flat key in musick.

Beefom, a broom.

Beetings, *quast* breadings, the first milk after birth.

Beet, a certain Garden herb.

Beglerbeg, a Supreme Commander under the Great Turk: there are but two who have this command, the one is called *Beglerbeg of Greece*, the other of *Natalia*.

Beguines, an order of Religious women who are all old.

Behight, (old word) promised.

Beknew, (old word) learnt out.

Behuram, a Feast among the Turks, where they use to pardon all injuries.

Belamy, (French) fair friend.

Belcier, (French) good countenance.

Belchose, (French) fair thing.

Beleagre, to besiege, from the Dutch *Belegen*, to sit near.

Belgia, the Country of the *Belge*, or *Low-countrymen*, lying between the *River Sequana*, and the *Rhene*. It is divided into 17 Provinces, also the people anciently inhabiting that part of England now called *Summersetshire*, *Hantsire*, and *Wiltshire*, were called *Belge*, in regard they came thither originally out of *Gallia Belgica*.

Belides, the fifty daughters of *Danaus*, who married the fifty sons of *Aegyptus*, who all killed their husbands except one.

Belizarius, Captain of the Emperour *Justinians* armies, who overthrew the *Perlians* in the East, the *Vandals* in *Africa*, the *Goths* in *Italy*, and at last had his eyes put out by *Justinian*, and was forc'd to beg his bread in a poor cottage.

Bell, in the Chaldaean language signifies the Sun who was worshipped under that name by the *Caldzaans* and *Assyrians*.

Bellatrice, (Lat.) a woman warrior.

Bellatrix, the left shoulder of *Orion*.

Bellerophon, the son of *Glaucus* King of *Epire*, against whom *Sthenobea* the wife of *Prætus* King of *Argos* conspired, because he refused her inticements; but he having overcome all difficulties, was commanded at last to kill the *Chimera*, which he did with the help of *Neptune*, who sent him a flying horse called *pegasus*, which was afterwards plac't among the celestial Signs. *Belleth*,

Belleth, a term in hunting, as when the *Forresters* say, a *Roe Belleth*.

Bellipotent, (Lat.) strong in armes, powerful in war.

Belligeration, (Lat.) a waging war.

Bellona, who is also called *Eryx*, the Goddess of War, and sister of *Mars*, some think her to be the same with *Minerva*.

Bellow, the *Forresters* apply this word to the *Hart*, and say, the *Hart bellow-eth*.

Belluine, (Lat.) pertaining to beasts, of a cruel bestial disposition.

Belvedere, (Ital.) pleasant to behold, the name of the *Popes* Palace in *Rome*.

Belus, the second, or, as some say, the first King of *Alyria*, who when he died, was worshipped as a god. Also the son of *Epaphus* and *Lybia*, was called *Belus Prifcus*, who married *Isis*, and had two sons, *Aegyptus* and *Danaus*, *Belus* hath also been taken for *Jupiter*, as *Nimrod* for *Saturnus*.

Belzebub, an Hebrew word, signifying the god of flies, and is used in Scripture for the prince of the Devils.

Bement, (old word) lamented.

Bemes, (old word) trumpets.

Benacus, a lake in *Lombardy*, which is said to have golden fands.

Benan, a Star in the tail of *Helme*:

Bend, used by *Chaucer* for a muffer, a caul, a kercher. Also a term in Heraldry, being an ordinary extended between two opposite points of the Escutcheon: viz. the dexter chief, and the sinister base.

Bendlet, is also a term in Heraldry, being a subdivision of the bend.

Benedictines, certain religious Monks instituted by *St. Benedict*.

Benefice, (Lat.) a spiritual promotion.

Benes, (old word) bones.

Beneficour, (Lat.) a doer of good turns.

Benet, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Benedictus*.

Beneplacitie, (Lat.) a well pleasing.

Benevolence, (Lat.) good will.

Benevolent Planets, are *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

Benjamin, an Hebr. name, the son of the right hand, as also a gum.

Benigne, (Lat.) favourable.

Benimmetb, (old word) bereaveth.

Benisons, (French) blessings.

Bennavenna, see *Bannavenna*.

Benoni, an Hebr. name, signifying the son of sorrow.

Bereft, (old word) deprived of.

Berenice, the daughter of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* and *Arsinoe*, whom *Ptolemæus Lagus* her brother married. She when her husband made an Expedition, vowed to dedicate her hair to *Venus* if he returned safe, which afterwards not being to be found, *Conon* the Mathematician feigned to have been translated to heaven and plac't among the Stars.

Beris, a high hill in *America*, on the top of which some hold that many people were saved in the great Deluge.

Berkhamsted, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, where *Frederick* Abbot of *St. Albans*, ministered an oath to *William* the Conquerour, in presence of Arch-Bishop *Lanfranc*, to observe inviolably the ancient laws of this Nation.

Bern, the chief City of *Helvetia*, or *Switzerland*.

Bernacles, a sort of birds which breed out of the rotten wood of trees growing by the sea side, especially in the North parts of *Scotland*, and the Islands thereabouts; They are also called *Claiik-geese*, and *Soland-geese*.

Bernard, from the Dutch word *Beornhart*, i. e. beares heart, the proper name of a learned Monk of *Burgundy*, who entered into the Monastery of *Cisteaux*.

Bernard Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, re-edited by *Sir Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*, and called by a new name, *Trinity Colledge*, as *Durham Colledge* was repaired by *Sir Thomas Pope*, and dedicated to *St. John Baptist*.

Bernardines, an Order of Monks, instituted by *Robert*, Abbot of the above-named Monastery, whereof *St. Bernard* was the chief: they were also called *Cistercian* Monks.

Bernet, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, famous for the great battle fought between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, where *Rich. Nevil* Earle of *Warick* was slain.

Berry, a Saxon word, signifying a dwelling house, a Lord of a Mannours seat.

Berth, convenient room at sea to moor a ship in.

Bertha, a womans name, signifying in the German tongue, bright or famous.

Berthinesc, or *Birdinesc*, a law in *Scotland*, whereby a man cannot be hanged for stealing a sheep, or so much meat as

to hinder his running, they are called in French *Briffees*.

Blifome, to cup as the Ram doth the Ewe.

Blite, an Herb, so called.

Blich, an old British word, that signifies yielding milk, profitable, also Blith, or Blithsome is used for pleafant, or jovial.

Blive, (old word) readily, fait.

Blo, (old word) blue.

Blocks, in Navigation are thofe fmal wooden things, wherein the running ropes do run.

Blomary, the first forge in an Iron-Mill, through which the Iron doth paffe: It is melted out of the Mine.

Blom, to bloffome.

Blote, to fmoke, from the Dutch word, *bloet*, i. e. bloud.

Bloudy-band, fee *Dogdraw*.

Bloud-wit, an old Saxon word used in Charters of liberties anciently granted, fignifying an Amerciament for fhedding of bloud.

Blunder, to keep a pudder, beftir ones self.

Blyn, (old word) to ceafe.

B O

Boa, a kind of difeafes incident to children, which fills them full of red pimples, which is called by Physicians Rubella, or the Meafels.

Bonuerges, (Hebr.) fons of Thunder.

Bow, a kind of Serpent, which being nourish't with Cows milk, grow's to a monstrous greatneffe, in fo much as one of them having been killed, there was found an Infant whole in its belly. *Plin*.

Boatswain, a Term of Navigation, the Subplot, he that fwayeth, or governeth a boat, or fhip, under the chief Pilot.

Boccoone, (Ital.) a morfel, or bit, alfo poyfion.

Bockland, a Term in Law, land held by boock, or charter.

Bodotria, or Bederia, the ancient name of a Town in Scotland, now called *Edenburgh Frith*, or the Forth, and Frith.

Boetia, a Countrey in Greece, formerly called *Ogygia*, and feparated from *Attica* by the Hill *Cytheron*.

Bobenica, a part of Germany beynd the *Danow*, whole chief Citie is *Prague*.

Boiflow, (old word) halting, lame, lowly.

Bole-armoniack, a kind of earth, or foft crumbling-ftone, which is found in a part

B O

of *Armenia*, used by Painters to make a kinde of faint red colour.

Boline, a Term in Navigation, fignifying the Coard in a fhip, with which Mariners ufe to draw the fayl, that it may gather wind.

Bollen, (old word) fwelled.

Bollingbroke, a Caftle in *Lincoln-shire*, famous for being the birth-place of King *Henry* the fourth, who was called *Henry* of *Bolling-broke*.

Boimong, a medley of feveral Granes together, it is alfo called *Maffelin*, or *Mong-corn*.

Bolfsprit, a Term in Navigation, a maff at the head of a fhip.

Bomalfine, a ftuffe made of Bombaft, or Cotton.

Bombarard, a kinde of Gunne, or piece of Ordnance.

Bombilation, (Lat.) a humming of Bees.

Bomlycinow, made of filk, from the Latin word *Bombyx*, i. e. filk.

Bona Patria, a Term of the praftick, or law in *Scotland*, & fignifies the choofing of twelve men out of any part of the Countrey to paffe upon *Affife*, who are called Jurators.

Bonaught, a certain tax formerly exacted in *Ireland*, for the maintenance of the Knights, called *Bonaugby*.

Bonair, fee *debonair*.

Bont, a womans name, fignifying in Latin, good.

Bonafus, a wilde beaft, having the head of a bull, and the body of a horfe.

Bonaventure, (Lat.) good luck, the proper name of a famous holy Fryer of *St. Francis* Order, and of divers other Eminent men.

Bonet, a kinde of a Cap.

Bonewell, the name of a pretty Well, near *Richards* Caftle in *Hereford-shire*, fo called, becaufe it is alwayes full of little fifh bones, or as fome think of fmal Frog bones, although they be from time to time quite drawn out of it.

Bongrace, (French) good grace, handfome behaviour, alfo a kinde of covering for Childrens foreheads, to keep them from the heat of the Sun.

Bonhommes, (French) an order of Fryers, instituted by *St. Francis de Paula*, they were alfo called *Fryer Minims*, or *Minorites*.

Boniface, (Lat.) *quafi* well-doer, the proper name of feveral Popes, and divers other eminent men.

Boa-

B O

Bonjour, a falutation used in French, being as much as good morrow with us.

Bonito, a kinde of fifh, fo called from the French word, *Bondir*, to leap up.

Bonium, the ancient name of the Monafterie of *Bangor* in *Chefhire*, where *Pelagius* the Heretick was brought up.

Boodeth, (old word) fheweth.

Boolie, (old word) beloved.

Boon, (old word) a request.

Boot of Bale, (old word) eafe oforrow's.

Bootes, a North-ftar, near *Charles wain*, called alfo *Bubulus*, or *Arctophylax*, which the Poets faid't to have been *Arcas* the fon of *Calisto*, who was changed into a Bear, and plac't alfo among the figns.

Boracch, a Spanish word, fignifying a bottle made of a Pigg's skin, with the hair inward drest, with rozen and Pitch.

Borage, a kinde of Herb good for the heart, and to expel melancholy.

Borax, or *Borace*, a hard, and fhining mineral like green earth, wherewith Goldsmiths ufe to foder Gold or Silver. It is alfo called *Chryfocola*.

Borbonia, a Dukedome in France, which began from the line of *Philip de Valois*.

Bordel, (Ital.) a Brothel-houfe.

Bordlanders, the demefns that Lords keep in their hands for the maintenance of their bord or table.

Bordace in Heraldry, is a circumference or tract of one mental, colour or fur, drawn about the armes, and it contains the first part of the field.

Boreas, the fon of *Aftraus*, or as fome fay, of *Strymon*, he married *Orithya* the daughter of *Erichthonius*, King of *Athens*, and begate *Zetes* and *Calais*. It is alfo the name of the North wind.

Borith, an herb which Fullers ufe for the taking of fpoats out of cloth.

Born, (old word) to burnifh.

Bourng, fee *Bourrough*.

Borrell, (old word) attire on the head.

Borrow, (old word) a pledge, a furety.

Borythenes, the greatest River in *Scythia*, next to *Ifter*.

Bofage, a place fet thick with trees, alfo a term in painting, a picture that refreprens much wood or trees.

Bofenbam or *Bofebam*, a pleafant Town in *Suffex*, where *K. Harald* liv'd retired for his recreation, and launching forth into

B O

the fea in a little Bark, he was carried by contrary winds into *Normandy*, where being detamed, he affured the Kingdom of *England* to Duke *William*.

Boff, (French) a ftud or knob.
Bolphorus, the name of two feas, fo called from the paffage of *Jupiter* over them in the fhape of a Bull, when he stole away *Europa*, the one lieth near *Conftantinople*, and is called *Bolphorus Toracius*, the other more northward, and is called *Bolphorus Cimmerius*.

Botachide, a place of *Tegea* in *Arcadia*, from *Botachus* the Nephew of *Lycurgus*.

Botanicall, (Greek) belonging to herbs.

Botargo, a kind of Saucedge, from the Greek word *Oa Taricha*, salted egges.

Botbua, or *Bubua*, a term used in the praftick of *Scotland*, fignifying a Park where cattel are inclofed and fed.

Botin, (French) a kind of boot or buskin.

Botolph, a proper name, fignifying in the Saxon tongue helpful.

Bottom, (old word) a bloffom or bud.

Bovillie, a Town near *Rome* where *Claudius* was flain by *Milo*.

Bovillon, (French) a kind of boiled meat, made of feveral ingredients.

Boulter, a feive to lift meal or flower.

Bowm, (old word) ready.
Boucheier, contracted into *Bowcer*, the name of a very great and ancient Family of this Nation, listed in Latin, *Records de burgo Chara*, whole chief feat in ancient times was *Hawsted*, a Town in *Effex*.

Bourd, (French) to jelt.

Bourees, (French) a free Denifion.

Bourn, (Dutch) a head of a Spring, or Fountain; and thofe Towns that end in bourn, as *Sattinbourn*, &c. are fituated upon Bourns or Springs.

Bourvean, (French) an Executioner.

Bourrough, from the Dutch word *Burgh*, a Town incorporate, which is not a City, whence *Bourrough*, or *Bourgowmaster*, is the Bailiff, Mayor, or Chief Ruler of a Town or Borough.

Bourrough English, or *Burgh-English*, a term in law, being a cuftomary decent of land or tenements, to the youngest fon or brother.

A *Bourfer* or *Boufer*, (French) a Purfe-bearer or Treasurer of a College.

Boute-feu,

Boute-feu, (French) an incendiary, a fower of strife and fedition.

A Bow, a Mathematical instrument to take heights.

The Bow of a Ship, the fore part of it, fo called from the form.

A Bowge of Court, a livery of bread and drink, or other things of the Princes bounty over and above the ordinary allowance.

To bowle a Cony, (term of hunting) to start her out of any place where she lies.

Bona, a kind of drink made in Turkey of a feed somewhat like mustard-feed.

Boys, or *Booy* of an anchor (Span.) that which being tied to the Anchor swims upon the water to give notice where the Anchor lies.

B R

Brabantia, the Dukedom of Brabant, which is parted from Flanders by the River *Scheldt*, it contains the Marchionate of the sacred Empire, the Dukedom of *Aftrich*, the Earledomes of *Hochstrat* and *Mackin*.

Braccata Gallia, that part of France which is called *Province*.

Brace, that which fastens beams in building, also a Cable of a ship, also a couple or pair, from the French *brace*, *i.e.* the armes.

Brachy-graphy, (Greek) the Art of writing in Characters or short-writing.

Brackmans or *Bramans*, a sect of Philosophers or Divines in India, who live onely upon herbs and fruits.

Braggard or *Braggadocio*, a bragging vain-glorious fellow.

Bragget, a drink made of honey, used in *Wales*, it is derived from two Welch words, Brag which signifies malt, and Gots a honey-comb; it is also a word used in Architecture, signifying a stay cut out of stone or timber to bear up the Corbel.

Braid Albin, otherwise called *Albanie*, the most Nothen Country of Scotland, commonly called the *Highlands*, the highest part whereof is likewise called *Drum Albin*, or *Bryn Albin*.

Brake, (Dutch) a snaffle for horses.

Brancher, a young Hawk newly come out of the nest.

Brankarfish, see *Bearesfoot*.

Braid-iron, a trevet, an iron to set a pot upon.

Brandish, (French) to make to shine with a gentle moving.

Brannonim, the ancient name of *Wigornia* or the City of *Worcester*.

Brant, a bird called a Bargander, or *Soland-goose*.

Brassets, (French) armour for the armes, *Brat*, (old word) to break.

Brat, (old word) a rage.

Bravados, (Spanish) a daring, a making shew of an onset.

Bravery, a going fine in cloths, also a compleatnesse of behaviour. *Cleopatras*.

Bravy, (old word) a reward.

Branders, engraven work,

Brawl, a kind of dance, from the French word *Bransler*, to move gently up and down.

Brayd, (old word) to break out.

Brayed, awoke, arose, also took.

Breck, (old word) a bruise.

Brede, (old word) a bredth, also a broad.

Bredgen, (old word) to abridge, to shorten.

Breeze, a fresh gale or wind blowing off the sea by day.

Breech, (a term in Gunnerie) the foremost part of a gun.

Breme, (old word) furiously, also a kind of fish so called.

Brennus, a Captain of the Gaules who overthrew the Romans at the River *Albia*, and took *Rome*, but was beaten out by *Camillus*, afterwards he killed himself at *Delphos*.

Brent, (old word) burnt.

Breve, that which we call a writ, is called in the practick of *Scotland*, a *Breve*, the several formes whereof will be seen in their order.

Breviary, a compendious collection, also a kind of Masse-book.

Breviloquence, (Lat.) a short discourse, a speaking in brief.

Brian, (French) a shrill voice.

Briarins, one of the Centimani, and brother to *Cyes* and *Ceus*, they were all three the sons of *Uranus* and *Terra*, and were said each of them to have a hundred hands.

Bricolls, certain Engins used in old time to batter the walls of Towns or Castles.

Bridgenorth, a Town in *Shropshire*, corruptedly so called, for *Burgmorf*, *i.e.* the Town near the Forrest of *Morf*; it was built by *Achelfteda*, Lady of the *Mercians*, and

and walled by *Robert de Belesm*, Earle of *Shrewsbury*, who keeping the Town against King *Henry the second*, was there besieged and taken.

A Brie, or *Brieze*, a kinde of fly, called a horse fly, or *Gad-fly*.

A Brief, or *Breve*, or *Writ*, see *Writ*.

Brigade, (French) a Term in Military Discipline, a body of Souldiers, consisting of three squadrons.

Brigandine, (French) an ancient kinde of Armour, with many plates and joynts, like a Coat of Maile (whence Brigand a foot Souldier so arm'd, or a high-way Robber;) it signifieth also a kind of ship, or Pinnace.

Brigantes, the ancient name of those people that inhabited a great part of the North of England, as *Yorkshire*, *Richmondshire*, the *Bishoprick* of *Durham*, *Lancashire*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland*.

Brig-bote, or *Brug-bote*, (Dutch) a contribution made toward the mending of Bridges, also an exemption from that Tribute by a Charter from the King.

Brigidians, an order of religious persons, instituted by a Princeesse of *Suetia*, whose name was *Brigidia*, there was also an Irish woman famous for sanctity, who was called *St. Brigit*, or *Bride*.

Brimstone, a certain Mineral, being the fat of the earth, decocted unto his hardnesse.

Bronie, a plant, called otherwise white Vine.

Brisis, the daughter of *Brises*, she fell to *Achilles* his share at the taking of *Lyrnessus*, and being afterwards taken from him by *Agamemnon*, was the cause of his defection from the Grecian Army for a great while.

Britannia, the name of this whole Island, containing *England* and *Scotland*, it is so called from the ancient name *Britb*, *i.e.* painted and *Tania*, which among the old Greeks signified a Region.

Bristow, the name of a pleasant Citie, standing partly in *Sommerfetshire*, partly in *Glostershire*, it is so called as it were *Brightstow*, which in the Saxon signifieth a bright, or shining place, in *British* it was called *Caer Oder Nant Badon*, *i.e.* the Citie *Oder* in the Vale of *Badon*; it was fortified by *Robert Bishop of Constance*, against King *William Rufus*, with a Wall, which this day is in part standing.

Britomartis, a Cretan Nymph, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Charme*, she was the

first Inventour of hunting Nets, being pursued by *Minos*, she to avoid him, threw her self into the Sea.

Broach, a Term in hunting, the next start growing above the Beamanter in a *Stagg's* head.

Brocado, (Spanish) a kinde of Cloath, wrought, or mixed with Gold, or Silver.

Broccarii, a word used in the Scots practice, signifies in the Statutes of *Gild*, Mediatours in any tranfaction, or contract.

Brochity, crookednesse, especially of teeth.

Brocket, a red Deer of two years old, a spitter, or pricket.

Brode-half-penny, a Toll, or Custome, for setting up boards, or Tables in a Market, or Fair.

Bround, (old word) fury.

Brontes, one of the Cyclops, the son of *Calus* and *Terra*, and brother to *Arpe* and *Sterope*, they had each of them oneley one eye, and that upon their forehead.

Brooklime, an Herb so called.

Brooming, a bringing of a ship aground to be trimmed, or made clean.

Brotel, (old word) brickle.

A Branch, a Jewel.

Brown-antler, a Term among hunters, the first start that grows next to the head of a stag, and next to that is the beam-antler.

Browded, (old word) imbroided.

Browk, (old word) to injoy.

Browse, to feed as beasts on shrubs, or roots of trees.

Bruges, a famous Citie in *Flanders*, encompass't with a fair wall, and having above 60 Churches.

Branal, (Lat.) winterlike, belonging to the shortest day of winter.

Brundasium, a Town in *Italy*, through which *Cesar* followed *Pompey* into *Greece*.

Brusk, a Term used in Heraldry, signifying a kinde of tawney colour, otherwise called *Tenne*.

Bryke, (old word) streight, narrow.

Brymme, when a Boar desires copulation, he is said to go to the *brymme*.

B U

Buccinate, (Lat.) to blow a Trumpet.

Bucentoro, a stately Gally, or great ship, wherein the Duke of *Venice*, and the Se-

nate go yearly in Triumph, on *Ascension* day, to espouse the Sea.

Bucephalus, the horse of *Alexander* the Great, he had the mark of a Bull's head upon his shoulder, being killed in the battle, which *Alexander* fought against *Porus*, King of *India*, a Citie was built in the place where he was buried, called *Bucephala*.

Baceldians, a Sect of Hereticks, which are reckoned among the several sorts of Anabaptists.

Buck, a Hare, or Cony, when they desire copulation are said to go to Buck.

Buck-hurst, the title of a Barony, belonging to the *Sackpiles*, afterwards Earls of *Dorset*.

Buckingham, the chief Towns in *Buckinghamshire*, so called from its fruitfulness in Beech-trees, which the Saxons called *Bucken*.

Bucolics, (Greek) pastoral songs.

Buda, the chief Citie of *Hungary*, now called *Ofen*, not farre from the Banks of *Danubius*.

Budaria, a Citie of *Germany*, belonging to the *Palf-grave*, now called *Heidelberg*.

Budge, Lambs furre.

Buffe, a wilde Oxe.

Bulbus, (Lat.) *Bulbous* plants, are those that have round roots.

Buffoon, (French) a Jester.

Bulgaria, a countrey on this side *Thrace*.

† *Bulimy*, (Greek) insatiabie hunger.

A *Bull*, a round Jewel, hollow within, also one of the Popes briefs; or Mandates.

Bullion money, Gold, or Silver, in the Masse, or billet, also the place where such Gold, or Silver is brought to be tried and changed for the King.

Bumbasin, see *Bombasin*.

Bundles, a sort of Records of *Chancery*, lying in the Office of the *Roll's*, as the Files of Bills, and Answers in *Chancery*, the Files of *Corpus cum causa*, all Writs of Certiorare with their Certificates, and divers others.

Booy, see *Boy*.

Buquan, a County in the South-part of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Taizali*.

Burgedala, a famous Citie of *France*, now called *Bordeaux*, where the Poet *Arninius* was born.

Burel, fine glasse.

Burford, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, where *Cutberd* King of the *West-Saxons* vanquish't *Aetelbald*, King of the *Mercians*,

and won his *Banner* whereon was painted the Golden Dragon.

Burgage, is a Tenure, whereby men of Cities and Borrows hold their Lands and Tenements of the King, and other Lords for a certain yearly Rent.

Burganet, (French) a kinde of Helmet.

Burgeon, or *Bourgeon*, to grow big about, or grosse.

A *Burgh*, see *Bourraugh*.

Burgh-grave, a title of Honour in *Germany*, signifying a Count of a Castle; or Garrison.

Burglary, (French) from *Bourg*, a Village and *Laurence* theft, according to the acceptance of Common-law, is defined a felonious entring into another mans house, with an intent to steal somewhat, or to do some felonious act.

Burgundia, a Countrey of *France*, the people whereof were anciently called *Sequani*, and *Hedui*: It is now divided into lower *Burgundie*, which is called *Burgundia Regia*, or the Countie of *Burgundie*, and into upper *Burgundy*, which is called *Burgundia Imperatoria*, or the *Dutchy* of *Burgundy*.

Burled, (old word) armed.

Burlesque, (French) merry, drolissh.

Burlet, (French) a coiffe.

Burly-brand, (old word) a great sword, great fury.

Burnet, the name of a certain Herb, also a word used by *Chauser*, signifying woollen, also a hood, or attire for the head.

Burnish, (Ital.) to make bright to polish, also a word used by hunters, when Harts spread their Horns after they are new rubbed.

A *Burnisher*, a word used in graving, or etching, and signifieth a thing which they make use to smoothe, & sweeten the work.

Burshoulder, or *Burrowholder*, see *Headborough*.

Buscum duci, one of the chief Towns of *Brabant*, now called *Hertogenbusch*.

Bush, or holy water sprinkle, (a Term in hunting) the tayl of a Fox.

Bustis, the son of *Neptune*, and *Lybia* the daughter of *Epaphus*, who for his Tyranny was slain by *Hercules*, with his son *Amphidamas*, and *Chalbis* his cryer.

A *Buskin*, a kinde of boor, also a Pump worn by *Tragicians*.

Bustard, or *Bistard*, a kinde of great slug-gih bird.

Butes, the son of *Amyrus*, King of the *Bebrycians*, he being depofed, fled to *Trepanum*

panum, and falling in love with *Lycaste* a fair Curtesan, he begat *Eryx*.

Buthus, a famous Wrestler, that used to devour a whole oxe in a day.

Butlerage, of wines, a certain impost upon wines, which the Kings Butler may exact out of every ship.

Butten, a term among hunters, the first part in putting up a Stags head.

Burtington, a Town in *Montgomeryshire*, wherein in old time the *Danes* taking up their winter quarters, were driven out by *Adherd* Earle of the *Mercians*, in the year of our Lord, 894.

Butresse, a word of Architecture, the prop whereon the but-end of the building resteth.

Buttock, a term in Navigation, the breadth of a ship right a stern from the tack upwards.

Buxome or *Buxome*, from the Dutch word *Booghsacm*, pliant, flexible, also blith or merry.

Buzzar, a Market-place among the Persians.

Buzzard, a kinde of great Hawk or Kite.

B Y

Byblus, a Town of *Phenicia*, where *Adonis* had a Temple built in honour of him.

Byg, (old word) to build.

Byker, (old word) a fray.

Byndon, a Town in *Dorsetshire*, where in the year 614, *Kingillus* the Saxon King in a doubtful and bloody battel overcame the *Brittaines*.

Byram, a certain solemn Feast among the Turkes.

Byrlaw or *Burlaw*, a term used in the practick of *Scotland*. Laws of *Burlaw* are determined by consent of neighbours elected by common consent in the Courts called *Burlaw Courts*.

Byslinc, (Lat.) made of silk.

Bytrent, (old word) caught about.

Bywopen, (old word) made senselesse.

Byzantium, a City of *Thrace*, built by the *Spartans* under the command of *Pausanias*. It was afterwards called *Nova Roma*: But *Constantine* the Great, making it the chief Seat of his Empire, it was called *Constantinople*, and is at this day the chief Seat of the Turkish Empire.

C A

Ab, an Hebr. measure of 3 pints.

Cabades, a King of *Persia*, who succeeded *Perozes* after he had vanquished

him, and cut off his whole army.

Cabala, an Hebrew word, signifying receiving, also a science among the Jews, comprehending the secret wayes of expounding the Law, which were revealed by God to *Moses*.

Cabalin, fountain, see *Hypocrene*.

Cabin, a cottage, also a little room in a ship, called also *Cabern*.

Cablib, (a term used by the writers of forest laws) signifying *Brushwood*.

Caburna, an odoriferous fountain of *Mesopotamia*, wherein *Juno* was used to wash.

Caburn, a small line made of yarn to bind the cabel of a ship withal.

Cacams, Doctors among the Jews.

Cacafuego, a Spanish word signifying fire.

Cachexy, (Greek) a physical term, signifying an ill disposition of the body.

Cachinnations, (Lat.) a loud laughter.

Cacique, a certain King among the Indians.

Cackrell, a kind of fish.

Cacocimie, (Greek) a physical word, signifying ill juice which is caused in the body through bad nutriment, or ill digestion.

Cacodemon, (Greek) an evil spirit.

Cacolytheton, (Greek) a vicious composition of words.

Cacoxzelous, (Greek) ill affected, or badly imitating.

Cacuminate, (Lat.) to form into a sharpe top like a Pyramid.

Cacumination, (Lat.) a making sharpe at the top.

Cacus, a shepherd of *Aventinum* in *Italy*, who stealing some of the oxen which *Hercules* *Recaranus* had taken from *Gorgon*, drew them backward by the talle to his cave, that they might seem by their foot-steps to have gone another way; but the theft being discovered, *Hercules* slew him with his club, and recovered his oxen.

Cadaverus, (Lat.) like a carcase, full of dead carcases.

Cadbury, a Town in *Somersetshire*, which is thought by some to have been that *Cathbregion* where *K. Arthur* overcame the English Saxons in a memorable battel.

Caddow, a chough or daw.

Cade, or *Caddee*, an Arabian word, signifying a Lord or Magistrate among the Eastern people.

Cadence, (Lat.) a just falling of the tone in a sentence, a descending of notes in music.

Cadent houses, are the third, sixth, eighth, and twelfth, houses of a scheme or figure.

Cadet, (French) a younger brother, among Gentlemen.

Cadier Arthur, a high mountain in Brecknockshire, whose two tops resembling the form of a chair, it is thence vulgarly called *K. Arthurs* Chair.

Cadmus, the King of the Phœnicians, the son of *Agenor* and brother of *Enropa*, he brought the Greek letters out of Phœnicia; he killed a serpent which had slain some of his companions, sowing the teeth of it in the Earth, out of which there sprung up armed men. Hé built *Thebes* in the Country of *Aonia*, which was afterwards called *Bœotia*; but being driven thence with his wife *Hermione*, by *Zethus* and *Amphion*, he was changed into a serpent.

Cadron, or *Cadzon*, a Barony in Scotland, out of which was paid a yearly pension of 26 pounds 12 shillings and 4 pence to the Kings Exchequer.

Caduce, the snaky staffe which *Apollo* gave to *Mercury* in recompence of his harp. This staff had such vertue, that with it he could kill or make alive. It was also a rod among the Romans which was carried by their Heralds in sign of peace; whence an Embassadour is called *Caduceator*.

Cacuity, (Lat.) blindness.

Calibate, (Lat.) an unmarried state, a bachelers life.

Canis, a Thessalian Virgin, who was ravish by *Neptune*, and being turned into a man and called *Canes*, was made invulnerable: afterwards fighting against the Centaurs, was buried alive by a great weight of trees thrown upon him.

Caer-caradoc, a hill in *Shropshire*, where *Caratacus* an ancient King of the Brittons resolutely defended a stone Rampire against *Othorius* Lieutenant of the Romans.

Caerdiff, a Town in *Glamorganshire*, fortified by *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, whose Grandchild *William* Earle of *Glocester*, was afterwards besieged in the Castle, and taken prisoner by *Tvor-Bach*, a Brittain Mountaineer. In this Castle, *Robert Curthose*, son of *William* the Conqueror, after he was bereft of his eyes, lived till he was very old.

Caerfise or *Caersife*, a Town in *Montgomeryshire*, anciently as they say, a very famous City.

Caermarden, by *Protolmy* called *Maridunum*, the chief Town of *Caermardenshire*, the birth-place of *Merlin*, the ancient British Prophet.

Caernarvon, the chief Town of *Caernarvonshire*, where the Princes of *Wales* anciently kept their Chancery, Exchequer, and Courts of Justice; it was built by *K. Edward* the first, and the birth-place of *K. Edward* the second, surnamed thence *Edward of Caernarvon*.

Cesar, a name attributed to the Emperours of *Rome*, from *Julius Cesar* the first Emperour.

Ceys, see *Halcyon*.

Cageole, (French) to prate to little purpose, to canvas or dispute a business.

Cainsham, a Town in *Somersetshire*, so called because it was built by *Keina* a devout British Virgin, of whom it was believed by the vulgar, that she turned Serpents into stones, because the high-way thereabout is full of stones which wreath about resembling a Serpent.

Cairus or *Alcairus*, a great City of *Ægypt*, formerly called *Babylon Egyptia*, it was taken by the Turk *Zelimi*.

Caisoberry, the name of a country Palace, or great House near *Watford* in *Hertsfordshire*; it was begun by *Sir Richard Morison* Knight (Embassadour to several great Princes, under *K. Henry* the eighth, and *K. Edward* the sixth) and finished by *Sir Charles Morison*, his son. It is now in the possession of the *Lady Capell Dowager*.

Caitive, wretched wicked from the French *Chetif*, or the Italian *Cattivo*.

Caitifed, chained, a word used by *Chancer*.

Calabria, a fruitful Country of *Italy*, which now belongs to the kingdom of *Naples*.

Calamint, an herb so called.

Calamist, a Piper upon a reed, from the Latin word *Calamus*.

Calamity, (Lat.) misery, but originally it signifies a destruction of corn, from *Calamus* a stalk of corn.

Calaticks, a physical word, signifying purging ointments.

Calatrava, a place in *Spain*, which gives denomination to certain Knights, who are called *Knights of Calatrava*.

Calcanth,

Calcanth, a Chymical word, being the same as *Vitriol*.

Calcation, (Lat.) a treading, or stamping.

Calcedon, a word used by *Lapidaries*, being a certain forbe vein in a Ruby, or Saphyre, differing from the rest of the stone, also the name of a precious stone.

Calchus, a Grecian south-sayer, the son of *Thestor*, who seeing a Serpent devour ten Sparrow chickens, prophesied that *Troy* should be taken the tenth year.

Calaine, or *Calcinat*, (Lat.) a Chymical Term, signifying to reduce any thing into cinders, especially metals.

Calcivate, (Lat.) to kick, or spurn.

Calcule, (Lat.) an accounting, also a Chef-man, or Counter.

Calib, a proper name, signifying in Hebrewerty.

Calicut, a great Mart-Town in *India*, situate upon the *Indian* Sea.

The *Caledonian* wood, a great wood in *Scotland*, whence *Scotland* it self hath been anciently called *Caledonia*, or *Calydonia*.

Caléfaction, (Lat.) a heating, or warming.

Calender, a Term used by *Linnen*-drapers, signifying to set a gloss on cloth.

A *Calender*, (Lat.) an Almanack.

Calends, (Lat.) a word used among the Romans, for the Computation of their months, and signifies the first day of every month, and if any number be added, it stands for so many as precede the *Calends*.

Calenture, a Spanish word, signifying heat, also a burning fever.

Caletum, a Port Town in *France*, called by *Cesar* *Portus Iccius*, by the Moderns *Calu*.

Calidity, (Lat.) heat.

Calidut, a kind of Furnace used by the ancients, to convey heat from one room to another, through certain pipes.

Caligation, (Lat.) dimness of sight.

Caligula, the fourth Emperour of *Rome*, so called from certain Military Bunkins, which he used to wear, named *Caligæ*.

Caliph, a Persian word, signifying King, or Emperour, at first all the chief Princes of the *Mahometan* Religion were called *Caliphs*, as the *Caliph of Ægypt*, &c.

Calisto, one of *Diana's* Nymphs, and daughter of *Lycæon*, King of *Arcadia*, she

was got with Child by *Jupiter*, and turn'd out of *Diana's* train.

Calked, (old word) cast.

Callidity, (Lat.) inability.

Calligraphy, (Greek) fair, or handsome writing.

Calliope, the name of one of the nine Muses, the mother of *Orpheus*, she was believed to be the Inspiress of *Heroic* verse.

Calypolis, one of the Islands in the *Ægean* Sea, called *Cyclades*.

Callirrhoe, the daughter of *Phocæus*, King of *Bœotia*, she complaining to her Country-men against her thirty suiters, who had killed her father, they fled to *Hippote*, a Town of *Thebes*, but being pursued by the *Bœotians*, the Town was taken, and the murderers burnt to death.

Calliver; a kinde of great Gun, or Arquebute.

Callot, an old *Saxon* word, signifying a leud, or wanton woman.

Calour, (Lat.) warmth, also a heat of desire, or affection.

Calpe, a high hill in the uttermost part of *Spain*, which is faign'd to be one of *Hercules* his pillars.

Calpounds, a kinde of linnen drawers usually worn among the *Turks*.

Caltrope, (French) certain instruments used in War, being great prick of iron, four-square, to cast in an enemies way, when they would break in on the contrary side.

Calvinist, one of the opinion of *Calvin*; a famous reformer.

Calvity, (Lat.) baldness.

Calumniator, (Lat.) signifies in Common, him, that in his accusation alleadgeth faults never committed.

Camarina, a Lake in *Sicily*, which when the people dried up contrary to the advice of the Oracle they were overcome by their enemies.

Cambel, a famous Castle in *Argile* in *Scotland*, from whence the great family of the *Cambels* derive their name.

Cambio, (Spanish) a Burse, or Exchange, whence comes *Cambfor*, a Banker, or Money-changer.

Cambles, a King of the *Lydians*, of so greedy an appetite, that one night he devoured his wife.

Cambren, a British word, signifying a crooked tick.

Cambria, the Countrey of *Wales*, so called from *Camber*, the son of *Brutus*.

Cambridge, the chief Town of *Cambridge-shire*, so called from a Bridge built over the River *Cam*: In this Town hath flourished for many ages, a famous University, consisting of sixteen Colledges, it hath been anciently reported that this Academy was founded by *Cantabar* a *Spaniard*, 375 years before *Christ*, and repaired by *Sebert*, King of the East Angles, in the year of our Lord 630. afterwards it was defaced by the *Danes* under *Sueno*, but being restored again by the *Normans*, it hath stood unviolated by War to this day.

Camelot, a Town in the Shrieftom of *Starling* in *Scotland*, which seems to be the same with that, which was called *Corta Damniorum*.

Cambyses, King of *Persia*, the son of *Cyrus*, he added *Agypt* to his Dominions, he died of a wound, which he gave himself as he was getting up to horse.

Cameracum, a Citie of the Low-countrys, now call'd *Cambray*, where the linen cloth, we call *Cambrick* is made.

Camelion, a beast like a Lizard, that turneth himself into all colours, and lives by the aire.

Camelopardal, a kinde of beast; half *Camel*, half *Pardal*, or *Panther*.

Camerade, (*Spanish*) a Cabin, or chamber-fellow.

Camerated, Vaulted, or Arched, a Term used in Architecture.

Camifado, (*Spanish*) a suddain assault, or surprisal.

Cammock, a kinde of Herb, that hath a hard and big root.

Camois, a British word, signifying crooked.

Camomil, an Herb of a fragrant smell, which grows and spreads by being trampled on.

Campaign, (*French*) a plain field, also a military word, signifying an armies expedition, or taking the field.

Campania, a Countrey of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, called *Terra del Lavoro*, whose chief Citie is *Capua*.

Campennulphs, the ancient name of a great family of *Cornwall*, Lords of the Town of *Modbury*, they are commonly called *Champernoups*, in Latin Records de *Campo Arunphii*.

Campus lapideus, a field of *Gallia Narbonensis*, where *Hercules* fought with *Alcion* and *Bergion*, the sons of *Neptune*, but his darts failing him, *Jupiter* sent him

down a shower of stones, wherewith he killed the Giants.

Campus Martius, a field near *Rome*, dedicated to *Mars*, where the *Romans* used to exercise, and the people assembled to give their suffrages.

Campus sceleratus, a place where the Vestal Nuns were punish'd, if they admitted of any familiarity with men.

Camulodunum, or *Camoludunum*, the chief Town of *Essex* in *England*, vulgarly called *Colchester*, or rather *Maldon*.

Camulus, a name anciently attributed to *Mars*, the heathen God of War.

Canace, the daughter of *Aeolus*, she was got with child by her brother *Macareus*, whence they use to call an Incestuous woman *Canace*.

Canachus, a Fountain near *Nauplia*, where *Juno* used to bath her self, that she might recover her Virginity.

Canacus, a high hill in *Spain*, on the top whereof is a Well, whose depth cannot be found.

Canarie, certain Islands in the *Adriatick* Sea, anciently called the fortunate Islands, from thence it is that we have our *Canary* wines.

Cancell, (*Lat.*) to rafe, to blot out from *Cancelli* Lattices, or crosse-bars.

Canceline, chamlet, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Cancer, one of the 12 signs of the *Zodiack*, into which the Sun enters in the Moneth of *June*, the word signifies in Latin a Crab.

Candia, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, anciently called *Creet*, where *Jupiter* was born, and *Mimos* reign'd, it is at present in the power of the *Venetian*.

Candida, (*Lat.*) white, also innocent, sincere.

Candida Casa, the ancient name of a Town in *Galloway* in *Scotland*; vulgarly *Whitburn*, the Episcopall seat of *Ninian*, who first converted the *Scottish* Picts to Christianity, it seemeth to be the same with *Protonius Leucopibia*.

Candidates, (*Lat.*) were those among the *Romans*, who use to stand for any place, or Office of Dignity, and were clad in white Robes.

Candiope, the daughter of *Oenopian*, and sister to *Theodotion*, who going a hunting with her brother, and being drawn into a Cave and ravish'd by him, brought forth *Hippolagus*.

Cankdore, (old word) a woeful cafe. *Cant-*

Canibels, a people of *India* that feed upon mans flesh.

Canicula, a constellation in the Heavens called the little Dog.

Canicular dayes, certain dayes in *July* and *August* wherein *Canis Major*, or the Dog-Star, riseth with the Sun, and makes the weather extraordinary hot.

Canitides, (*Lat.*) whiteheadedness, hoariness.

Canus, a Town of *Apulia*, not far from the River *Anfidus* where *Hannibal* overthrew *Paulus Emilus*, and *Terentius Varro*.

Cannel bone, the neckbone or windpipe, so called from its likeness to a gutter or cannel.

Canobus, see *Canopus*.

Canon, (*Greek*) a rule to draw a straight line by, also a law or decree of the Church, also one that injoyes a living in a Cathedral Church.

Canonium, the ancient name of a Town in *Essex*, now called *Chelmerford*, or *Chensford*, standing upon the River *Chelmer*.

Canonize, to examine by rule, also to register for a Saint.

Canopus, a City of *Egypt*, so called from *Canopus Amyntas*, the master of *Menelaus* his ship, who was there buried; also the bright star in *Argo*.

Canorus, (*Lat.*) shrill, loud singing.

A Canow, an Indian boat.

Cantabria, a Countrey of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, now called *Biscay*, and *Cantuscoa*, bordering upon *Asturia*.

Cante, an ancient people of *Scotland*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Reff*.

Cantation, (*lat.*) a singing, also an enchanting.

Canturbury, the chief City of *Kent*, anciently called in Latin *Dorobernia*, now *Cantuarva*. In the time of the *Saxon* Hierarchy, it was the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*.

Cantharides, certain venomous green flies, used in physick, and breeding on the tops of *Athe* and *Olive-trees*.

Canticle, (*lat.*) a song or ballad.

Cantilene, (*lat.*) a tale or song.

Cantynia, a Countrey in *England*, vulgarly called *Kent*.

Cantlow, the name of an honourable and ancient Family in *Cornwall*, filed in Latin records, de *Cantelupo*.

Canto, (*Ital.*) part of a Heroick Poeme.

Canton, a corner, also one of the divisions of the Countrey of *Helvetia* or *Switzerland*, also a term in Heraldry, signifying a corner in an Escutcheon.

Cantreds, a Welsh word, signifying the Hundreds into which their Countreies are divided.

Cantyre, a promontory called by *Protonius Epidourum*, being a Province of the South part of *Scotland* separated from *Argyle* by the lake called *Logh Fm*; in Irish it signifies the lands-head

To *Canvase*, to sift a businesse, from canvas and cloth made of hemp, which is used in seives.

Canum or *Cana*, a law term of *Scotland*, signifying a duty paid to a Superior or Lord of the land, especially to Bishops and Church-men.

Canzonet, (*Ital.*) a song or sonnet.

Capable, (*French*) able, or in a condition to do a thing, or apt to receive an impression. *Artamenes*.

Capacity, in Common law signifies a right that a King or Clergy-man hath to purchase lands, and is either natural by which he may purchase to him and his heirs, or politick, by which he may purchase to him and his successours.

Capaneus, see *Enadue*.

Cap-a-pe armed, armed from head to foot.

Caparaillon, (*French*) trappings or furniture for a horse.

Capde, (*Spanish*) a neck or promontory of land, shooting it self into the Sea.

To *Caperate*, (*lat.*) to frown.

Capers, certain berries growing in hot Countreies, commonly used for sallads.

Capias, a writ, of which there be two sorts, the one before judgement, which is called *Capias ad respondendum*, where an exigent is to be proclaimed 5 times, and if the party appear not, he is to be outlaw'd. The other is called a writ of execution after judgement, which is of divers kinds, *Capius ad faciendum*, *Capius pro fine*, *Capius ut legatum*, & *inquas de bonis & catallis*: of which see a book called *Natura Brevium*.

Capillation, (*lat.*) hairiness, or cutting hair to grow.

Capitade, a stewed meat, compounded of several sorts of meat minced.

Capistrato, (*lat.*) to muzzle with a head-stall.

Capital, (*lat.*) belonging to the head, also deadly, worthy of death.

Capitation,

Capitation, (Lat.) pole-money, or a tribute paid by the head.

Capite, a Tenure whereby a man holdeth lands immediately of the King, either by Knights-service or Socage.

Capitol, an ancient cittadel of Rome, fo called from a mans head that was found there when they digged to lay the foundation.

M. Manlius Capitolinus, a famous Roman Caprain, fo called because he valiantly defended the Capitol against Brennus and the Gauls: but afterwards being suspected of affecting the kingship, he was condemned to be thrown down headlong from the Capitol which he had saved.

Capitulate, (Lat.) to make Articles of agreement, also to divide into chapters.

Capnomancy, (Greek) a divination by fmoak.

Capo, one of the three chief Officers among the Venetians.

Capouchins, an Order of Fryers instituted by Matthew Basci of Ancona, they were fo called from the coat or capouch which they used to wear.

Capphadocia, a country in Asia, which is parted from the great Armenia by the River Euphrates.

Capriccio, (Ital.) the rough draught or first invention of any thing.

Caprichions, fantastical, whimsical, from the Spanish word *Capricho*, a humour.

Capricorn, a Goat, also the name of one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, into which the Sun enters in the midst of Winter.

Caprification, (Lat.) a term in Husbandry, the dressing of wild vines or fig-trees.

Caprifoile, a kind of herb, otherwise called woodbine.

Caprioles, (French) a caper in dancing, also a term in Horfemanship, called the Goatleap.

Capitand or **Captern**, a term in Navigation, being an instrument in a ship to weigh Anchor, a winde-beam, or draw-beam.

Capsulary, (Lat.) belonging to a little chest or coffer.

Capitation, (Lat.) an endeavouring to get favour or applaufe.

Captious, (Lat.) apt to take exceptions.

Captive, (Lat.) to take prisoner: it is also taken in an amorous sense.

Capuchin, vide *Capouchin*.

Caracol, (French) spoken chiefly for soldiers, to cast themselves into a round ring.

Caradoc, an old British name, signifying Dearly beloved.

Caravan, (French) a convoy of soldiers for the safety of Merchants that travel by land in the Eastern Countries.

Caravell, (French) a Swift ship.

Carbantovigini, the ancient name of a Town of Niddsdale in Scotland, now called *Caerlawerock*: a place fo impregnable, that it was hardly taken by King Edward the first. It is now the Mansion of the Barons of Maxwell.

Carbine, one that serves on horseback with a petronell.

Carbonado, (Ital.) a rather or collop of meat, a Gash in the flesh.

Carbuncle, (Lat.) a certain precious stone, also a botch, or plague sore.

Carcanet, (French *Carquan*) a rich chain or tablet for the neck.

Carcedony, a kind of pretious stone, fo called from a City anciently named *Carcedon*, now *Carthage*.

Carcelage, the fees of a prison.

Carceral, (Lat.) belonging to a prison.

Card, an instrument to dresse wool; also a Sea-map, which Mariners use for the better steering of their course. There is also a sort of playing Cards which are used for recreation.

Cardiacal, (Greek) belonging to the heart, also Cordial.

Cardigan, the chief Town of Cardiganshire, called by the Britains *Abertivy*, i. The mouth of the River Tyvy; it was fortified by Gilbert de Clare, and afterwards being treacherously yielded up, was rased to the ground by *Rhese ap Gruffin*.

Cardinal, (Lat.) belonging to a Hinge, also chief, principal, also an Ecclesiastical dignity, instituted by Pope Paschal the first.

Cardiognostick, (Greek) a Knower of hearts, a prerogative onely attributed to God.

Cardoon, (French) a dish of meat made of the stalk of an Artichoke.

Carduus Benedictus, an herb called Blessed Thistle.

Carveeing, a Term in Navigation, a way of trimming of a ship under-water.

Carefox, quasi *quarrefour*, or a place parted

parted into four wayes, a market-place in Oxford so called.

Carocks, (old word) marks.

Carobroke, a Town in the Isle of Wight, contracted from *Whitgaraburgh*, i. the Town of *Whitgar*, for to him it was given by the Lord *Cerdic*, the first English Saxon that subdued the Island.

Carosses, (French) cherifishes, great expreffion of friendship and indearment.

Cleopatra.

Carogazon, (Spanish) the Freight of a ship.

Caria, a Country of Asia the Lesse, between Lycia and Ionia.

Carm, (Latine) the keel of a ship.

Carinthia, a Country joyning on the South to the Alpes, being under the Duke of Austria.

Carity, (Lat.) dearth, scarcity.

Carke, a quantity of wool, whereby 30 make a Sarper.

Carle, a clown, from the Saxon word *Carle*.

Carlisle, an ancient City in Cumberland, almost encompassed with the Rivers Eden, Petiril, and Cand, it was called by the Romans *Luguballia*, by the ancient Britains *Caerlinalid*, *Egrid*, King of Northumberland, made a deed of gift of it to St. Cuthbert: this City being depopulated by the Danes, and lying buried in Rubbish for 2000 years, began to flourish again in the time of William Rufus, by whom it was first repaired.

Carline Thistle, a certain plant, by which Charls the great preserved his army from the Pestilence.

Carlings, Timbers which lie along a ship, from one beam to another.

Carmania, a Country of Asia the Greater.

Carmafal, a Turkish ship.

Carmelites, an order of Fryars, instituted at Carmelus in Syria, by *Almericus*, Bishop of Antioch, in the year 1122.

Carmenta, an Arcadian Prophetesse, the mother of *Evander*, so called, because she was the first that gave the Oracle in Verse, she was also called *Nicostrata*.

Carminate, (Lat.) to card wool.

Carminth, a Town in Dorsetshire, where the Danes obtained a great victory against King Egbert, in the year 831, and afterwards against *Ethelwolph* in the same place.

Carnage, (French) the season wherein flesh may be eaten, also a term in hunt-

ing, signifying the flesh that is given to the dogs, after the chase.

Carnality, (Lat.) *Fleshlineffe*.

Carnation, a kind of colour resembling raw flesh.

Carnaval, (French) a time of dissolute-ness, also the season, called *Shrove-tide*.

Carnifine, (Lat.) the Executioners office, also a place of execution.

Carnivorous, (Lat.) *Flesh-devouring*.

Carnogon, an old British word, signifying a kind of wodden dish, a Piggan.

Carnoose, the safe ring in a great gun.

Carnosity, (Lat.) corpulency, fulness of flesh.

Carodunum, the chief City of Poland, called *Cracovia*.

Caroll, a Christmase song, or hymn, sung at Christmase, in honour of our Saviours birth.

Carove, a kind of fruit, also a root called *St. Johns bread*.

Carouse, a lusty drinking, a drinking all out, from the dutch words, *Gar*, altogether, and, *aufz*, out.

Carpathus, an Island in the Mediterranean sea, between Rhodes and Crete, now called *Scarpanto*.

Carprecratians, a sort of Hereticks, that held a very dangerous opinion.

²⁵ **The Carp stone**, a triangular stone, found in the chap of a Carp, white without, and yellow within.

Carrack, or **Carrick**, a great ship, from the Italian word, *Carico*, a burthen.

Carrat, (French) a term used by mint-men, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers: in gold and silver it signifies the third part of an ounce, in Jewels the 19th part.

Carrickia, or **Carrick**, a province of the South part of Scotland, standing upon Dunbritain Frith.

Carriere, (French) a running of horses in their full speed; also a circle where horses run.

Cartel, (French) a challenge, or letter of defiance.

Carthage, the chief City of Africa, anciently called *Carthodon*: it was built by Dido, and grew at length to that power and greatness, that it waged war with the Romans, for a long while, with equal advantage. There is also a City of Hispania *Tarraconensis*, formerly called *Carthago Vetus*, now *Villa Franca*.

Carthismandus, a famous British Lady, Queen of the Brigantes, who casting off

her husband Venusius, married Velloctus his Harnesse-bearer, and crowned him King, being countenanced by the Romans, and aided by their forces; yet Venusius making war against her, drove her to great straits, and recovered the Kingdom.

Carthusians, an order of Monks, instituted by St. Bruno, a native of Cullen 1101, who first led a Hermetical life upon the Carthusian Mountains.

Carvilagineous, (Latin) full of gristles.

Carvata terra, from the French word *Charvre*, a Plough: it signifies in the ancient charters, as much land as can be ploughed in a year by one Plough. In the ancient laws it is called *Hilda terra*, which we call a hide of land.

Carvilagindous, (Lat.) of a gristly substance.

Cartouch, (French) a word used in Architecture, signifying a roll, with which they adorn the Cornish of a pillar, also a charge of powder and shot, made ready in a paper, called also a Cartridge.

Carvage, is to be quit, if the King should tax his land by *Carves*.

Carve of land, see *Carrucata terra*.

Casemate, (Ital.) a term in fortification, a loop-hole in a wall to shoot out at.

Casibre, (French) to break up a company of soldiers.

Caspian sea, a sea between the Caspian and Hircanian Mountains.

Cassandra, the daughter of Priam and Hecuba, she being beloved of Apollo, received the gift of prophetic from him at the sack of Troy, she was ravish't in the Temple by Ajax Oileus, and afterwards in the dividing the spoil, she fell to Agamemnon's lot.

Cassation, (Lat.) a nulling or making void.

Cassia, or *Cassia fistula*, a kind of Reed or shrub, growing in Egypte, it is also called Canell, from the French word Canelle.

Cassia lignea, a sweet wood like to Cinnamon.

Cassiope, or Cassiopea, the daughter of Cepheus, King of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda, who for her mothers pride, in boasting her self fairer than the Nereides, was exposed to the fury of a sea-monster, they were afterwards placed both among the stars. See *Andromeda*.

Cassivellannus, or *Cassibellinus*, an ancient King of the Britains, under whose conduct they defended themselves with

great courage against the Romans for a long time, when they invaded this Island, but at last he was constrained to surrender himself to Julius Cæsar.

Castaldie, a Stewardship, from the Latin word *Gastaldus*.

Castalia, a certain Nymph, as some think, the daughter of Achelous, who flying from Apollo, was turned into a Fountain near Parnassus, called the Castalian Fountain, by some the Caballine Fountain, sacred to the Muses.

Castanets, a certain sort of snappers, which dancers tying about their fingers, keep time with them as they dance: they are so called from their resemblance of a Chestnut, called in Latin *Castanea*.

Castellain, an officer called the Constable of a Castle, which some think to be the same with Gnaftaldus, also in the Forest laws, it signifies an Officer of the Forest.

Castigate, (Lat.) to punish, to chastize.

Cattlefeed, a word anciently used for any Forreffe or Bulwark.

Cattopard, an Imposition upon such as dwell within a certain compass of any Castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the Castle: it is taken also for the circuit it self, which is inhabited by such as are subject to this service.

Castor and Pollux, the sons of Jupiter and Leda, whom he lay with in the shape of a Swan, they being grown to age, freed the sea of Pirates, and were therefore counted gods of the sea; they went with *Jason* to *Colchos*, and coming home, they recovered their sister from *Ithesus*, and won the Town *Aphydne*, wherein *Castor* died, *Pollux*, who was born in the same Egge with *Helena*, and so became immortal, desired of *Jupiter* that his brother might partake of immortality with him, whereupon they were both reported to live and die by turns.

Castrated, (Lat.) gelded, cut away.

Casual, (Lat.) accidental, hapning by chance.

Casu consimili, a Writ of Entry granted where a Tenant in courtise, or for Term of life doth Alienate in Fee, or in Tail.

Casu proviso, a Writ of Entry granted by the Statute of *Glo' ester*.

Casus, a wviter of Cafes of conscience.

Casulo, a kind of Vestment, in which the Priest sayes Masse, resembling the purple Robe of derision, which was put upon our Saviour.

Catabaptist, (Greek) an enemy, or a-buser

of the Sacrament of baptisme.

Catachresis, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, the using of another word, in stead of the proper word.

Cataclysmes, (Greek) an inundation, or deluge.

Catadrome, (Greek) an Engin like a Crane, which builders use, also a Tilt-yard, or place where horses run for prizes.

Cataglottisme, (Greek) a thrusting out the tongue in killing.

Catagraph, (Greek) the first draught of a picture.

Catalia, see *Chattels*.

Cataleptie, (Greek) occupation, also a disease in the head, which causeth a deprehension of the spirits.

Catalogue, (Greek) a roul of names.

Catalonia, a Province in *Spain*.

Catamizate, to put one to open flame, for some notorious offence.

Catamite, (Lat.) an Ingle, a boy kept for Sodomy.

Cataphora, (Greek) a kind of disease in the head, which causeth heavinesse, and deep sleep.

Cataplasme, (Greek) an unctuous, and moist composition made of Meal and Herbs like a Pultis, but of a thicker substance.

Cataphrygians, a Sect of Hereticks, who baptiz'd their dead, forbid second marriage, and had other erroneous opinions, they were broached by *Montanus* and *Apelles* (who were of the Countrey of *Porygia*) in the year 131.

Catapuce, an Herb called Spurge.

Catapult, (Lat.) the same as *Balistæ*.

Cataractæ, (Greek) a great fall of waters from a high place, a flood-gate, a post-cullis, also a disease in the eyes caused by a coagulation of flegme, between the Uveous Tunicle and the Chrifalline humour, hindring the egress and ingress of the vifual spirits.

Cataractonium, or *Caturactonium*, the name of a Town near *Richmond*, anciently very famous, so called from a great watersfall near unto it, in the year 769. It was burnt by the Tyrant *Beauregard*, but afterwards it flourisht again in the time of King *Ethelred*, who solemniz'd his marriage with King *Offa's* daughter in this Town, it is now called *Catarrick-bridge*.

Catarrh, (Greek) a Rheum, a distillation of humours out of the head into the month, or throat.

Catastasis, (Greek) the third Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy, wherein things are

brought to a full perfection and ripe-nesse.

Catastrophe, the conclusion of a businessse, also the last Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy.

Catechize, (Greek) to instruct, or instruct.

Catechumen, (Greek) one that is Catechiz'd for the receiving of the Communion.

Category, (Greek) an accusation, also a Predicament, which is a Term in Logick.

Catenate, (Lat.) to chain.

Caterlogh, or *Carlogh*, a Countrey of *Ireland*, joyning on the East to the Countrey of *Kilkenny*.

Cathanesse, or *Catnesse*, a Province of the South-part of *Scotland*, the people were called by *Ptolomy*, *Catini*.

Catheæ, a Countrey in *India*, where beauty is so much regarded, that they choote the handsomest man for their King.

Catharine, (Greek) pure, chaste, a proper name of women.

Catharians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held themselves pure from sin, rejected baptisme, and denied original sin.

Catharists, another sort of Hereticks, who were counted a branch of the *Manichees*.

Catharticks, (Greek) the general name in Physick for all purging Medicines.

Cathay, a great Countrey Eastward divided into 9 Realmes under the great Cham. It was formerly called *Scythia*, now *Sinarum Regio*; the chief City is *Isfedor*.

Cathedral, (Lat.) belonging to a chair, also a Cathedral Church is the chief Church in a Bishops See.

Cathelannum, or *Catalannum*, a Citie of *Champaigne* in *France*, now called *Chaulons*, near unto which are *Campi Cathelanni*, those famous fields where *Attila* the Hun was overthrowen.

Cathetus, a Mathematical Term, the Perpendicular side of a right angled Triangle.

Catholick, (Greek) general, universal, defending the Christian faith, a Title attributed to the King of *Spain*.

Catholicon, a physical word, signifying a general purging Medicine.

Cathorius, a Term used in the practick of *Scotland*, signifying the value of 9 kine, it being a penalty fer upon him who

breaks the Kings peace, to give to the King 22 Kine, and 3 Cathores, or for every Cathorius 9 Kinc.

Catini, an ancient people of *Scotland*, see *Cathanesse*.

Cato, the name of several famous men of *Rome*, whereof the chief were *Cato Porcius*, *Cato Censorius*, and *Cato Utricensis*.

Catoptrick, (Greek) belonging to a kinde of Optick glasse, which is called *Catoptron*.

Catry, a place where *Cates*, or victuals are fet.

Cat, in Navigation is a piece of Timber fastned aloft, right over the Hawse, to trife up the Anchor from the Hawse to the fore-castle.

Cattieucliani, an ancient people of this Island, inhabiting those parts, which are now called *Buckinghamshire*, *Bedfordshire*, and *Hertfordshire*, they were as *Camden* believeth, more anciently called *Cassii*, and govern'd by *Cassivellaunus*.

Cavalier, a brave man, a Knight, or Gentle-man, serving on horse-back from the *Italian* word *Cavallo*.

Cavazion, a Term in Art Architecture, being the hollowing, or underdigging of the earth for cellerage, allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole Fabric.

Caucasus, a high Hill, which parteth *India* from *Scythia*, being part of the mountain *Taurus*.

Caveare, a certain kind of meat, which comes from the River *Volgha* in *Russia*, made of the roes of several sorts of fish.

Caveat, (Lat.) a caution, or warning, also a Term in Civil Law, being a writing, which is entered by an Executor to keep others from meddling in the administrationship.

Cavechin, or *Cavesan*, a false rein to lead a horse in.

A Cavern, (Lat.) a Cave.
Cavillation, (Lat.) a mocking, or jesting, also a wrangling.

Cavity, (Lat.) hollownesse.

Caulk, a ship, to fill the holes and chinks with Ockam and Towe.

Caoun, a County of *Ireland*, called anciently *East Breanny*, lying to the West of *Louth*.

Caupees, or *Calpes*, a *Scotch*-Law Term, signifying any gift, which a man gives in his own life time to his master, especially to the head, and chief of the Clan for his maintenance and protection.

Caupbe, a kinde of drink among the *Turks*, made of a brown Berry.

Cauponate, (Lat.) to sell for gain, especially wine, or victuals.

Caucus, the name of the North-East winde, blowing commonly out of the *British* Sea.

Causal, (Lat.) causing, or expressing, the cause of any thing.

Causam nobis, a writ to a Mayor of a Town, who hath denied feisu to one, to whom the King hath given a grant of Lands, or Tenements.

Causation, (Lat.) an exciting, or al- leading of a cause.

Causidick, (Lat.) a Lawyer, or Pleader.

Caustick, (Greek) searing, or burning, a word used in physick, signifying that, which is applied to sear any part of the body.

Cautele, (Lat.) a warinesse, or taking heed.

Cantery, (Greek) an iron, which physicians use to sear withall, also a hot oym- tum which hath the same quality.

Canterize, to sear.
Cautionary, (Lat.) given in pledge, or pawn for the fulfilling of Articles.

Cantione admittenda, a writ against a Bishop, for holding an excommunicate person in prison, notwithstanding that he offereth caution to obey the orders of the Church.

Cayer, a quantity of paper, also a part of a written book.

Cazimi, (Arab.) or a Planet in the heart of the Sun, is when he is not distant from the Sun 17 minutes.

C E

Cebatane, (French) a Trunk to shoot at Birds with clay pellets.

Ceca, a certain religious house in *Corduba*, whence they say *Andar de Ceca en Me- ca*, i. e. to turn *Turk*.

Cecity, (Lat.) blindness.

Cecrops, the first (or as some say the second) King of *Athens*, he was an *Egyptian* born, and called by *Ensebius Diphyes*, or *Biformed*, because he was the first, who civilized mens manners, and instituted marriage in *Athens*.

Cedent, (Lat.) giving place.

Cedrosia a certain wild barbarous people that go cloathed in the skin of wild beasts.

Cesala, an Island of *Africa*, found out by the *Portugals*, in the year 1500. being three miles in length, and one in breadth.
It

It hath two Villages and one strong Castle. In the year 1505 the Islanders rebelled, but were quickly subdued by the *Portu- galls*, who killed the King; they had chosen among themselves, and set up another King, as Deputy to the King of *Portu- gal*.

Celene, a hill in *Asia*, where *Marysas* is said to have contended with *Apollo* for the mastery upon the Fluit.

Celandine, a kind of herb called in *Latin* *Chelidonium*.

Celature, or *Celature*, (Lat.) a car-ving or engraving.

Celebration, (Lat.) a solemnizing or making famous.

Celebrity, (Lat.) famousnesse.

Celerity, (Lat.) swiftnesse, expedi- tion.

Celestial, (Lat.) heavenly.

Celestines, an Order of Fryers, instituted in the year 1215. by one *Peter a Sam- uite*, who was afterwards chosen Pope, and called *Celestine* the fifth.

Cellarist, he that keepeth the cellar, or buttery in a Religious house.

Celstrude, (Lat.) tallnesse, heighth, also a terme attributed to a Prince as a Title of honour.

Celsty, the same.

Celte, a people anciently inhabiting *Gallia Comata*, between the Rivers *Garonne*, and *Sein*; they were so called from *Cel- tus*, the son of *Polyphemus*.

Celtiberia, a part of *Spain*, anciently so called; now *Aragon*.

Celurca, the ancient name of a Town in the Province of *Angu* in *Scotland*, now called *Montros*.

Cemented, close joyned or united; from *Cement* a strong and cleaving mortar.

Cemetery, see *Cemetery*.

Cenchrys, a green, and venomous biting Serpent.

Cenotaph, (Greek) a hearse or empty tombe, erected in honour of a great per- son.

Cense, (Lat.) a mustering of an army, a ceasing of people.

Censer, a vessel wherein the Priest burn- eth incense at any sacrifice or religious rites.

Censor, (lat.) an Officer among the *Ro- mans*, who was to cesse and valew mens estates, also to judge of discipline, and reform manners; whence cometh to censure, i. e. to judge or give cen- tence.

Centares, a people of *Thestaly*, who wa- ged war with the *Lapithe*, they descended as the Poets feign from *Ision*, who falling in love with *Juno*, lay with a cloud which was formed into her shape. They were thought to be half men and half horses; because riding their horses to water, while their horses held down their heads to drink, they seemed to those who beheld them a far off, like a strange kind of monster, whose former part resembled a man, the hinder part a horse.

Cent-aury, a kind of herb, which some call *Feverfew*.

Centenary, (lat.) belonging to a hun- dred.

Center, (lat.) that point which is in the midst of every Circle or Globe.

Centoculated, (lat.) having a hundred eyes, an Epithet belonging to *Argos*, whom *Juno* set to watch *Ia*.

Centinodie, an herb called knot-graffe, as it were having a hundred knots.

Centon, (lat.) a garment made up of several patches, a work composed of many pieces.

Central, situate in the center or mid- dle.

Centrie, a word contracted from *San- ctuary*; a place of refuge for malefa- ctours.

Centumviri, certain men among the *Ro- mans* chosen out of the 35 Tribes to be Judges; who although they were more in number than a hundred, yet for the easier naming of them, were called *Centum- viri*

Centuple, (lat.) a hundred-fold.

Centurie, (lat.) the number of a hun- dred, the space of a hundred years, a band of a hundred men, or the like.

Centurion, a Commander of a hundred men, a Captain.

Cephalics, (Greek) medicines proper- ly applied to fractures of the head, but generally taken for all medicines peculiar to the head.

Cephalic vein, see *vein*.

Cephalus, the son of *Eion*, he married *Procris*, the daughter of *Erichtheus* King of *Athens*, and being loved of *Aurora*, would not answer her love: one morning after he had been a hunting with a dart which *Procris* gave him, and a dog called *Lelaps*, he fate down and called upon *Aura* to refresh him; but his wife having fol- lowed him out of jealousy, had hid her self in a bush. *Cephalus* perceiving the

bush to move, thought it had been a wild beast, and shot his wife, and afterwards was turned into a stone.

Cepi Corpus, a return made by the Sheriff, that upon an exigent, he hath taken the body of a man.

Ceramate, a kind of precious stone.
Ceratives, (lat.) made of wax, dissoluble.

Cerberus, *quasi creoborus* or flesh devouring, a three-headed dog, said to watch constantly at the gates of Hell, whom *Hercules* overcame and carried away in a chain.

Cerebrostif, (lat.) a being cockbrained, or brainsick.

Cerdonists, a sect of Hereticks, who held that there were two contrary principles in the cause of every thing, a good God and a bad; they were persecuted by one *Cerdo* in the year 150.

Ceremonies, rites of the Church, from the ancient Latin word *Cerus*, which signifyeth body, or else from the *Cerites*, a people of *Hetruria*, who cheerfully entertained all the sacred things of the Romans, which were brought to them by the Vestals when *Rome* was taken by the *Gauls*: whereupon the Romans out of gratitude, ordered that all things belonging to Religious Worship, should be called Ceremonies.

Ceres, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, by whom *Jupiter* had *Proserpina*, and being snatched away by *Pluto*; *Ceres* wandered through the world to seek her, and came to the Court of *Eleusius* King of *Attica*, whose son *Tripotolomus* she made immortal; and seating him in a Chariot drawn with winged Dragons through the air, she sent him to teach mortals the use of corn, whence she was adored as the Goddess of Agriculture.

Cerinthians, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Christ at his second coming should give to his people all carnal delights and pleasures: they had their origin in the year 97 from one *Cerintus*.

Cerna, an Island in the *Aethiopic* Sea, where the North Pole is not seen, by some thought to be the same with *Madagascar*.

Ceromatick, (Greek) anointed with oil.
Cerones, a certain people anciently inhabiting that part of *Scotland* which is now called *Affinshire*.

Cerote, (Greek) a kind of fear-cloth or plainer.

A Certificate, a writing made in any Court to give notice to another Court of any thing done therein.

Certification, of *Affize* of *novel disseisin*, a Writ granted for the examining of a matter passed by *Affize* before the Justices, and is called a Certification of new disseisin.

Certificando de recognitione staple, a Writ directed to the Mayor, of the Staple, taken before him, in a case where the party himself refuseth to bring it in.

Certiorari, is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a cause depending there, upon complaint made by the bill, that the party seeking the said Writ hath received hard dealing.

Cervine, (Lat.) belonging to a hart, also of a tawny or hart-colour.

Ceruse, (Lat.) white-lead refined out of the Mine, used by Chyrurgians for ointments; by painters for the painting of a white colour.

Cesata, or *Cesada*, a City of Spain between *Emerita*, and *Cesar-Augusta*.

To Cespitate, (Lat.) to fumble.

Cessation, (Lat.) a leaving off, a ceasing.

Cessavit, a Writ lying upon this general ground, where a man hath neglected to perform such service, or to pay such rents as he is tied to by his tenure.

To Cesse, (from the Lat. *Censere*) to leave off, to be idle, also to tax.

Cession, (Lat.) a yielding or giving place.

Celt, (Lat.) a marriage-girdle, which the Bride useth to wear, and which is loosed by the Bridegroom the first night.

Cetaceous, (Lat.) belonging to a Whale.

Ceus, an Island where all men above 60 years old, were commanded by the law to poison themselves, that there might be no scarcity of provision for the rest.

C H

Cha, the leaf of a tree in *China*, which being infused into water, serves for their ordinary drink.

Chace, (French) a warren, also a term in the game at tennis.

Chafewax, an officer in Chancery, that sets the wax for the sealing of Writs, and such other instruments as are thence to be sent out.

Chaffare

Chaffare, a buying and selling, from the Dutch word *Kauffer* a Buyer.

Chaffinch, a kind of bird, so called because it delighteth in chaff.

Chagrin, (French) care, heaviness, also a distate caused by melancholy.

Chaine, the decimal chaine is an instrument used in surveying, made of round wire 16 foot in length.

Chaines, is used by a figure called metonymic of the Adject, for captivity, and sometimes in an amorous sense. *Cleopat*.

Chalcedon, a City of *Asia*, near *Bosphorus Thracium*, it was built by the *Megareneses*, who were called *Ceci*, or blinde, because they did not choose the other side where *Constantinople* stands.

Chalographer, (Greek) an engraver in brass.

Chaldæa, a Countrey of *Asia* the greater, bordering upon *Arabia*, their chief City is *Babylon*, and the people have ever been famous for Astrology and Magick.

Chaldron, a certain measure of coales, containing 36 bushels.

Chalice, a holy vessel wherewith they had wont to sacrifice.

Challenge, a Term in Common-law, signifying an exception against persons, or things, as a prisoner may except against the partial impanelling of a Jury, or against the insufficiency of the Jurors.

Chalons, blankets, or coverings.

Chalybeate, (Lat.) of the temper, or quality of Steel.

Chalybes, a people of *Asia* the lesse, dwelling upon the banks of *Thermodon*; *Strabo* calls them *Chaldæans*, they had great store of Iron & Steel Mines, whence some think *Chalybs* comes to signify Steel.

A Chamber in gunnery, is a charge made of brass, or iron, to put in at the breech of a Murtherer.

Chamberdekins, Irish beggars.

Chamberlain of a City, is the chief keeper of the publick treasury from *Camera*, or Chamber, the place where the Treasury is kept, there be also two Officers of this name in the K. Exchequer.

Chamelcon, see *Camelcon*.

Chamelot, or *Chamblet*, a kinde of water'd stuff mixed with Camels hair.

A Chamfer, a word in Architecture, being an artificial gutter, or crevice made in a pillar.

Chamois, or *Chamoy*, a wilde Goat, of whose skins they make *Chamois* leather.

Champernouns, see *Campernulphs*.

Champerty, (French) signifyeth in Common-law the maintenance of a man in his suit depending, on condition to have part of the Land, or Goods, when they are recovered.

Champion, (French) one that fighteth in anothers behalf, the Kings Champion, is one who is to come armed on horse-back upon the Kings Coronation day; and in the presence of the Nobles to challenge any, who shall affirm the King not lawful Heir to the Crown, by this Tenure the *Dimmocks* hold a manner at *Scrivelky*, in *Lincolshire*.

Chananea, the holy land, bounded on the East by *Euphrates*, and the River *Jordan*, on the West by *Aegypt*, on the South by *Arabia*, on the North by *Libanus*.

Chancellour, from the Latin word *Cancelli*, Latices, with which in former time the judgement seats were compassed; it is a title of honour given unto him, who is the chief man next unto the Prince for matter of justice in civil affairs, having power to moderate, and temper the written Law, according to equity, also the Chancellour of the Exchequer is a supreme Officer, appointed to moderate the extremities in Exchequer.

Chancery, the Court of Equity & Conscience, moderating the severity of other Courts that are more strictly tied to the rigour of the Law, the Officers belonging to this Court, are the Lord Chancelour, who is chief Judge, twelve masters of the Chancery, whereof the master of the Rolls is chief, the Clerk of the Crown, the six Clerks, with many others.

Chanfron, the name of an Italian coyn valuing about twenty pence.

A Champeleur, (French) he that singeth and weepeth together.

A Chanter, he that singeth divine service in a Church, or Chappel.

Chanticleer, (French) a name often given to a Cock for its clear singing.

Chaonia, the hilly part of *Epirus*, which *Heleneus* the son of *Priamus*, so named from his brother *Chaoon*, whom he there slew against his will, while he was a hunting.

Chaos, (Greek) a confused indigested heap.

Chapin, (Spanish) a high Cork-heel'd shoe.

Chaplain, from *Capella*, a *Chappel*, he that dependeth upon the King, or other great person for the instruction of him and his family.

Chap-

Chaplet, a wreath, or Garland for the head, from the Latin word *Caput*.

Chapter, in the common and Canon-law, signifieth a company of Clergy-men met together in a Cathedral conventual, or collegiate Church, and this company is a kind of head to rule, and govern the Diocese in the vacation of the Bishopricks, it is also a word of Architecture, signifying the top, or head of a pillar.

Character, (Greek) the print, or seal of any thing, a Note in Chronology, also the name of printers several sorts of Letters.

Characteristick, belonging to a Character.

Chardford, a Town in Hantsire, heretofore called *Cerdeford* from *Cerdick*, that warlike English *Saxon*, who obtained a great victory over the *Saxons*.

Chare, a kind of fish, which breeds most peculiarly in *Winanmermere* in *Lancashire*.

A **Charge** in *Blazon*, is that thing whatsoever, that doth occupy the field of an Escutcheon, as the contained in the containing

Charietisme, (Greek) gracefulness, also a Rhetorical figure, when we sweeten harsh expressions with softer terms.

Charing-cross, a famous monument which stood not long since at the end of the strand towards *Westminster*, it was erected by King *Edward*, the first in memory of his *Queen Eleanor*, who accompanying him to the holy war, suck't the poysion out of his eye, when it had been wounded by a *More* with an envenom'd sword, this cross was utterly demolisht not many years since.

Charlatenerie, (French) a countensing, cheating, or coggings, from *Carlatan*, a Mountebank.

Charles, a proper name contracted from the Dutch words *Gar*, and *Ethel*, signifying all Noble.

Charles win, certain starres near the North-pole.

Charmes, certain verses, or expressions, which are thought to have a bewitching power, also taken figuratively for surprizing attractions and allurements. *Artemes*.

A **Charnel-house**, a place where dead bones are laid.

Charon, the son of *Erebus*, and night, whom the Poets saign to be the ferryman of Hell, and to carry the Souls of thoe

that die over the stygian Lake in a Boat.

Chart, (Lat.) a paper, or parchment, or written deed.

Charter-house, a famous Hospital in *London*, founded by *Sir Waltermann* of *Hennault*, who served under King *Edward* the third, in the *French* wars, this place was anciently a very noted Cemetary, or place of burial.

Charters, (French) written Evidences of things done between party and party, also Letters Patentes wherein priviledges are granted by the King, to Towns and Corporations.

Charterparty, (a Term in Merchandize) a Covenant, or Agreement between a Merchant, and the Master of a ship.

Chartulary, a keeper of a Register roll, or Reckoning book.

Charvil, or *Cervil*, an Herb called in Latin *Cerefolium*.

Charvdiis, a Gulph in the Bay of *Sicily*, near the *Tauromitanian* shore, which is feign'd to have been a woman of prodigious greedinesse, who for stealing *Hercules* his Oxen, was struck with Thunder by *Jupiter*, and turned into this Gulph.

Chasma, (Greek) a wide gap, or opening of the earth.

Chasteleyn, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a Gentle-woman of a great house.

Chasuble, (French) a kinde of Cope, which the Priest and his assistants wear at Masse.

Chattels, (French) a Term in Common-law, signifying all goods moveable, and immoveable, but such as are in the nature of a freehold, or a parcel thereof.

Chattesworth, a stately house in *Darbyshire*, built by *Sir William Cavendish*, or *Candish*.

Chaumont, an ancient and Noble family of *Lancels* in *Cornwall*, written in Latin *Recards, de Calvo Monte*.

Chaud-melle, signifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, a fault committed in a sudden Tumult.

A **Chancel**, the most sacred part of a Temple, or Church, so called from *Cancelli*, or *Lattices*, which separate that part from the rest of the Church, the Greeks call it *Adyton*.

Chancemedley, signifieth in Common-law the casual slaying of a man.

Chaucery, see *Chancery*.

Chaworths, the name of a very Noble family

family of *Ailesbury* in *Buckinghamshire*, they were so called as descending from *Cabors*, a Town of *Querce* a Province of *France*, in Latin Records they are filed *de Cadurcis*.

Chaepegild, a restitution made by the Hundred or County for any wrong done by one that was in plegio.

Checkie, a term in Heraldry, as a bordure checkie is when the bordure consisteth of three panes of checquer-work, wherein it differs from counter-pany, which never exceeds two panes.

Chief, a term in Common law, as lands holden in Chief; See *Capite*. Also a term in Heraldry, being a line added to the upper or chief part of an Escutcheon, and contains a third part thereof.

Chiefpledge, the same as *Headborow*, *Constable*, *Tything-man*.

Chekelaton, a staff like motly. *Chaucer*. *Chelandris*, a Goldfinch, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Chelidon, a pretious stone, which they say is found in the belly of a Swallow.

Chelidonic, an herb, so called from the Greek word *Chelidon*, which signifies a Swallow.

Chelmerford, a Town in *Essex*, so called from the River *Chelmer*; it is commonly known by the name of *Chensford*. In the reign of King *Henry* the first it belonged to *Maurice* Bishop of *London*, who built here two bridges. Some think it to be the same with that which was anciently called *Canotium*.

Chelonophagi, a certain people bordering upon *Carmania*, who feed onely upon Tortoises, covering their houses with the shells of them, being so large that one of them will serve to make a ship.

Chemis, an Island which is driven to and fro by the wind, wherein there is a Temple consecrated to *Latona*.

Cherisance (old word) comfort.

Cheroseius, (Greek) a tract of land almost invironed by the Sea, and joyned to the Continent by an Isthmus or narrow neck of land: it is called in Latin *Peninsula*.

Chert, or *Chert*, (old word) love, jealousy.

Chertes, merry people, *Chaucer*.

Cherubim, or *Cherub*, an Hebrew word signifying fulnesse of knowledge, one of the nine orders of Angels.

Cheslip, a kind of little vermin that lies under tyles.

Chest, (old word) subject.

Chesten, (French) a chessnut.

Chester, see *Westchester*.

Chestoul, poppie.

To **Cheve**, (old word) to thrive.

Cheveril leather, a kind of soft tender leather, from the French word *Cheveruil*, a wild goat, of whose skin some say it is made, or else from the River *Charwel* in *Oxfordshire*, which is famous for dressing of leather.

Cheverons (French) the strong rafters and cheifs that met at the top of the house, to hold up the covering of the house; also a term in Heraldry, being one of the ordinaries of an Escutcheon made in fashion of a triangle.

Chevsefal, a Gorget. *Chaucer*.

To **Chevice**, (old word) to redeem.

Chevin, a certain fish having a great head, from the French word *Chef* a head.

Chevisance, a composition or agreement between the debtrour and creditor, from the French word *Chever*, to come to a head.

Chevronel, a term in *Blazon*, being a half *Cheveron*.

Chibboll, a little onion.

Chichester, the name of a famous City of *Suffex*, formerly called *Cissanester*, i. the City of *Cissa*, because it was built by *Cissa* King of the South-Saxons. It hath a very stately Cathedral, and in the reign of *William Rufus*, the Bishops See was translated from *Selsey* hither.

Child-wit, a law-term, signifying a power to take a fine of your bond-woman begotten with child without your consent.

Chiliade, (Greek) the number of a thousand.

Chiliarch, (Greek) a Commander of of a thousand men, a Colonel.

Chiliasts, (Greek) a sect of men who are also called *Millenaries* who hold that Christ shall come and reign personally upon Earth with his Saints a thousand years.

Chilo, the Lacedemonian, one of the 7 Wifemen of Greece, whose sentences were very brief; whence *Chilonick* signifieth compendious.

Chimara, a Hill of *Lycia*, on the top whereof were many Lions, in the middle fed Goates, and at the bottom were Serpents, which *Bellerophon* made habitable. Whence the Poets feigned that *Bellerophon* killed

killed the Monster *Chimera*, who had the head of a Lion, the belly of a Goat, and the tail of a Dragon. VVhence *Chimera's* are taken for idle conceits.

Chimbe, the uttermost part of a barrel.
Chaucer.

A Chime of Bells, a pleasant tune rung upon the Bells. Some say from the Latin word *Cymbalum*.

Chimin, (French) a law-term, signifying the Kings highway, where there is free passage for him and his people.

Chiminage, a toll for wayfarage or passage thorough a Forrest.

China, a great Country in *Asia*, which is all under one King, whom they call Lord of the VVorld, and Son of Heaven.

Chincherie, niggardlineffe, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Chione, the daughter of *Dencalion* and wife of *Peonius* the *Epidaurian*, she being got with child by *Phebus* and *Mercury*, brought forth twins, *Autolycus* to *Mercury*, *Philammon* to *Phebus*.

Chios, an Island in the *Agean* Sea, between *Lesbos* and *Samos*: It is 900 furlongs in circuit.

Chiragricall, (Greek) having the gout in ones hands.

Chirking, (old word) a chattering noise.

Chirographer, a law-term, signifying him, who in the Common-pleas office, ingroffeth fines acknowledged in that Court, into a perpetual Record; also he that giveth a bill of his hand: *Chirograph* signifying in Greek ones own hand writing.

Chirologie, (Greek) a talking by signs made with the hand.

Chiroman'y, (Greek) a divination, by looking on the lines and marks of the hand. This art is also called *Palmeffy*.

Chiron, the son of *Saturn* and *Philyra*, who by reason that *Saturn* lay with *Philyra* in the shape of a horse, had his upper parts like a man, his lower parts like a horse: he grew famous for physick, brought up *Achilles* and *Esculapins*, and at length was placed among the Stars, and called *Sagittarius*.

Chirricboste, a Spanish word used in derision toward the Frenchmen.

Chirurgery, (Greek) the Art of curing wounds, vulgarly called Surgery.

Chivalrie, (French) horfemanship,

valour; also a law-term, signifying a tenure of land by Knights-Service.

Chivaubie, the fame as *Chivalrie*.
Chvoris, the wife of *Zephyrus*, she was called *Flora*, or the Goddess of Flowers: also the daughter of *Ampion* and *Niebo*; who married *Meleus*, and brought forth *Nestor*.

Chocolate, a compounded *Indian* drink, whose chief ingredient is a fruit called *Cocao*.

Cholmondley, a Town in *Cheshire*, which gave name and habitation to the Noble Family of the *Cholmondley's* or *Cholmley's* by contraction.

Chor'all, a law-term, one that by vertue of the ancient orders of the Clergy was admitted to serve God in the quire.

Chord, a term in Geometry, being a right line subtending an arch of a Circle.

Choriambick, (Greek) a foot in Verse, consisting of 4 syllables, two long ones at each extreame, and two short ones in the middle.

Chorions, (Greek) the outermost tunicle that enwraps the Birth.

Chorijter, (Greek) a singing-man of a quire.

Chotographer, (Greek) a describer or decipherer of Countries and Kingdoms.

Chorus, a company of Singers in a quire, also that which is sung or played in a Tragedie or Comedy, between every act.

Chrysmatory, (Greek) a vessel wherein they put the holy ointment (used by those of the Roman Church in the Sacrament of Baptisme) which is called *Chrism*.

Chrisome, (Greek) a white cloth put about a child newly christend, in token of Baptisme.

Christian, a proper name of women, first derived from the profession itself.

Christianism, the profession of Christian Religion.

Christopher, (Greek) a proper name of men, signifying Christ carrier.

Chromatick, (Greek) keeping its colour, also pleasant, delightful, also a soft kind of musick, which by the Ancients was taxed of effeminacy.

Chronical, (Greek) temporal.

A Chronicle, (Greek) a History of the times.

Chronodix, (Greek) a certain kind of Dial or Instrument, to shew how the time passeth away.

A Chro-

A Chronogram, (Greek) a verse wherein the figurative letters being joynd together, make up the year of our Lord.

Chronography, (Greek) a writing of Annals.

Chronology, (Greek) a computation of years; whereby is shown the coherence of Histories.

Chrysol, (Greek) a kind of green earth called Borax, wherewith Goldsmiths solder gold and other mettals together.

Chrysolite, a kind of pretious stone of a gold-colour.

Chrysolope, another sort of precious stone of a greenish colour.

Chrysolpis, a Promontory of *Asia*, now called *Scyтары*.

Chrysolomus, signifying in Greek golden mouth, it was the name of an ancient Bishop of *Byzantium*, famous for his eloquence.

Chrystalline heaven, it is the ninth heaven, mentioned *Gen. 1.* which divideth the water from the waters.

Chyle, (Greek) a white substance or milky juice, into which the nutriment is converted by the heat of the stomach, and which being there brought to that perfection, passeth thence away thorough Mesaraic veins into the Liver.

Chylification, the act or faculty of converting nutriment into Chyle.

Chymistry, the art of dissolving mettals, and of extracting the quintessence out of anything.

Chymere, a coat or jacket, also a Heralds coat of arms.

Cibarius, (Lat.) belonging to meat.

Ciboires, (French) a cup or box, where in the Sacrament of the Lords Supper is kept among the Roman Catholics.

A Cicatrice, (Lat.) a scar or mark which is left after a wound is healed up.

Cicely, a proper name of women, from the Latin word *Cecilia*, i. *Greyed*.

Cicero, the name of a most famous Orator and Philosopher among the Romans, whence *Ciceroncal* is used for eloquent.

To Cicurate, (Lat.) to tame.

Cid, from the Arabick *Caide*, which signifies a Lord or great man. This word is

used among the Spaniards, for a valiant man, or great Captain.

Cierges, waxcandles, lamps. *Chaucer*.

Cilerie, a term in Architecture, signifying the draperie or leavage, which is wrought upon the heads of pillars.

Cilicia, a Country of *Asia* the Lesse, now called *Caramania* or *Turcomania*.

Cilicious, (Lat.) belonging to a Cilice or haircloth.

Cylinder, see *Cylinder*.

Cimbick, (Lat.) a niggard or penny-father.

Cimbrians, a northern and warlick people, anciently inhabiting that Country which is now called *Denmark*.

Cimeliark, (Lat.) a Vestry, also a place to put Jewels in.

Cimice, a small red insect or worm.

A Cimiter, see *Scymitar*.

Cimmerians, a northern people whose Country by reason of its distance from the Sun, is always dark: whence *Cimmerian* darknesse is taken for a very thick obscurity. They live near a certain narrow sea, which from them is called *Eosphorus Cimmerius*. There is also a people of *Italy*, so called, living between *Batiè* and *Cumez*, uncompassed about with high hills.

Cinamon, an Hebrew word, signifying a kind of spice.

Cinquentier, (French) a Commander of 50 men; also the name of an Officer in *Pavia*.

Cincture, (Lat.) an encompassing with a girdle.

Cinipb, (Lat.) a gnat.

Cinkefoile; an herb called fiveleaved-gaffe.

Cinnaber, a red stone found in Mines, which is used for a Vermillion colour.

Cinople, or *Sinople*, a kind of red-lead, from the City *Sinople*, whence it is digged.

Cinque-ports, five Havens which lie toward *France* on the East part of *England*: namely, *Haltings*, *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*; the inhabitants of these Ports have many privileges and immunities above others of the Commons of that Country. Also they have an especial Government, who is called Lord-warden of the Cinque-ports, having all the authority that a Lord Admiral hath in places not exempted.

A Cipber, from the Hebrew word *Saphar*, to number, signifieth any figure or

number, especially that figure in form of an o. which only serveth to augment the value of a number, also a Character where-in secret letters are written.

Cipresse, a fine curled linnen, of which Hoodes for women are made.

Cirester, or *Cirencester*, an ancient City in Gloucestershire, which standeth upon the River *Corinus*, or *Churn*, it was formerly called *Corinium*, and *Durocoronivium*, also *Urbs Passerum*, in regard it was set on fire by sparrows, by a stratagem of one *Gurmundus*; it was taken from the *Britaines* by *Caulin*, King of the West Saxons, also *Cineglife* was here defeated by *Penda*, King of the Mercians.

Circinate, (Lat.) to make a Circle with a pair of Compasles.

Cirk, (Lat.) a place in Rome made circularly where the people sat and beheld those plays, which are called circuses.

A *Circuit* of action, a Term in Law, signifying a longer course of proceeding than is needfull, to recover the thing sued for.

Circuition, (Lat.) a fetching a compasse, or going about.

Circular, (Lat.) round, in fashion of a circle.

Circulation, (Lat.) an encompassing, a fetching a round circle, also a subsiding of waters by a Limbeck.

Circumaggeration, (Lat.) a heaping round about.

Circumambient, (Lat.) incircling, or flowing about, an Epithet proper to the aire.

Circumambulation, a walking about, also a far-fetch't discourse.

Circumcellions, certain abominable Hereticks, who to get themselves repute, laid violent hands upon themselves.

Circumcision, (Lat.) a cutting about, a Ceremony used among the Jews, namely a cutting off the fore-skins from their children as soon as they were eight dayes old.

Circumduction, (Lat.) a leading about, a deceiving.

Circumference, (Lat.) a line circularly drawn about the center.

Circumferentor, a Mathematical instrument, used by Geometricians and Surveyors, it is made of wood, eight inches in length, and four broad, three quarters of an inch thick, about the middle of the upper-side is a round hole, three inches and

a half about, and half an inch deep, in which is placed a Card, divided into two equal parts, in which Card is drawn a Dial, to know the hour of the Sun.

Circumflex, (Lat.) bowed about, also a mark over a Vowel, whereby the most full Greek accent is exprest.

Circumfluxus, or *Circumfluent*, (Latin) flowing about.

Circumforaneous, (Lat.) leitering about the Market, or Court.

Circumfusion, (Lat.) a pouring about.

Circumgyration, (Lat.) a fetching a great circuit round about.

Circumjacent, (Lat.) lying about.

Circumincision, (Lat.) a word used by the Divines, to expresse the existence of the holy Trinity.

Circumligation, (Lat.) a binding about.

Circumlition, (Lat.) a dawbing, or plaistering about.

Circumlocution, (Lat.) a circuit of words, or going about the bulf.

Circumvection, (Lat.) a carrying about.

Circumplexion, (Lat.) a folding about.

Circumrotation, (Lat.) a wheeling about.

Circumscription, (Lat.) a writing about.

Circumpection, (Lat.) warinesse, heedfulness.

A *Circumstance*, (Lat.) a quality that accompanies any thing, as time, place.

Circumstantibus, a Law Term, those that stand about to make up the number of the Jurors: if any impanell'd appear not, or appearing, be challenged by either party.

Circumvallation, (Lat.) an enclosing, or trenching about.

Circumvent, (Lat.) to over-reach, to deceive.

Circumvolvate, (Lat.) to fly about.

Circumvolvo, (Lat.) to roll about.

Circumvolution, a rolling, wheeling, or turning about.

Circumdote, (Lat.) to encompass about.

Circumfonate, (Lat.) to sound about, or on every side.

Cisalpine, Countreys on this side the Alpes.

Cisbury, a Town in Suffex, so called from *Cissa*, the son of *Aello*, and second King of the South Saxons, who with his brother *Eimer*, landed with great Forces at *Camborsore*.

Cistercian Monks, see *Bernardine Monks*.

Cisms, a certain bramble, called the fly-by rose.

Gita-

Citation, (Lat.) the alledging of any Text, also a Summons to appear before any Court.

Cithered, a name given to the Muses.

Citrulle, a Cittern, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Citrine colour, the colour of a Pomegranon, or golden colour.

Citrull, a kinde of Cucumber.

Citadell, a Cattle, or Fortresse of a Citty.

Civet, an Arabian word, it is a kinde of Uncious substance, that hath a very sweet smell, and seems to be an excrement coming from some beast.

A *Civicke Crown*: a reward anciently given by the Romans, to a deserving Citizen.

Clack Wool, is to cut off the sheeps mark, which maketh it to weigh lesse, and to yield lesse custome.

Clack-geese, see *Bernacles*.

Claim, a Law Term, is a challenge of interest in any thing that is out of ones possession, as *Claim* by *Charter*, or descent, &c.

Clanow, (Lat.) noise.

Clan, a tribe, or family in Scotland, as *Clan Mackduff*, the family of *Mackduff*.

Clancular, (Lat.) privie, secret.

Clandestine, (Lat.) the same.

Clangour, (Lat.) a shrill cry, or great sound.

Clap, a Term in *Fautcmory*, the neather part of a *Hawks* beak, is called the *Hawks* clap.

Clara, a proper name of women, signifying in Latin clear, or bright.

Clare, a Town of *Suffolk*, which gave name unto the ancient family of the *Claves*, descended from Earle *Gislebert* the *Norman*, as also the Title of Dukedom, unto *Leonel* Son to King *Edward* the 3^d.

who for the more full sound was stiled Duke of *Clarence*.

Clarentieux, one of the Kings at arms.

Clavicord; or *Clericord*, a kinde of Musical instrument, somewhat like a *Cymbal*.

Clarie, a kinde of Herb, so called.

Clarigation, a Law Term, used by the ancient Romans, being the same as reprimand, with us, see more in reprimand.

Clarion, a kinde of Trumpet.

Clarsivocant, (Lat.) clear-voic't, shrill-sounding.

a *Clark*, a Clergy-man, a Schollar, a Se-

cretary, also a man employed in some great Office, as *Clark* of the *Crown* in Chancery, *Clark* of the *Crown* in the *Kings Bench*, *Clark* of the *Exchequer*, *Clark* of the *Pell*, of the *jetty Bag*, of the *Kings Wardrop*, of the *Kings silver*, &c. which see in their several places.

Clarmuthan, signifies in the practice of Scotland, the warranting of stolen Cattell, or goods.

Classe, an ordert, a rank, or degret, also a *Navy*.

Claudicare, to be lame.

Claucymbal, or *Clericymbal*, a kinde of instrument with wire-strings, by some taken for a Harpsical, or Virginal.

Claver, a kinde of Herb, called *Trefoil*.

Clavicular, (Lat.) belonging to a key.

Clavis, (Lat.) a key, also an exposition of hard words.

Clause, an Article, or conclusion, from the Latin word *Claudere*, because it shuts up a sentence.

Claustal, (Lat.) belonging to a close place, retired, or recluse.

Clement, (Lat.) a proper name, signifying milde, or gentle.

Clementines, a part of the *Canon-law*, or certain decretals collected by Pope *Clement*.

Cleopatra; a Queen of *Egypt*, first loved by *Julius Cesar*, afterwards married to *Mark Antonie*, who having killed himself she procured her own death, by setting fire to her naked breasts.

Clep, a Scots Law Term, a form of claim, petition, or libel, or certain solemn words used, especially in Criminal causes.

Clepen, (old word) they call.

Clephydrie, (Greek) an hour-glasse, which measures out the time by the insensible flowing of water.

Clergion; a *Clark*, *Chaucer*.

Clergie, the whole number of those that take upon them the Ministry, also a Term, signifying an appeal, a Plea to an indictment, heretofore onely Clergy-men, but now all men have the benefit of their Ordinaries.

Clepk, see *Clark*.

Clerovancy, (Greek) a divination by lots.

The *Claw* of a sayl, the lower corner of a sayl, which reaches down to the place where the sheeres are made fast to the sayl.

Clicker, a clapper of a door, *Chaucer* al-so useth it for a key.

Clicketting, a Term in hunting, a Fox when he desires copulation, is said to go to his clicketting.

Clientele, (lat.) a taking into ones protection, a train of clients and followers.

Cliff, a cleft Mountain, or broken Rock.

Climacical, from the Greek word *Climax*, a scale, or ladder, every seventh, and ninth year is counted a climacical year; wherein, if any misfortune, or sicknesse happen, it is accounted most dangerous, as likewise those years, which are compounded of 7th & 9th, up to the 63^d. which is held most dangerous of all.

Climate, (Greek) a portion of the earth contained between two parallel lines, in which space there is half an hours difference in the length of the day.

Clinick, (Greek) bedred.

Clio, one of the nine Muses, who is said to be the first inventor of History.

Cloacal, full of filth and naughtiness, from *Cloaca* a sink, or house of office.

Clodia, a Noble Virgin among the Romans, who being left as a hostage with *Porcenna*, King of the *Hetrurians* made an escape, and swam over the River *Tybris* to her own party.

Closter, a Term in Heraldry, being half of the *Barre*, see *Bar*.

Closter, an unlawfull game forbidden by the statute.

Clotus, *Lachesis*, and *Atropus*, the three Destinies, who spin the thread of humane life, *Clotho* carries the thread, *Lachesis* spins, and *Atropus* cuts it off.

Cloudesbery, a plant which groweth peculiarly upon *Penbleill* in *Lancashire*, so termed, as if it came out of the clouds.

Clove, a Law Term, the two and thirtieth part of a weight.

Clyn, a Castle in *Shropshire*, built by the *Fitz Alans*, descended from *Flaold* the *Norman*, and defended by them as *Lords Marchers* (and afterwards *Earls of Arundel*) against the inroads of the *Welsh*.

Cluniack Monks, Monks of the Monastery of *Clyne* in *France*.

Clysters, (Greek) a certain instrument whereby to convey any purging ingredient up into the guts through the fundament.

Clytemnestra, the daughter of *Tyndarus*, and *Leda*, the wife of *Agamemnon*, she lived in Adultery with *Ægylus*, and with his help killed her husband *Agamemnon*, but his son *Orestes* revenged his death upon his mother and *Ægylus*.

Clytia, one of the daughters of *Oceanus*, who discovering that *Apollo* lay with *Lencoboe*, the daughter of *Orchamus* was slighted by him, and pining her self away was turned into a flower, called a *Heliotrope*.

Clyto, a Title of Honour, anciently used in this Nation, and peculiarly ascribed to the Kings sons, it comes from the Greek word κλυτο, i.e. glorious, or excellent; in the same sense was the *Saxon* word *Etheling* used.

C N

Cnidus, a Citie of *Caria*, where *Venus* was worshipped in ancient times. It is now called *Cabocrio Cnossus*, or *Cnossus*, a Citie of *Crete*, where *Minus* anciently kept his Court. It was anciently called *Cerastus*, from a River of that name, which ran hard by.

Cnoats delf, otherwise called *Steeds like*, a certain Ditch, which *Canute* the Dane caused to be made between *Ramsley* and *Whiteley*, to abate the fury of the Sea thereabout, where in a great storm his sons and servants had like to have been cast away, it was also called *Swordes delf*, because it was marked out with their swords.

C O

To Coacervate, (lat.) to heap together.

Coaction, (lat.) a compelling or constraining.

Coadjutor, (lat.) a fellow-labourer, an assistant or helper.

Coadunation, (lat.) an assembling or bringing together.

Coataneous, (lat.) of the same age.

Coeternal, (lat.) equal in eternity.

Coagulation, (lat.) a thickening or curdling together.

Coalition, (lat.) a growing together, an increasing.

Coaptation, (lat.) a fitting together.

Coarctation, (lat.) a freighting, a pressing together.

Coassation, (lat.) a joyning together with boards.

Coaxation, (lat.) a noise of frogs, a croaking.

Cobus, a River of *Colchis*, that hath golden sands, it riseth out of the mountain *Caucasus*, and gave original to the Fable of the golden Fleece.

Cocci-

Coccinean, of a Crimfon, or Scarlet die.

Coccium, an ancient Town of *Lancashire*, mentioned by the Emperour *Antoninus*, and thought to be the same with that, which is now called *Cockley*.

Cockatrice, a kinde of Serpent, which is also called a *Basilisk*, ingendred as some say from a *Cock's* Egg.

Cockey, a Law Term, being a Seal appearing to the Custom-house, also a scrowl delivered by the Officers of the Custom-house to Merchants, to VVarrant that their merchandize is Customed.

Cockle, (Lat.) a Shell-fish, also a Weed called *Corn-rose*, *darnel*, or *Field-niggella*.

Cockle-stairs, a Term in Architecture, winding stairs.

Cockney, a vulgar Term given to one born and bred in the Citie, which comes as some think from the River *Thames*, being in ancient time called *Cockney*.

Cocless, (Lat.) a man born with one eye, also the name of a valiant Roman, who alone fought against all the forces of *King Porcenna*, upon a Bridge, untill the Bridge it self was cut down, whereupon he threw himself into the River armed, and swam over.

Codion, (lat.) a seething, also a digestion of the meat in the stomach.

Cocytus, a River of Hell, running out of the *Stygian* Lake.

The Code, a volume of the *Civil* Law, which contains divers precepts of the Emperours. It comes from the *Latin* word *Codex*.

Codera, certain Orchards about *Tiber*, wherein grow many shrubs like horses tails.

Codicil, a word used in the *Civil* Law, being a just sentence of our Will, concerning that, which we would have done after our death, without the appointing of an *Executor*, and is a kinde of supplement to a Will.

Codiniack, (French) a kinde of *Marmalade* made of *Quinces*.

Codrus, a King of the *Athenians*, who because the Oracle had foretold that the *Peloponnesians* should overcome, if they did not kill the *Athenian* King, he disguised himself like a beggar, and voluntarily exposed himself to death for the safety of his Country.

Caliacal Vein, see *Vein*.

Coemeterie, (Greek) a Church-yard. **Coemption**, (Lat.) a certain Ceremony used among the *Romans*, whereby the husband and wife seemed to buy one another.

Coequal, (lat.) equal one to another.

Coertion, (lat.) a withholding, or restraining.

Coessential, (lat.) of the same essence.

Coexistent, (lat.) having a being together, or at the same time.

Coffa, see *Caupbe*.

Cofferer of the Kings household, a principal Officer in the Kings Court under the Controller, who hath a special charge over the other Officers of the household, and payeth them their wages.

Cogitation, (lat.) a thinking, or meditating.

Cognition, (lat.) kindred, or alliance.

Cognifiance, (French) a badge in arms, also an acknowledging of a Fine, also a hearing a thing judicially; moreover, a Cognifiance of a Plea is a privilege that a Citie, or Town hath of the Kings Grant, to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Lands, within the Precincts of the Franchise, and that when any man is impleaded for any such thing at the Kings Court, the Mayor, or *Bayliffs* of such Franchises may ask Cognifiance of the Plea, that is, that the matter be determined before them.

Cognifere, is he, to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

Cognifour, is he, who acknowledgeth a Fine.

Cognition, (lat.) a knowing, or judging of a thing.

Cognitionibus admittendis, a VVrit directed to a Justice, or any that hath power to take a Fine, commanding him to certifie it in the Court of Common-Pleas.

Cognominate, (lat.) to give a surname to any one.

Coherencie, (lat.) a sticking unto, an agreeing, or hanging together.

Cohibition, (lat.) a keeping back, or restraining.

Cobobation, (lat.) a Term in Chymistry, which signifies a pouring of the distilled liquor on its *secessa*, and distilling it again.

A Cobort, among the *Romans*, was the tenth part of a legion, and contained five hundred Souldiers.

Cobortation, (lat.) an exhorting, or persuading.

Coinci-

Coincident, (lat.) falling out together, hapning at the same time.

Coinces, corners of a wall, also pieces of wood wherewith Gunners mount Ordnance.

Coit, (old word) strange.

Coition, (lat.) an assembling together, also carnal copulation. Coition of the Moon is also when the Moon is in the same sign and degree with the Sun.

To *Colaphize*, (lat.) to cuff or buffet with the fist.

Colbrand, the Danish Giant who was overcome by Guy Earle of Warwick.

Colchis, a country of Asia, near Pontus, where *Aetes* reigned, with whom the *Argonauts* made war about the Golden Fleece.

Collataneous, (lat.) surfed together, sucking at the same time.

Collapsed, (lat.) fallen to decay, ruined.

Collateral, (lat.) equal with either side, Collateral relations of kindred, are brothers or sisters children, or those that descend from them. Collateral security is that security which is given over and above the deed it self.

Collation, (lat.) a joyning or comparing together, also a Banquet; also Collation of a benefice is the bestowing of a benefice by the Bishop who hath it in his own gift or patronage; whereas the institution into a benefice is performed by the Bishop at the presentation of another who is Patron of the place, or hath a Patron right. It is moreover a term used by Bookellers, and signifies a looking upon the letters at the bottom of every page to see that the book be perfect.

Collative, a unanimous contribution of the people toward any publick work.

To *Collaud*, (lat.) to joyin with others in the praise of any one.

A *Colleague*, (lat.) a fellow or copartner in any office.

A *Collection*, (lat.) a gathering or levie. *Collection* is when two principal significates do not behold one another, but both of them cast several aspects to a more weighty Planet than themselves, and they both receive him in some of their essential dignities, then shall the Planet which thus collects both their lights, bring the thing demanded to perfection.

Collets things gathered out of other mens Works, also certain select prayers in the Common-prayer book, with the E-

pistles and Gospels for such and such dayes.

Colledge, (lat.) a place set apart for the society and cohabitation of Students.

Collerage, a pecuniary muilt in France exacted for the collars worn by wine-drawing horses or men.

Collet, the same as Beazel of a ring.

Collietha term in Faulconrie, when they say, the Hawk collieth, and not beaketh.

Colligate, (lat.) to fasten, or tyce together.

Collimation, (lat.) an aiming at a mark.

Collignation, (lat.) a dissolving or melting,

Collisio, (lat.) a crushing, or bruising together.

Collistrigium, or *Collistridium*, a word used in the practise of Scotland, and signifies a pillory or stocks.

Collocation, (lat.) a placing in order, or letting out to hire.

Collock, an old Saxon word, signifying a pale with one handle.

To *Collogue*, to flatter, from the Latin word *Colloquium*, a talking together.

A *Colonel*, a Commander in chief of a Regiment or Brigade, from the Latin word *Colonna* a pillar, because he is one of the chief props and pillars of an Army.

Colloquy, (lat.) a talking of two men together.

Colluctation, (lat.) a strugling together.

Collusion, (lat.) a dealing deceitfully; in Common-law it signifieseth an action commenc't against another on purpose to defraud him.

Collybist, (Greek) a money-changer.

Collyrie, (Greek) a term in Physick, signifying a medicinable water for the eyes.

Colobe, an ancient kind of short coat, reaching to the knees.

Coloteros, a certain religious Order among the Greeks.

Colon, (Greek) a mark or pause of a sentence not fully ended, also one of the three great gurs.

Colony, (lat.) a company of men sent out of one country to inhabit another.

Coloquintida, a kind of wild gourd, used by Physicians in purging medicines.

Coloss, a statue of a vast bigneffe: the most famous Coloss in the World was that of the Sun in the Port of Rhodes.

Colobration, a term in physick, being a di-

a disease in children, caused by sucking bad milk.

Colpindach, or *Cowdach*, a word used in the practise of Scotland, signifying a young cow or heifer.

Colbran, a Country of Ireland, anciently called *Krine*, bordering south upon *Tir Oen*.

Colubraria, an Island of the Iberian sea; abounding with snakes, from the Latin word *Coluber*, a snake.

Coludum, the ancient name of a Town of the Province of *Merch* in Scotland, called also *Coldana* by *Ptolomy* *Colania*, now *Coldingham*, where there was a famous Monastery, the Nuns whereof with their Prioresse *Ebba*, cut off their lips and noses to avoid the fullfill violence of the Danes.

A *Columbarie*, (lat.) a Dove-house.

Columbine, a kind of Flower so called.

Column, (lat.) a pillar.

Colonne Hercules, or *Hercules* pillars, two mountains in the West, the one in Europe called *Calpe*, the other in Africa called *Ajyla*, which *Hercules* separated the one from the other. Others say they were two pillars of Brass in the Isles of *Cades*.

Colures, two great circles in the Globe of the World, which passing through the Poles and the 4 principal points of the Zodiack, cut themselves equally, and divide the Glob into equal parts.

Colus a beast of whitish colour that hath a head like a hog, and that drinksin water through the nostrils.

Coma Berenices, a figure like a triangle in the tail of *Leo*.

Comald, a strict Order of Fryers instituted in Italy, in the year 1012. by one *Romaold* of *Kaveima*.

Combat, in the Common law signifies a formal trial of a doubtful cause by the sword or balcons of two Champions, wherein if the defendand can defend himself till the stars be seen in the firmament, and demand judgement if he ought to fight any longer, then judgement is to be given on the defendands side.

Combination, (lat.) a joyning together, also a term in law, signifying the entring of two or more into a conspiracy to perform any unlawful or mischeivous design.

Combustible, (lat.) apt to take fire, easily inflamed.

Combustion, is when any Planet is not distant from the Sun eight degrees and

three minutes, either before or after his body, and a Planet still remains under the Sun, until he is fully elongated 17 degrees.

Comedie, see *Comedie*.

Comessation, (lat.) revelling, inordinate eating and drinking.

Comestio, (lat.) a devouring or eating up.

Comet, (Greek) a certain Meteor called a blazing Star, being a hot and dry exhalation set on fire in the upper Region and portending many strange events: of their several Sects, Vide *Plin. l. 2. c. 25. de Nat.*

Comical, (Greek.) merry, facetious, pertaining to Comedies.

Comitatu Commissio, is a VVrit, or Commission, whereby the Shriffe is authorized to take upon him the sway of the County.

Comities, (lat.) courtesie, gentleness, civility of behaviour.

Comitial, (lat.) belonging to a Convention, or Assembly of people, which is called *Comitium*, also in Physick the Comitial disease, signifying the falling sickness.

Comma, (Greek) a point in a part of a sentence, without any perfect sense.

Commaculate, (lat.) to defile, or pollute.

Commandment, in Common Law, is taken either for the Commandment of the King, when upon his meer motion he commandeth any thing to be done, or else for the offence of him that willets another to transgress the Law.

Commaterial, (lat.) made of the same matter, or substance with another.

Commendry, was in ancient time a Mannor or chief Messuage by which lands belonging to the Priory of *St. Johns* in *Jerusalem* were holden in England.

A *Commeatur*, (lat.) one that passeth as a messenger from one place to another.

Commemoration, (lat.) a mentioning or rehearsing the deeds of any one worthy of praise.

To *Commence*, (French) to begin, also a term in Common law, signifying to proceed in any action or suite against any one, also to take a degree in the Universities.

Commendaces, (French) prayers for the dead, also verses or orations made in praise of the dead.

Commendam, a word used by Ecclesiastica

fical Writers, whereby is signified the intrusting of a Benefice which is void to the charge and care of a sufficient Clergyman, until it can be conveniently supplied.

Commendation, (Lat.) a praising or extolling.

Commensal, (Lat.) a companion at the Table, a fellow Commoner.

Commensuration, (Lat.) a measuring one thing with another.

A Commentary, (French) an explaining or exposition of a thing; it signifieth also metaphorically, a comprehending the depth of any misery.

Commerce, (French) a trafficking or exchanging of wares.

Commigration, (Lat.) a removing from one place to another.

Commination, (Lat.) a fierce and vehement threatening.

Comminution, (Lat.) bruising or breaking into pieces.

Compassion, (Lat.) tender-heartedness or compassion.

Commissary, according to the acceptance of the Canonists, is he who exerciseth Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in places of the Diocese so far distant from the chief City, that the Chancelour cannot call the subjects to the Bishops principal Consistory without their great molestation; also an Officer in war, is he who is to look to the distribution of victuals, provided for the Army and Garrisons.

Commission, (Lat.) a delegation or mandate given for the warrant for the exercising of a jurisdiction given by Letters patents, or the publick Seal.

Commisshure, (Lat.) a word used in Architecture, being a close joining of planks or stone, or any other material together.

Committee, is he or they to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some Court, or consent of parties to whom it belongeth.

Commixtion, (Lat.) a mingling together.

Commодious, (Lat.) profitable, gainful.

Common, signifieth in the Common law, that soile or water whereof the use is common in a Town or Lordship.

Commonality, (French) the common people.

Common-pleas, is one of the Courts in Westminster, but in ancient time moveable. It was erected in Henry the thirds time,

for the trying of all civil causes, both real and personal. The chief Judge whereof is called Lord chief Justice of the Common-pleas; the rest of the Officers are *Custos brevium*; four Exigenters, fourteen Filazers, a Clark of the warrants, a Clark of the jurata writs, Clark of the Treasury, Clark of the Kings Silver, Clark of the Elfoynes, and Clark of the Outlawries.

Commoration, (Lat.) a tarrying in a place.

Commotion, (Lat.) a tumult or uproar.

Comnotes, or *Comnoitbes*, a word used by the Welch, for a part of a shire, or a hundred, also a gathering made upon the people of a hundred.

Communication, (Lat.) an imparting one to another.

Communio, or *Communio*, (Lat.) injoying in common, or mutual participation.

Comunitio, (Lat.) a fortifying.

Comuntation, (Lat.) a changing one thing for another.

Commutative justice, is the justice of a contractor, or his performing a covenant, in buying and selling, lending and borrowing, &c.

Comedie, or *Comedie*, a Stage-play wherein are represented the actions of human life.

Compact, (Lat.) an agreement.

Compassion, or *Compage*, (Lat.) a fastning or joyning close together. In Philosophy the contracting of a substance by having lesse parts, or by the more close sticking together of the parts, and it is opposed to diffusion.

Companage, (Ital.) the same as cates, all kind of victuals eaten with bread.

A Comparition, (Lat.) an appearing to open view.

A Compasse, a Mathematical Instrument wherewith to make a round Circle; also a *Mariners Compasse*, is a certain Instrument used by Seamen for the better guiding and directing them in their Navigation.

Compassionate, (French) full of tenderness and compassion.

Compatible, (French) which can agree together.

Compatient, (Lat.) suffering together.

Compatriote, (Lat.) one of the same Country, a fellow-Citizen.

Compeer, (Lat.) *Compar* or *Comper*) a Con-

a confort, or fellow, also a Gossip, also in the Idle of *Zant*, those young men invited together to Weddings, are called *Compeers*.

Compell, (Lat.) to force, to constrain.

Compellation, (Lat.) a calling any one by their name, also a mentioning with disgrace.

Compendiousness, (Lat.) shortness, brevity.

A Compendium, (Lat.) an abridgement, also a gaining by strictness.

Compensation, (Lat.) a making recompence, a repaying a good, or bad turn.

Comperennation, (Lat.) a deferring, or putting off.

Competency, (Lat.) sufficiency, or having enough.

Competour, (Lat.) a rival, one that seeks after the same thing another uses for.

Compile, (French) to heap together.

Compital, (Lat.) belonging to the *Compitata*, or *cross* ways.

Compitals, certain feasts solemnized in those *cross* ways.

Complacential, (Lat.) milde in behaviour, of a courteous or affable nature. *Artemenes*.

Complainant to a Magistrate, making ones case known, suing for relief.

Complaisance, (French) the same as *Complacence*, an obliging carriage, an aptness to comply. *Cleopatra*.

Complement, (Lat.) a filling up, also Ceremony in speech and behaviour, also a Geometrical Term, signifying those parts of a Quadrangle, which being added to the Gnomon, and the Diagonal make up the whole. Complement of an Angle, is so much as the Angle wanteth of ninty degrees.

The *Complettes*, (Spanish) a piece of service said in the evening.

Complex, (Lat.) compound, containing several things together.

Complexion, (Lat.) the state and constitution of the body.

Complicate, (Lat.) to wrap, or fold up.

A Complice, differs from a partner in this, that a partner may be said to be a companion in good, or evil, a complice in evil only.

Comportment, (French) carriage, or behaviour.

Composition, (Lat.) a setting together, also a work set forth in any piece of learning, or art.

Computation, (Lat.) a drinking bout, or merry meeting.

Comprehension, (Lat.) a laying on, also understanding, or finding out the depth of any mystery.

Compressure, or *Compressio*, (Lat.) a pressing together.

Comprise, (French) to contain, the same as comprehend.

Comprobation, (Lat.) a mutual allowing, or approving.

Compromise, a Term in Law, being a mutual promise of two, or more parties at difference to referre the ending of their controverfie to the judgement of Arbitrators.

Compton, in the hole, a Town in *Warwick-shire*, which gave name and habitation to the ancient family of the *Comptons*, advanced by *Queen Elizabeth*, to the Title of Barons.

Compulsion, (Lat.) a constraining, or forcing.

Computation, (Lat.) remorse, or trouble of minde for any crime committed.

Computation, (Lat.) a Term in Law, a justifying by Oath the report, or Oath of another.

Computation, (Lat.) a reckoning, or casting of account.

De Computo reddendo, a VVrit compelling a Bayliff, Chamberlain, or receiver to give up their accounts.

Comrade, the same as Camerade.

Comus, a certain God among the Heathen, that was the chief patron of revellings and debauches.

Conaught, or *Connacht*, a Province of Ireland, the people whereof were anciently called *Concani*, or *Gangani*.

Concamerate, (Lat.) a word of Architecture, to make a vaulted roof to Arch.

Concatenate, (Lat.) to chain together.

Concavity, (Lat.) hollownesse.

Concealers, a Term in Common-law, signifying by Antiphrasis, or contrary speaking, such men as finde out concealed Lands, which are privily kept from the King, or the State by common persons, who have nothing to shew for them.

Concede, (Lat.) to yield, or grant.

Consent, (Lat.) a Harmony, or agreement in Mutick.

Concentricks, (Lat.) Sphears, or Circles, having the one common Center.

Conceptacle, (Lat.) a rapacious hollownesse, that which is apt to contain, or receive any thing.

Conception, (Latin) a conceiving with Child, also a bringing forth any fancy or conceit.

Concern, (Lat.) to regard, to belong unto.

Concertation, (Lat.) a striving together.

Concession, (Lat.) a granting, or yielding.

Coincidence, (Lat.) a falling together, a making a Cadence at the same time.

Conciliate, (Lat.) to make to agree, to bring together.

Conciliate, (Lat.) apt, fit, proper.

Concional, (Lat.) belonging to a speech made in publick.

Concise, (Lat.) short consisting of few words.

Concitation, (Lat.) a stirring up, or provoking.

Conclamation, (Lat.) a great noise, or shouting of much people.

Conclave, (Lat.) a Closet, or inner Chamber, also an Assembly of the Cardinals, met to consult about any affairs of the Church.

A Conclusion, (Lat.) a shutting up, or ending of a business.

Concoction, (Lat.) a seething, or boiling, a digestion of the meat in the stomach.

Concomitant, (Lat.) bearing any one company.

Concord, (Lat.) agreement, in Common-law, it is defined to be an agreement, between parties that intend the levying of a Fine of Lands one to another, in what manner the Land shall passe, also a perfect Tone in Musick, as an eighth, or a third, &c.

Concorporation, (Lat.) a mixing of bodies together into one.

Concourse, (Lat.) a meeting together of people.

Concrete, (Lat.) joynd, or grown together, also a Logical Term, signifying an accident joynd with any subject, whereas abstract is the accident alone.

Concretion, (Lat.) a growing together.

Concubinage, (French) fornication, also a Term in Common-law, signifying an exception against her that sueth for her Dowry, alledging that she is not wife, but Concubine to the party, in whose Lands she seeks to be indowed.

Conciliate, (Lat.) to stamp upon, or tread under foot.

Concupiscence, (Lat.) a vehement desire of any thing, but more particularly a lustfull, or venereal appetite.

The **Concupiscible faculty**, the sensual part of the Soul, which onely seeks after pleasures and lusts.

Concurrence, (Lat.) a meeting together, also an agreeing.

Concussion, (Lat.) a jumbling together, also extortion by terrifying.

Concussionary, an Officer, or Magistrate that by false shew of Authority extorts gifts, and bribes from men.

Cond, (a Term in Navigation) to lead, or direct a ship, which way she shall go.

Condensation, (Lat.) a making thick.

Condereum, the ancient name of a Town, in the Bishoprick of Umbaw, where in old time the left wing of the Aflures kept their station, it is now called *Chester* upon the Street.

Condors, are those men that stand upon the high places, near the Sea-Coast, at the time of Herring-fishing, to make signes with bough's in their hands unto the fishers, which way the Herrings passe, which they easily discern by the blue colour, which they make in the water.

Condescension, (Lat.) a yielding unto, or complying with.

Condict, (Lat.) an appointment, or composition.

Condigne, (Lat.) worthy, according to merit.

Condemment, (Lat.) seasoning.

A Condisciple, (Lat.) a School-fellow, or fellow Student.

Condited, (Lat.) seasoned.

Condition, (Lat.) nature, disposition, also estate, or fortune. In Common-law it signifies a rate, manner, or Law, annexed to mens Acts, staying, or suspending the same, and making them uncertain, whether they shall take effect, or no.

Condolence, (Lat.) a grieving with another.

Condonation, (Lat.) a pardoning, or forgiving.

Conducibile, (Lat.) profitable, also to be hired.

Conduci, (French) a guiding, also a management of any affair. *Artamentes*.

Conduitor, (Lat.) a leader, or guider.

Condylome, (Greek) an excrescence of flesh.

Cone, a Geometrical figure, circularly flat at the bottome, and sharpening by degrees, till it end in a point at the top, also a Pine Apple.

Confabulation, (Lat.) a discoursing, or talking together.

Conflagration, (Lat.) a certain Ceremony with a Cake, anciently used at marriages.

Confession, (Lat.) a finishing, mingling of divers things together, a making of Confesses.

A Confident, (Lat.) one that is employ'd in matters of secrecie and trust.

Confignation, (Lat.) a making of earthen ware.

Confignation, (Lat.) a likeness, or resemblance of figures.

Confines, (French) Marches, or Borders of a Country.

Confirmand, (Lat.) a making sure, also a Law Term, signifying a strengthening of an estate formerly had, and yet voidable, though not presently void.

Confiscation, (Lat.) a Law Term, a bringing away a mans goods, as forfeited to the publick Treasury, from *Fiscus* a Pannier, or Hamper, a place where the Kings Treasure useth to be kept.

Consumption, (Lat.) a great consuming, or destroying with fire.

Confluence, (Lat.) a meeting of divers waters in one, also a great concourse of people.

Confluxibility, (Lat.) an aptness to flow together, or to be mingled one with another.

Confederate, (Lat.) joynd together in a league by Oath.

Conformable, (Lat.) agreeable, suitable.

Confront, (French) to bring face to face, also to compare together.

Conge, (French) leave, *Conge d'Eslire*, signifies in the Common-law, the Kings permission to a Dean, or Chapter to chuse a Bishop, or to an Abbey, to chuse their Abbot.

Congenerous, (Lat.) of the same sort, of the same stock.

Congeniality, (Lat.) a resemblance of Genius and fancie.

Congelation, (Lat.) a freezing, or congeling.

Congersbury, a Town in *Somersetshire*, so named from one *Congar*, who liv'd there an Eremitic, whom *Capgrave* an old Writer affirms to have been the Emperours son of *Constantinople*.

Congiar, a gift of a Prince, or great man to the people.

Conglobation, (Lat.) a gathering round into a Globe.

Conloggeration, (Lat.) a rolling up into a heap, a winding into a bottome.

Conlutivum, (Lat.) a fastning together with Glue.

Congratulation, (Lat.) a rejoicing with any one for his good fortune.

Congregation, (Lat.) an assembling, or gathering of people together.

Congress, (Lat.) a coming together, also an encountering.

Congruence, or **Congruity**, (Lat.) agreeableness.

Conical, having the figure of a Cone.

Conjectural, (Lat.) that may be conjectured, or guess'd at.

Conjugal, (Latin) pertaining to marriage, belonging to man and wife.

Conjugates, a Term in Logick, signifying things of the same rank, order, or original.

Conjunction, (Lat.) a deriving of things under the same order, a coupling of verbs with their moods, and tenes under the same themes.

Conjunction, (Lat.) a joyning together, also a Grammatical word, one of the eight parts of speech.

Conjuravon, (Lat.) a conspiracy, or plot, also a compact, or bargaining with the Devil, or evil Spirits, to know any secreet, or effect any purpose.

Conisee, and **Conizour**, see **Cognisee**, and **Cognisour**.

Connacht, see **Conaught**.

Connascency, (Lat.) a being born together, a springing together.

Conne, to learn without book, from the Dutch word *Kennen*, to know, or learn.

Connen, (old word) can.

Connessian, (Lat.) a knitting, or joyning together.

Coninesborough, a Castle in *Yorkshire*, where *Hengist*, after he had been vanquish'd by *Aurelius Ambrose*, rallied his forces, but being again utterly defeated, he was beheaded.

Connivence, (Lat.) a feigning not to see, a winking at a fault.

Connubial, (Lat.) belonging to wedlock, or marriage.

Conovium, the ancient name of a Citie, which flourish'd in old time in *Caernarvonshire*, and took its name from the River *Conovius*, now called *Conwy*.

Conquassation, (Lat.) a shaking together, a dashing in pieces.

Conquest, a Term us'd in the practice of Scotland, and differs from heritage in this, that heritage signifies Lands & Goods pertaining to any person, as general Succour

cessour to his father, or any other predecessor. Conquest signifies those which any one possesseth by his own private Title; or by gift, or by any other single contract.

Conquestion, (lat.) a complaining together.

Conradus, (Germ.) Able counsellor; the name of several German Emperours.

Consanguinity, (lat.) nearness in blood, kindred.

Consarcination, (lat.) a patching or sowing of several pieces together.

Consention, (lat.) a climbing or mounting.

Conscions, (lat.) inwardly guilty, privy to ones self of any fault or error.

Conscription, (lat.) a registering, or inrolling.

Consecration, (lat.) a setting apart to the service of any one.

Consilary, (lat.) that which follows from the demonstration of an argument.

Consecution, (lat.) an immediate following. Month of consecution is a term in Astrology, signifying the space between each conjunction of the Moon with the Sun.

Consequency, (lat.) that which followeth of necessity, also a businesse of consequence is a businesse of weight and moment.

Consequent, (lat.) following, also being taken substantively it signifies the last proposition of an enthymeme, the first being called an antecedent.

Conservation, (lat.) a keeping or preserving.

Conservator of the peace, signifieth in Common law, him that hath a special charge by virtue of his office, to see the Kings peace kept.

Conservator of the truce and safe conducts, was an officer appointed in every Port of the Sea, to inquire of all offences done against the Kings truce and safe conducts upon the main-sea, out of the Countries and out of the Franchises of the Cinque Ports.

Conserve, (French) fruits conserved or condited.

Considerable, of no mean degree, of more than ordinary quality. *Cleopatra*.

Consideration, (lat.) an advising or taking heed; also a term in Common law, signifying the material part of a contract, without which no contract standeth or bindeth. Consideration is either expres-

sed, as when a man bargaineth to give a certain sum for any thing, or else imply'd as when the law enforceth a consideration.

Consignation, (lat.) a signing of a bill with ones own hand.

Consimilarity, (lat.) a likeness or agreeing together.

Consistence, (lat.) a being or setting.

Consistent, an epithite belonging to dry bodies, and opposed to Fluid.

Consistory, (lat.) an assembly of Prelates, a Council-houle of Ecclesiastical persons.

Consition, (lat.) a planting together.

Consolation, (lat.) a consoling, or putting in good heart.

Consolidation, (lat.) a fodering, strengthening, or making solid; also a term in Common law, signifying a joyning of two benefices into one, and in the Civil law, a uniting of possession, occupation, or profit, with the property.

Consonation, (lat.) a sleeping or dreaming together.

Consonant, (lat.) sounding together, or agreeing; also substantively taken, it significeth a letter which hath no sound of it self, but as it is joynd with a vowel.

Consort, (lat.) a fellow, companion, or mate, also a set or company of Musicians.

Confound, (lat. *Consolidum*) an herb otherwise called Backwort or Cumfry.

Confersion, (lat.) a bedewing or sprinkling.

Conspicuous, (lat.) cleer, manifest.

Conspiracy, (lat.) a plotting or secret consultation; but in Common law it is always taken in the evil part, and significeth an agreement of such as bind themselves by covenant or other alliance, that each of them shall assist the other maliciously to indite, or falsely to move and maintain pleas; also such as cause children within age to appeal men of felony, and such as receive men in the Countries, with liveries and fees to maintain their malicious enterprises.

Conspirations, a Writ that lies against Conspirators.

Conspuration, (Lat.) a defiling, fouling, or polluting.

Conspiration, (Lat.) a spitting upon.

Constable, *quasi comes stabuli*, or Master of the Kings horse, or as others say, derived from the Dutch word *Konink-Stable*, i. e. prop and stay of the King. This word

word is diversly taken in Common law, either for the Constable of England, a place formerly of great Dignity, or for an office belonging heretofore to the Lords of certain Mannours, and at length there came to be ordained others of an inferior rank, as Constables of Hundreds, or Franchises who were appointed for the conservation of the peace, and called high Constables; and under these the Constables of every Town or Parish, who are called petty-constables.

Constant, (Lat.) standing firm to ones duty or principles.

Constantinople, see *Byzantium*.

Constantinus, the son of *Constantius* and *Helena*, he was the first Roman Emperour that profess'd Christianity, and for his great deeds, was called *Constantine* the Great.

Constellation, (Lat.) a company of Stars embody'd together and representing some figure.

Consternation, (Lat.) amazement, or astonishment.

Constipation, (Lat.) a close embodying together.

Constitution, (Lat.) an appointing or ordaining; also constitution of the body, the state and complexion of the body.

Constraint, (French) a forcing or compelling.

Construction, (Lat.) the same, also a binding together.

Constrution, (Lat.) a placing or setting together; also a term in Grammar, signifying the right placing of words or sentences.

Construpation, (Lat.) a ravishing or deflowering a Virgin.

Consubstantial, (Lat.) of the same Essence with another.

Consvete, or *Consvetudinal*, (Lat.) usual or accustomed.

Consvetudinibus & servitiis, a Writ that lieth against a Tenant who deforcest his Lord of the rent or service due unto him.

Consul, from the Latin word *Consulere*, to give counsel; it was a place of highest dignity among the Romans, brought in after the expulsion of their Kings, and at this present day the chief Governours of divers Cities, are called Consuls.

Consultation, (Lat.) a taking counsel, also the name of a Writ, whereby a cause being formerly removed by prohibition from the Ecclesiastical Court to the Kings

Court, is returned thither again.

Consummation, (lat.) a fulfilling or finishing, also a making up an account.

Consumption, (lat.) a falling away, or consuming, also a disease which dries and wastes the body.

Contabulation, (lat.) a fastning of planks or boards together.

Contaction, (lat.) a touching of two things together.

Contagion, (lat.) infection, the spreading of a disease.

Contamination, (lat.) a polluting or defiling by touch.

Conteste, (old word) strife or contention.

Contemeration, (lat.) a deflowering.

Contemplatives, certain Fryers of St. *Mary Magdalen* Order, who wear black upper garments, and white underneath.

Contemplation, (lat.) a deep considering.

Contemporal, or *Contemporary*, (lat.) of the same time with another.

Contemptible, or *Contemptuous*, (lat.) worthy of disesteem and scorn.

Contenement, a term in law, being the freehold land which lieth to a mans house or tenement.

Contention, (lat.) a striving.

Contermination, (lat.) a bordering upon, or lying near.

Conterpleted, (old word) controlled.

Contestation, (lat.) an entering into league or anity with strangers.

Contestation, (lat.) a calling to witness.

Context, or *Contexture*, (lat.) a weaving together, also the stile or form of a proceffe or discourse.

Contignation, in Architecture signifies the floor-work.

Contiguity, (lat.) a nearness or close touching.

Contentment, (lat.) temperate, containing ones self from any thing; also substantively taken it signifies the firm or main land.

Contingency, (lat.) a hapning by chance.

Continual claim, a term in Common law, signifying a claim made from time to time within every year and day, to land or any other thing, which at present we cannot attain without danger.

Continuance, seemeth to signifie in Common law, the same as prorogation in the Civil law, as continuance until the next Assizes when it chanceth that a Record cannot be found.

Continuation, or *Continuity*, (lat.) a lengthning, or going on with any thing, a holding out intire.

Contorsion, (lat.) a pulling awry, a wrestling.

Contrabanded, prohibited, from the Italian word *Bando*, a Proclamation, as contrabanded goods, are goods forbidden by Proclamation to be imported.

Contract, (lat.) a bargaining or making a match, as contract of marriage; in Common law it is a covenant or agreement with lawfull consideration or claufe.

Contractation, or *Contratation*, (lat. and Span.) a contract or bargaining.

Contratition, (lat.) a drawing together.

Contradiction, (lat.) a gainsaying.

Contra formam collationis, a Writ against an Abbot for him that hath given lands to an Abby, and findeth that the Abbot hath made a feoffment thereof.

Contra formam feoffamenti, a Writ for the Heir of a Tenant infeofed in certain lands by Charter of feoffment, by a Lord to do certain services to his Court, and afterwards is distrained for more than is contained in the Charter.

Contramura, a term in Architecture or fortification, signifying an out-wall built about the wall of a City, a counter-scarfe.

Contrasto, (Spanish) contention or strife.

Contratation, (lat.) a waynt handling of a woman.

Contrition, (lat.) a joynt giving of money or supplies towards any businesse of importance.

Contritione facienda, a Writ that lieth in case more are bound to one thing, yet the whole burthen is put upon one.

Contritionis, (lat.) a making sad.

Contrition, (lat.) remorse or penitence.

Controller, an officer who keepeth a Roll of other officers accounts. Controller of the Hamper, an officer in Chancery, who takes all things sealed from the Clark of the Hamper inclosed in leather bags, and takes a special charge of them. Controller of the pipe, an officer in the Exchequer, who writes summons to the Sheriffs to levie the debts of the pipe. Controller of the Pell, an officer of the Exchequer who keeps a controlment of the Pell of receipts and goings out.

To Controve, (old word) to de-vife.

Controversie, (lat.) contention in dispute.

Contumacy, (lat.) stubbornesse, rebellion.

Contumely, (lat.) injury, reviling.

Contumulation, (lat.) an intombing together.

Contusion, (lat.) a bruising, or beating in pieces.

Convalescency, (lat.) an increasing in health or strength.

To Convene, (lat.) to warn into any Assembly.

Convenience, (lat.) fitness, or meetnesse.

Convent, or *Covent*, a great Assembly of people, also a Society of Religious men dwelling together in a house.

Conventicle, (lat.) a private Assembly.

Conventual, (lat.) belonging to a company of religious persons. Conventual Church a Parish Church.

Conversation, (lat.) a keeping company, or being familiar with any.

Conversion, (lat.) a changing from one state to another, especially from bad to good.

Convexity, (lat.) the outside of a globous body which is hollow.

Conviction, (lat.) in Common law, is the proving a man guilty by the verdict of a jury, or when a man that is outlaw'd appeareth and confesseth.

Convivial, (lat.) belonging to a feast.

Convocation, (lat.) a calling, or assembling together, convocation house, the house where the Clergy assemble, to consult about Ecclesiastical affairs.

Convoy, (French) a guide, or conduct.

Convulsion, (lat.) a violent pulling together, also a disease wherein the sinews are shrunk up, and drawn together.

Cooperate, (lat.) to bear another company in the same work.

Coot, a kinde of bird, otherwise called a Moorhen.

Copal, a kinde of white Rosin brought from the *Indies*, which they use for a perfume.

Cope, a Cloak, also a vestment, that Bishops were wont to wear.

C O P A R

Coparceners, or *parceners*, signifie in Common-law, such as have equal share in the inheritance of their ancestors.

Copia libelli deliberanda, a Writ that lieth in a case where a man cannot get the Copy of a Libel, at the hands of a Judge Ecclesiastical.

Copbold, signifyeth in Common-law, a Tenure for which the Tenant hath nothing, but the Copy of the Rolles made by the Steward of his Lords Court, this is also called a safe Tenure, or Tenure in Villenage.

Copious, (lat.) plentiful.

Copise, from the French *Couper*, to cut down, a little Wood, which consists of underwoods that are to be cut down before they grow to be great Trees.

Copperas, a kinde of mineral, otherwise called *virol*, being mixed of humours, strained by drops into small holes.

Copthall, the name of a stately house, belonging in ancient times to the *Fitz-aubers*, and afterwards very much beautified by Sir *Thomas Heneage*.

Copulation, (lat.) a joyning, or coupling together.

Coquetry, (French) a prattling like a a Gossip.

Cogination, (lat.) a dressing, or Cooking of meat.

Cor Scorpii, the heart of the Scorpion.

Corange, in Common-law, is a certain extraordinary imposition upon certain measures of Corn, which is upon some unusual occasion.

Coral, a certain Maritime plant growing under water, which when it is taken out, petrifies, and becomes red.

Coralline, a kinde of plant, called *Seamoss*, or *Coral-moss*.

Coralyse, chaffe, or drosse of Corn.

Corban, an Hebrew word, signifying a a gift dedicated to God.

Corbel, or *Corbet*, a Term in Architecture, signifying a shouldering piece in Timberwork, a jutting out like a bragget.

Corbets, the name of a very ancient family in *Sherbrooke*, who about the coming in of the *Normans*, held divers Lordships by the service of *Roger Mountgomery*.

Corciounesse, (old word) compulency.

Corck, or *Orchall*, a kinde of blue colour, used in painting.

Cordage, the tackle of a ship, a word used in Navigation, also stufte to make ropes on.

Cordelier, a Gray Fryer of the Order

of *St. Francis*, so called, because he wears a cord full of knots about his middle.

Cordial, (latin) comfortable to the heart.

Cordon, an old English word, signifying reward, in like manner also the French word *Guerdon* is used by us.

Corduan leather, leather made of *Goatskins*, so called from *Coriduba*, a Citie of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, where the best sort of that kinde of leather is made.

Cordmainer, or *Cordisier*, (French) a shooc-maker.

Corineus, one of the companions of *Brutus*, whence *Cornwall* is said to have taken its denomination, being in old time called *Corinea*, it is fabulously reported of him that he fought with a Giant, called *Gogmagog*, and threw him down a steep Rock.

Corinth, a Citie of *Achaia* in *Greece*, in ancient time called *Ephyre*, which after it had been destroyed, was restored by *Corinthus*, the son of *Marathon*, or as some say of *Pelops*, and by him called *Corinth*.

Corinthian order, a Term in Architecture, signifying an adornment of Pillars, after the *Corinthian* manner, there being five orders of pillars in Architecture, *Doric*, *Ionick*, *Tuscan*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*.

Coritani, a people anciently inhabiting that part of this Island, which containeth *Northamptonshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Derbyshire*.

Cork, a County of *Ireland*, in old time reputed a Kingdom, the people whereof were anciently called *Vodie* & *Corindi*.

Cormorant, a Sea Raven, metaphorically taken for a glutton.

Cornage, is in Common-law a certain Tenure, whereby in the North, men used to hold their Lands, which was to blow a horn when any invasion of a Northern enemy was perceived.

Cornalin, a kinde of precious stone, which some think to be the same with *Corneol*.

Cornavit, the name of a certain people, who in ancient times possessed that part of this Island, containing those Counties which are at present called *Warwickshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Staffordshire*, *Shropshire*, *Cheeshire*.

Corn-flour, a kinde of flour, called *blue-bottle*.

Cornelian, the same as *Corneol*, a kinde

a kinde of precious stone, also Cornelian Law, was a Law made by *Cornelius Sylla*, that any who would follow him in, should be capable of Office before they had attained their full years.

Corneius, (lat.) a proper name of men, from *Cornus*, a horn.

Cornel, an old word, signifying a corner, also the fore-part of a house.

Corneol, a kinde of precious stone, apt to be ingraven, and therefore much used for the making of seals: It is also called a Sardy, or Onyx.

Corneous, (lat.) of a horny substance.

Cornet, (French) a kinde of black Taffata, which Doctors of Physick, or Law used to wear on the collar of their robes as an Ensign, or badge of their degree, also the Ensign of a Troup of horse, so called because it was used to be made of that kinde of Taffata.

Cornice, a Term in Architecture, signifying the crests, or flourishing work at the upper end of a pillar, it is also called a frize.

Cornigerous, (lat.) wearing horns, an Epithet of Bacchus.

Cornil-tree, a Tree called a Horn-tree, because its branches are hard like a horn.

Cornimuse, (lat.) a kinde of musical instrument, which some take for a kind of Bag-pipe.

Cornix, see *Cornalin*, and *Corneol*.

Cornucopy, a horn which *Jupiter* gave to *Amalthea*, whereby the enjoyed plenty of all things, it is Metaphorically taken for plenty.

Cornuted, (lat.) horned.

Corody, from the Latin word *Corrodo*, it signifieth in Common-law, a summe of money, or allowance of meat and drink, toward the maintenance of any of the Kings servants out of an Abby, or religious house, wherof the King is the founder.

Corodio habendo, a Writ for the exacting a *Corody* out of an Abby, or religious house.

Corollary, an advantage above the ordinary measure, also a gift bestowed on the people at publick feasts.

Corona, by the Greeks called *Halo*, that is to say a clear Circle appearing in a Cloud about the Sun, or any other bright Star, but especially about the Moon, also a celestial constellation upon the shoulder of Bootes.

Coronal Suture, this is by Chirurgeons called the foremost seam of the skull, passing from one bone of the Temples to the other.

Coronation, (lat.) a Crowning.

Coroner, an ancient Officer belonging to the Crown, and Common-wealth of *England*, his Office, is to enquire of every man that is slain, or cometh to an untimely end, and what Corn, Catel, or freehold, the Felon had at the time of the fact committed, and to seize them to the use of the King, or State, there are four of these Officers in every County.

Coronet, a little Crown, or Chaplet.

Corporal, (lat.) belonging to the body, also a Commander, or band of ten Souldiers, also the fine linnen wherein the Sacrament is put.

Corporation, (lat.) in the Civil Law, signifieth a body politick, authorized by the Kings Charter, to have a Common Seal, one, or more head Officers, and Members able by their common consent to grane, or receive in Law any thing within the compasse of their Charter.

Corporature, (lat.) the form, or constitution of the body.

Corporeal, (lat.) of a bodily substance.

Corporeity, or *Corporeature* (lat.) Philosophick Term, *Corporeature*, bodily substance.

Corps, (Fr.) a carcasse, or dead body.

Corps du guard, (French) a Term in Military Discipline, signifying a Company of Souldiers set to watch.

Corpulency, (lat.) fullness of body.

Corpus Christi, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

Corpus cum causa, a Writ issuing out of Chancery to remove, both the body and the record touching the cause of any man lying in execution upon a judgement for debt into the Kings Bench.

Corr, a certain measure containing two quarts.

Corrade, (lat.) to scrape together, to extort.

Correction, (lat.) an amending, also a chastising.

Correctour of the Staple, a Clerk belonging to the Staple, that recordeth the bargains of Merchants there made.

Correlatives, (lat.) a Term in Logick, signifying things that have mutual relation one to another, as Master and servant, father and son, &c.

Cor-

Correption, (lat.) a snatching suddenly away.

Correspondency, (lat.) a holding mutual Commerce and familiarity, an answerableness, or proportion of one thing to another.

Corridor, a Term in fortification, otherwise called *Corrina*, or Curtain.

Corrigible, (lat.) easie to be corrected, or made better by correction.

Corrival, a competitor, one that makes suit in the same business.

Corroborations, (lat.) a strengthening or making firm.

To Corrode, (lat.) to gnaw, to fret.

Corrosive, (lat.) having a gnawing or fretting quality; it is spoken of those things which are used in physick, to gnaw or eat into any part of the body.

Corrugation, (lat.) a contracting together, a drawing into wrinkles.

Corruption, (lat.) a tainting or depraving. Corruption of the blood, signifieth in law an infection of the blood, growing to the estate and issue of a man tainted with treason, whereby he looeth all to the Prince, and both he and his heirs are made ignoble.

Corrari, (French) a Courrier.

Corse present, law-term, the body of a beast or some such like offering, given to the Priest out of a dead mans goods. It is also called a Mortuary.

Corstet, (Ital.) the same as *Cuirasse* in French, armour for the back and breast.

Corsure, or *Cowser* (old word) a Broaker.

Corstopitum, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, mentioned by *Antonine*. Some think it to be the same with *Ptolemies Curia Ottadinorum*, now called *Corbridge*.

Corsticated, (lat.) covered with a bark or rind.

Corven, (old word) carved.

Corvine, (lat.) belonging to a Crow or Raven.

Corvifer, see *Cordwainer*.

Coruscation, (lat.) lightning, a flashing or glimmering of light.

Corybantes, the Priests of *Cybele*, who used to celebrate the Feasts of *Cybele* with dancing and ringing of Cymbals; they were thought to be the same with the *Curetes* and *Idai Dactyli*.

Coscinomanry, (Greek) a divination by a seive.

Cofenage, a Writ that lieth where the

father of the Great grandfather is seized in his demes as of fee at the day of his death, of certain lands and tenements, and he dying, a stranger entereth and intrudeth. Then shall his heir have this Writ of Cofenage.

Costs, or *Cotterel*, (old word) a Cottage.

Costham, a Town in *Wiltshire*, in ancient times the mansion house of King *Ethelred*.

Cotter, (old word) a Butcher, called also a Sowter.

Cosmical, (Greek) belonging to the World. Cosmical rising of a Star, is a term used in Astronomy, signifying a Star rising at the same time with the Sun.

Cosmography, (Greek) a description of the World, with the Climates and Circles marked upon the Globe and in Maps.

Cosmometry, (Greek) a measuring of the World by degrees and minutes, being a part of Geography or Cosmography.

Cost, a term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of the Bend or half the Gartier.

Costive, (from the Latin word *Constitutus*), having the belly bound.

Costmary, an herb called Balsamine, or Alecoast.

Cotrel, (old word) a wine-pot.

Cote, a kind of refuse or clotted wool, also a cottage or sheepfold.

Cotesfold, (old word) a company of sheepcotes, and sheep feeding on hills.

A Cottager, signifieth in Law he that dwelleth in a Cottage or house without land, or at most having but 4 acers belonging to it.

Cotterel, see *Cotsh*.

Cotton, a kind of stuff, otherwise called Frize or Bombasin.

Couchant, (French) lying or squatting close to the ground, a word often used in Heraldry to expresse that posture.

Convenable, or *Convenable*, (old word) suitable or convenient.

Convent, (French) a bargain, pact, or agreement, also *Convent* in Law is that which the Law intendeth to be made though in words it be not exprest, also the name of a Writ that lyeth for the breach of any.

Covent, see *Convent*.

Coventry, a famous City in *Warwickshire*, so called from a *Covent* of Monks

that was anciently there. The first Lord of this City is said to be one *Leofric*, who imposing heavy taxes upon the Citizens, remitted them at last at the earnest intercession of his wife *Godiva*, upon condition she would ride naked through the chief street of the City, which she performed, but so covered with her long hair, that no body could discern her.

Covercle, or *Coverkill*, (old word) a lid or cover.

Covers, (French) an ombrage or shady place for Deer or other beasts.

Couverture, in Common law is the condition of a married woman, who by the Laws of *England*, is under Covertbaron, and so disabled to make any bargain without her husbands consent.

Coughton, a place in *Warwickshire*, the principle Mansion of the *Throgmortons*, a very ancient Family.

Covise, (French) a term in fowling, signifying a nest or brood of Partridges.

Covins, fraud, from the Latin word *Convenire*, it signifieth in Common law, a deceitful agreement between two or more, to the prejudice of another.

Culants, (French) flowing or gliding along.

Couldrays, (French) a hazel grove.

Coules, a vessel to carry water in, also a roach which Fryers use to wear, called in Latin *Cucullus*.

Coulters, (Lat.) a plough-sheare.

Council with a c. (lat. *Concilium*) an assembly of counsellours.

Count, (French) an Earle, also a Law Term coming from the Latin word *Computatio*, and signifies the Original declaration in a proccesse chiefly in real actions.

Countercompounded, a Term in Armory, as a bordure countercompounded is a bordure compounded of two colours counterterly placed.

Counters, or *Conteurs*, are those which a man setteth to speak for him in Court as Advocates, whereas Plaidours speak as Counsellours at law for one, who is present himself.

Countenance, (French) the face, or visage, also estimation, or credit, also a Term in Law, signifying the favour that is shew'd to poor men that will swear, they have nothing whereof they may make fine.

Counters, a Tradel-mans chest, where he puts his call, or money, also a prison in *London*, where men are put for debts, from the French word *Compter*, or from the

Dutch word *Cantor*, a secluded place, also Counters are certain little things to cast account with.

Counterfeit, (French) to feign.

Countermand, (French) a revocation of a former command.

Countermaure, a word in fortification, a Wall, or Bank opposite to the Town Wall.

Counterpain, one of the Copies of a pair of deeds, or indentures, so that one party may keep one part, and the other the other.

Counterplea, signifieth in Common-law, that, which the demandant alleadgeth against a Tenant in courtesie, or in dower, who prayeth in aid of the King, or him, who hath the reversion for his better defence.

Counterpoint, opposition, also a Term in Musick, being a composing of parts together by setting points one against another, also a Term in Needle-work, called back-stitch, or quilt-stitch.

Counter-round, a Term in Military Discipline, signifying a certain number of Officers going to visit the Rounds, or the Sentinels.

Counter-scarf, (a Term in fortification) that side of the moat, which is opposite to the Fortresse.

Counter-tail, or *Counter-tally*, one of the two tallies, or pieces of wood, whereon any thing is scored, whereof one party keeps one piece, and the other the other piece.

Countervail, (French) to be of equal price.

County, or *Shire*, a certain portion, or circuit of the Realm, into which the whole land is divided.

County-court, a Court held every month by the Sheriffe, or his Deputy the under Sheriffe.

Coups, (old word) a piece cut off, or cut out.

Coupant, (French) cutting, or lopping.

Couple-close, a Term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of a *Cheveron*.

Courfine, (old word) fine heart.

Courser, (French) a horse of service.

Court, the house (where) a King hath his present residence, also a place where justice is judicially ministred, from the Latin *curia*, or from the Greek *κωρη*, i. e. a Lord.

Courtbaron, a Court that every Lord of a Man.

a Mannour hath within his own precincts.

Court of requests, a Court of Equiry of the same nature with the Chancery, only this Court instead of a Subpena useth a *privy seal*.

Courtesie of *England*, is a certain Tenure, whereby a man marrying a woman seized of Land in Fee-simple, or Fee-tail general, if he have a child by her, which cometh alive into the world, though she and the child die immediately, yet if she were in possession he shall hold the land during his life, and is called Tenant *per legem Anglia*, or the courtesie of *England*.

Courtilage in Common-law, is a Garden, or piece of void ground lying near a messuage from *Curts*, a mansion house, and *leger* to gather.

Courisan, (French) a Court-lady, it is also commonly taken for a strumpet.

Courtlasse, or *Coutelasse*, a short sword.

Coutb, quasi *Kennouth*, knew, from the *Saxon* word *Ken*, to know.

Coutbentlawgh, (Saxon) he that receiveth, cheriltech, or hideth an out-law.

Cowde, (old word) a gobbet.

Cowre, to kneel, to fall down for fear from the Italian word *Covare*.

Cowneer, the hollow arching part in the ship stern.

Coy, or *Coyen*, (old word) nice dainty, also to quiet, to flatter.

C R

Crabbat, (French) handsome, comely, also substantively taken, it signifieth a Gorget for women, or a kinde of riding band for men.

Crack, a crib, or rack for beasts.

Crabs eye, a stone found in a Crab, which resembleth an eye.

Crantage, money paid for the use of a Crane to draw up wares.

Crauk, (old word) lusty, blith, jovial.

Crank-sided, when a ship will bear but small sayl, a Term in Navigation.

Crazy, (lat.) the skull.

Crapulent, (lat.) glutted with meat, having taken a surfeit.

Crasse, sick, distemper'd, from the Greek word, *crasis*, *temperature*.

Crasse, (old word) fat.

Crasse, (lat.) thick, heavy, dull, lupiith.

Crastrude, (lat.) thicknesse, grosse-nesse.

Crater, is a sign in Heaven, called the bottom of the pitcher in *Virgo*, it riseth about the sixteenth of the Calends of *March*.

Creance, (French) trust, confidence, credit.

Creansour, Law Term, a creditour.

Creast-tile, a roof tile, which is made to lay upon the ridge of a house.

Crebrons, (lat.) often, usual.

Credible, (lat.) that may be believed.

Credit, trust, belief; also esteem.

Creditour, (lat.) he that lendeth, or trusteth out money.

Credulity, (lat.) aptnesse to believe.

Creed, a set form containing the articles of Christian religion.

Creek, from the Dutch word *Kreken*, to make a noise, a part of a Haven where any thing is landed, or disburthened from the Sea.

Crenelle, a Term in Heraldry, being a line dented like the notch in the horn of a bow.

Creon, the son of *Menatius* King of *Thebes*, he was brother to *Jocasta*, the wife of *Laius*, and mother of *Oedipus*, who unfolded the riddle of *Sphinx*, and married *Jocasta*, not knowing her to be his mother, and by her had *Eteocles* and *Polynices*, who succeeded in the Kingdom, and were to reign by turns every other year, but they having killed one another in civil Wars, *Creon* regained the Kingdom, but behaving himself with much cruelty, he was overcome by *Thesew*, and slain.

Crepitation, (lat.) a creaking noise.

Crepuscul, (lat.) the dawning of the day.

Cressant, (French) the figure of a half Moon, a term in Heraldry.

Cresses, a kind of plant called in Latin *Nasturtium*.

Crestets, (old word) a Lantern, a Beacon.

Crest, (French) a part of a helmet, also the upper part of a Scutcheon in armory.

Crestmarine, an herb called *Rock-famphire*.

Crete, an Island of the Mediterranean Sea, heretofore called *Hecatompolis* by the Greeks, because it had a hundred Cities. it is now called *Candie*, and is a great part of it in the possession of the Turks.

Cretism, or *Creticism*, (Greek) a forging

ging of lyes, fatthood or perfidious-
ness.

Crevequteurs, the name of an ancient Fa-
mily in *Kent*, who built *Leeds Cattle* in
that County: they are filed in ancient
Records *de crepito corde*.

Crevet, or *Criset*, from the French
word *Creux*, hollow, a Goldsmiths mel-
ting pot.

Crensa, the daughter of *Priamus* and
Hecuba, and wife of *Aeneas*, by whom he
had *Ascanius*; she following her husband
out of *Troy* when it was set on fire, was
not minded by him till he came out of the
City, by reason that he led his son in his
hand, and carried his father on his shoul-
ders through the flames, but going back
to seek her, he could never hear what
was become of her.

Criminal, (lat.) guilty, blameworthy.
Cleop.

Crinid, having hairs, from the Latin
word *Crinis*; it is a word used in Heral-
dry.

Crinisus, a River of *Sicily*, near to the
City *Segesta*, of which it is related, that
when the *Trojan* Virgins were to be ex-
posed to the fury of a Monster, whom
Neptune sent to destroy the Country be-
cause of *Laomedon*'s perfidiousness, *Hip-
potes* a noble *Trojan* committed his daugh-
ter *Hegefa* to the wide Sea, and the be-
ing by fortune carried into *Sicily*, *Cri-
nisus* fell in love with her, and turning him-
self into a Bear, ravish'd her, whereupon
she became with child and brought forth
Accites, who was afterwards King of
Sicily.

Criplings, (a term in building) short
spans on the side of a house.

Crisis, (Greek) a judgement or dis-
cerning into any thing; also a term in
Physick denoting the sudden change in a
disease, tending either to recovery or
death.

Sir Crispins Launce, an awle, from *Cris-
pin* who was the Patron of the Shooma-
kers.

Crisped, (lat.) frilled, curled.

Criology, (Greek) a gathering in
of the first fruits of corn.

Critical, (Greek) of a nice judgement,
apt to censure. Also Critical dayes in
a disease, are those dayes wherein a
disease comes to its Crisis, and they are
the odd dayes as the third, fifth, seventh,
and so on; but the most critical are coun-
ted the fourteenth. The Crisis in acute

diseases is judged by the Moon, but in
Chronick diseases, the Crisis is judged
by the Sun.

Criticisme, (Greek) a playing the
Criticke, a learning which consists in the
curious and nice examining of Authors.

Cro, or *Croy*, signifieth in the Scotch
Acts of Parliament, a satisfaction which
the Judge is to pay unto the nearest of
kin to a man that is slain, in case he mini-
ster not justice as he should do.

Croce, (old word) a Shepherds staff,
or crook.

Crocolana, the ancient name of a Town
in *Lincolshire*, now called *Ancafter*.

Croente, a certain beast imitating the
voice of a man, and ingendred of a *Hyena*
and a *Lionesse*, it cometh from the *Ethio-
pian* word *Crocotta*.

Crasus, a King of the *Lydians*, who
abounded in riches; he was overcome in
war by *Cyrus*, and put upon a pile to be
burnt, and calling out *Solon*, *Solon*, *Cyrus*
demanding the reason, he acquainted him
how that *Solon* having formerly been asked
of him who was the happiest man, told
him none could be happy till his death,
and that the greatest riches could not
keep a man from misery; whereupon he
was freed and made one of *Cyrus*'s Coun-
sellers.

Craft, from the old word *Creafst*, i. e.
handy-craft, a little *Clofe* joyning to a
house, it being lookt to with more than
ordinary care.

Croisada, a Bull of the Pope, granting
the sign, the badge of the Croffe, in an
expedition of Christians against Infidels.

Croifes, Pilgrims, also Knights of the
Order of *St. John* in *Jerusalem*, created
for the defence of Pilgrims; they were
both so called from the sign of the Croffe
which they used to wear on their gar-
ments.

Crome, or *Corm*, (old word) a crow of
iron, from the Dutch word *Kromb*, crook-
ed.

Crool, (old word) to mutter.

Croster, a Bishops staff, from the old
word *Croce*, a Shepherds crook, or for
that it bears the figure of a Croffe.

Crosstaff, a Mathematical Instrument,
wherewith the Altitude of any thing is
taken.

Croftrees, those croffe pieces of timber
which are set on the head of the mast of a
Ship.

Crotchet, a measure in musick being half
a Minim,

a Minim, and a Minim is once down or
up, it signifieth also a humour or whim-
y. *Crotels*, or *Crotying* (term in hunting)
the ordure of a Hare.

Crouch, (old word) Croffe, whence to
Crouch, i. e. to blesse.

Crow, is a celestial constellation, and
sits upon *Hydra*'s taile, she hath her Man-
sion in the austerall parts.

Crowland, a Town in *Lincolshire*, which
is reported to have been heretofore
mightily haunted with spirits, until such
time as devout *Guthlac* lived there a Her-
mites life, to whose memory *Aethelbald*
King of the *Mercians* built a famous Mon-
nastery.

Crown, of the several sorts of Crowns, as
Triumphal, Civic, Gramineal, Mural, and
the like. See *Aulus Gellius* cap. 8. *Crown*
is also metaphorically taken for glory,
honour, dignity.

Clark of the *Crown* in Chancery, an
Officer that attends the Lord Chancellor
for special matters of State, as Commis-
sions of Lientenancies, Justices, or such like,
with their writs of association and *dedi-
mus potestatem* for taking of oaths; also
all general pardons, writs of Parliaments
writs of special executions, &c.

Clark of the *Crown*-office in the Kings
Bench, is he who frames, reads, and re-
cords, all Indictments against Traitors,
Felons, and all other offenders there
arraigned.

Collens-earth, a kind of colour used in
painting.

Cruciate, (lat.) to afflict, to tor-
ment.

Crucifte, (lat.) to fasten or nail to a
Croffe.

A Crucifix, an Image which represents
the crucifying of Christ.

Crudities, (lat.) rawnesse, ill digestion
of the stomach.

Cruet, or *Crewet*, a viol or narrow-
mouth'd glasse to keep oil, or the like
in.

Cruise, a word used in the practick of
Scotland for a hogs-sye; it is also called
Cressera.

Cruvall, (lat.) belonging to the thighs.
Cruible, a pot wherein Chymists melt
their mettals.

Cruifell, (old word) grille.

Crustaceum, (lat.) crufted or covered
with a hard shell.

Crucchet Fryars, the same as crouched
or crufted Fryars.

Cruzada, see *Croisada*.

Cruzado, a Portugal Crown of Gold.
Cryptology, (Greek) a speaking in se-
cret, a whispering.

Cryfall, a very bright and transparent
kind of Mineral, which looks like Ice,
or the clearest sort of glasse.

Crytalline Humour, a white splendid
and shining humour, nor flat nor round,
seated in the center of the eye, and is the
first instrument of sight.

C U

Cubbridge head, a division made across
the forecaille and half-deck with boards,
which in other places is called the Bulk-
head.

Cube, a Geometrical figure, being a fol-
lid body every way; comprehending six
equal sides.

Cubebes, a certain kind of Indian
fruit.

Cubicular, (lat.) belonging to a Bed-
chamber.

Cubite, a kinde of measure, reaching
from the elbow to the end of the little
fingers.

Cucberneale, a little worm bred in the
fruit of the Holy-oke, of which is made a
certain costly grain wherewith they dye
Skarlet or Crimson colour. Some say it
comes from the Latin word *coccinus*,
Skarlet.

Cucullated, (lat.) having on a Monks
coule.

Cucurbite, (lat.) a Gourd, also a Cup-
ping-glasse, being a deep hollow glasse
which Physicians apply to the body to draw
out blood.

Cucuye, a strange kind of bird in *Hispa-
niola*, having eyes under the wings, which
in the night time shine very bright.

Cudweed, a certain herb whose leaves
are so soft, that they are used for cotton;
it is also called Cotton-weed.

Cue, an item given to Stage-players
when any of them are to begin to speak.

Cuerp, (Spanish) a body, also a cor-
poration; to walk in *cuerp*, is to go with-
out a cloak.

Cui ante devortium, a writ, that a wo-
man divorced from her husband hath
power to recover her lands from him to
whom her husband did alienate them dur-
ing the marriage.

Cui in vita, a writ of entry that a
widow hath against him, to whom her
husband

husband did alienate her lands in his life time.

Cuinage, the making up of Tin into such a fashion as makes it fit for carriage.

Cuiraffier, (French) he that is armed with a Cuirate or Corlet, which is a kind of armour for the breast and back.

Culdeis, *quasi cultores Dei*, a sort of religious people that were anciently in Scotland and Ireland.

Culgerage, (French) lechery, also an herb called Water-pepper, or Arse-smart.

Culinary, (lat.) belonging to the kitchen.

Cullers, in Latin *ovae rejiculae*, sheep that are chosen out and separated from those that are good for meat.

Cullion-head, the same as Bastion, a Skonce or Block-house.

Cullis, from *Colare* to strain, the juice of boiled meat strained thorough a strainer.

Cullot, from *Cullus* the taile, a cushion to ride post with.

Culm, from *Culmen* the top, smoak or foot.

Culminate, (lat.) to get up to the top.

Culrach, or *Colrach*, signifieth in the practise of Scotland, a pledge or cautioner which is left for the repledging of a man from one Court to another.

Culpable, (lat.) guilty, faulty, peccant.

Cultivation, (lat.) a manuring or tilling.

Culture, (lat.) the same.

Culver, (old word) a pigeon or dove.

Culverine, *quasi Colubrine*, a piece of Ordnance so called.

Culvertaile, a term in Architecture, a fastning of boards with artificial joints.

Cumble, (French) full heaped measure.

Cume, a City by the Sea side in Italy near *Puzzoli*.

Cumfrey, a kind of herb otherwise called Confound.

Cumulation, (lat.) a heaping up together.

Cumulation, (lat.) prolonging of time, delaying.

Cunoglasus, the name of a cruel Tyrant who succeeded *Vortiporus* in his government of the *Brittaines of Wales and Cornwall*.

Cunicle, (lat.) a Mine or Hole under ground.

Cunobelinus, an ancient King of the *Trimbantes*, a people of the Eastern parts of *Brittain*, he succeeded *Mandubratius* in the kingdom.

County, signifieth the same as the ordinary Jury or trial by the Country.

Cupidity, (lat.) covetous or lustful desire.

Cupping-glasse, See *Cucurbitae*.

Cypho, (lat.) a term in Architecture, a high arch in a building.

Cyrelli, tann'd leather, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Curfew, a law made by *William the Conqueror*, that every one should put out their fire and light, at the ringing of the eight a clock-bell, which was called *Cowrir le feu*, i. e. cover: the fire.

Curia Otadinorum, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*. See *Coritopolim*.

Curialitas Scotiae is equivalent to that which we call *Curtesie of England*.

Curlew, a kind of fowle so called.

Curranço, (French) a running French Dance, also a musical Aire of a more than ordinary swift time.

Curricur, a kind of *East Indian* Barge.

Curriedow, a curry-favour, or flat-terer.

Current, a running stream from *Curvere* to run.

Curstier, a Clerk belonging to the Chancery who makes original writs for the Shier which is allotted him.

Curvetta, or *Corvetta*, (Ital.) a prauncing of a horse of service, from the Latin *Curvus*, crook'd, because they bend in their feet.

Curvity, (lat.) crookedness.

Curules, (lat.) those of the Roman Senators, which were carried to Court in Chariots.

Curulis Sella, an ivory seat, which was placed in the Roman Consuls Chariot.

Cusco, the chief Citie of that part of the new world, which contains *Brazilia* and *Peru*.

Cuspidate, (lat.) to make sharp at the end from *Cuspis* a point.

Cuspe, the entrance of any house, or first beginning, which is the line whereon the figure and degree of the Zodiack is placed, as you finde it in the Table of Houses.

Custode admittendo, a Writ for the removing, or admitting of Guardians.

Custody, (lat.) safe-hold.

Cu-

Custome, both in Common and Civil Law, signifieth a Law, or Rite not written, which being established by long use and the consent of our Ancestours hath been, and is daily practised.

Custos brevium, a Clerk belonging to the Court of Common-pleas, whose Office is to receive and keep all the Writs, and put them upon files, every return by it self, and at the end of every Term to receive of the prothonotaries, all the Records of *visi prius*, called the *possea*.

Custos Rotulorum, is he that hath the custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions of peace, and of the Commission it self: he is thought to be the same with *Custos placitorum Corone*.

Custos Spiritualium, or of the *Spiritualities*, he that exerciseth Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of any Diocese, during the Vacancy of the See, which by the Canon Law belongs to the Dean and Chapter.

Curberts, (Sax.) famous knowledge, a proper name.

Cuticle, (lat.) signifieth in Anatomy, the Membrane, or thin skin which covereth the thicker skin all over the body, and is called in Greek *Epidermis*.

Cutter of the Tallies, an Officer in the Exchequer, that provideth wood for the Tallies; and cutting the summe paid upon them, casteth the same into the Court to be written upon.

Cuttle-fish, a certain kinde of fish, called in Latin *Sepia*, which throwing a black juyce like ink into the water, becomes hid in that obscurity, and so escapes the fisher.

Cutulia, a Lake in the *Reatine* grounds in *Italy*, where there is a woody Island, which continually moves up and down.

Cutwater, a Term in Navigation, the sharpness of the ship before.

C Y

Cyamba, a Citie in *Asia*, where they use Coral instead of money, and have great store of Aloes, and all kinde of Spices.

Cybele, the daughter of *Caelus* and *Terra*, and the wife of *Saturn*, she is otherwise called *Ops*, *Rhea*, *Vesta*, *Magna Mater*, or Grand-mother of the Gods, also *Pindymene* & *Berecynthia*.

Cyclades, 50 Islands in the *Aegean* Sea, called by the *Italians* *Isola dell' Archipelago*.

Cycle, (Greek) a Term in Astronomy, *Cycle* of the Sun is the revolution of 28

years, *Cycle* of the Moon the revolution of 19 years, in which time both of their motions recur to the same point.

Cyclopedie, (Greek) the whole Circle of Arts and Sciences.

Cyclops, the sons of *Neptune* and *Amphitrite*, or as *Apollodorus Atheniensis* saith of *Caelus* and *Terra*, they were the servants of *Vulcan*, and made Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*, having each of them one great eye in their forehead, their names were *Bronte*, *Serape* and *Pyracon*, whom *Apollodorus* calleth *Harpe*, others say they were a very ancient people of *Sicily* of a very Gyantly stature.

Cycnus, the son of *Mars*, who was kill'd in a Combate with *Hercules*, whom *Mars* to revenge his sons death resolv'd to fight with, but before they came to blows, *Jupiter* parted them with a clap of Thunder, there was another *Cycnus*, the son of *Neptune*, who being invulnerable fought with *Achilles*, and could not be killed, till *Achilles* throwing him upon the ground, kneel'd upon his neck and stifled him.

Cydippe, see *Acontius*.

Cygnus, vide *Swan*.

Cylinder, (Greek) a Geometrical body, being long, flat at both ends, and equally round from one end to the other, also a rolling stone to smooth Garden allies, being just of that figure, in the art of Gunnery it signifies that part of the bore of a piece, which remains empty when the piece is laden.

Cymace, from the Greek word *Cyma*, a wave, it is a Term in Architecture, signifying carved work, which resembles waves.

Cymbal, a Musical instrument, made of plates of brasse, resembling a kinde of boat, called *Cymba*.

Cymraecan language, the Welsh, or old Brittain language.

Cyanthrophy, (lat.) a kinde of Phrensie, or disease, which possesseth a man with a conceit that he is turned into a Dogge.

Cynergeticks, (Greek) books treating of the art of hunting.

Cynical, (Greek) crabbed, severe, from a certain Sect of Philosophers, who were called *Cynicks*.

Cynosure, (Greek) a constellation of stars near the North-pole, called *Ursa Minor*, by which the saylers are directed in their course.

Cynthius, a name attributed to *Apollo*.

as *Cynthia* to *Diana*, from *Cynthus* a Hill in *Delos*, where *Latoe* brought them forth, being *Twins*.

Cyprian, (Greek) a proper name of men; from *Cypria* one of the names of *Venus*.

Cyprus, an Island in the *Carpathian Sea*, which was anciently dedicated to *Venus*, it is now under the *Turks* Dominion.

Cyrenaica, a Country of *Africa*, called also *Pentapolitana*, because it contained these five Cities, *Beronice*, *Arfinoe*, *Ptolemais*, *Apollonia* and *Cyrene*.

Cyrus, the son of *Cambyses* and *Mandana*, he was King of *Persia*, overthrew the *Affrian* Monarchy, conquered all *Asia*, but was at length overcome and slain by *Thomyris*, Queen of *Scythia*, who causing his head to be cut off, and cast into a tub of bloud, cried out, now satisfie thy self with bloud, after which thou hast always thirsted.

Cystick, (Greek) belonging to the bag of Gall, which is call'd *Cystis*, *Cystick* vein significth in Anatomy a branch of the Port vein, which ascendeth up to the neck of the Gall, and there divideth it self.

Cyzicus, an Island in the *Propontis*, joynd to the continent with two bridges, having a Citie in it of the same name.

D

Dæ, a people of that part of *Scythia*, which is called *Nomades*, mentioned by *Virgil* in his eight book of *Aeneids*.

Dabuze, a kinde of weapon carried before the Grand Signor, in the nature of our *Mace*.

Dacia, a Country of *Scythia Europæa*, which at this day is divided into *Transilvania*, *Zyfferland*, the seven *Campes*, *Rufcia*, *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*.

Dactyle, (Greek) the fruit of the *Palm-tree*, a *Date*, also a foot in verse, consisting of one long syllable, and two short, also a finger.

Dactylogy, (Greek) a discoursing by signs made with the finger.

Dædalus, a famous Artift, who made the famous *Labyrinth* in *Crete*, into which he was shut up himself with his son *Icarus*, for having made a wooden Heifer, in which *Pasiphae* was injoyed by *Jupiter* in the shape of a Bull, but he making artificial wings for himself and his son, flew out of *Crete* into *Sardinia*, but *Icarus* soaring too high, melted the wax and fell into the sea.

Dæmoniack, (Greek) possessed with a Devil, or evil spirit.

Dæmologie, (Greek) a discourse of Angels, Spirits, or Devils.

Daff, (old word) a Coward, or a *Dafard*.

Dafadill, a kinde of flower, otherwise called *Narcissus*.

Dagg, a Pistoll, so called, from the *Dacians*, who first used them.

Dagswain, a rough, or coarse mantle.

D'alanfon, the name of an ancient and Noble Family in *Lincolnshire*, commonly called by contraction *Dallifon*.

Dalmatian Dap, a flour, otherwise called a *Tulip*, because it was brought from *Tulippa*, a Promontory of *Dalmatia*, which is a part of *Illyricum*, a Country of *Greece*.

Dalmatick, a kinde of vestment worn by the Priests, so called also from *Dalmatia*, where it was first made.

Dalvendini, the ancient name of a certain people of *Scotland*, so called from *Renda* an Irish Captain, who conquered those parts.

Damascus, the chief Citie of *Syria*, whence we have our best sort of *Pruines*, which are called *Damask Prunes*, or *Damalines*.

Dammage, a Term in Common-law, any hurt, or hinderance that a man taketh in his estate, also a part of that the Jurors are to enquire of passing for the Plaintiffe, in a civil action.

Dammage fefant, in Common-law, is, when a strangers beasts are in another mans ground, and there feed without Licence of the Tenant, spoiling the *Grasse*, or *Corn*, in which case the Tenant may impound them.

Dammask, a kinde of fine stufte, first made in the Citie of *Damascus*.

Damnation, (lat.) a condemning, or giving sentence.

Damocrita, a Roman Matron, whose husband *Alcippus* being banisht, and she forbid to follow him, and her daughters prohibited marriage that his race might be extinct, she in revenge when the chief women of the Citie were met in a house to sacrifice, set fire on the house, and when she saw people run to their aid, she first killed her daughters, then her self.

Danae, the daughter of *Acrifus*, King of *Argos*, see *Acrifus*.

Danaus, the son of *Belus*, and brother of *Aegyptus*, he was King of *Argos*, and from him the *Greeks* were called *Danai*.

Dancet,

Dancett, is much like indented, but differs from it, in regard the lines are deeper and wider.

Dandelion, a kind of plant, vulgarly called *Pissebeds*.

Dandruff, a kind of scruff or small scales, sticking to the skin of the head, which look like brann.

Danequilt, from *Dane* and *gelt*, which signifies money; It was a tribute anciently laid upon our Ancestors by the *Danes*, of 12 pence for every hide of land thorough the Realm.

Dangwaller, *Excessive*, quasi making the walter to dangle down.

Dania, a Country of *Europe*, almost invironed with the northern Ocean, bordering upon *Saxony*, and is now called *Denmark*.

Daniel, (Hebr.) judgement of God.

Danjme, (Greek) *Ufury*.

Dank, moist, from the Dutch word *Dampight*.

Dannonii, the ancient name of a people in old time inhabiting that part of this Island now called *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*.

Dantiscum, a famous Mart Town in *Poland* called *Dantzke*.

Dauwort, a kind of plant called *dwarfelder*, in French *Hieble* from *Hybla* a mountain of *Sicily*, where it chiefly grows.

Danubius, or *Ister*, the greatest River in *Europe*, which rising from the mountain *Arnoba*, runneth through many Countries. It is now called the *Danow*.

Daphne, the daughter of *Penens*, she flying from *Apollo* who became in love with her for her beauty, was turned into a *Laurel-tree*.

Daphnomancy, (Greek) a divination by *Laurels*.

Dapper, fine, neat, spruce, from an old Latin word *Tofer*, i. e. swift, or the Dutch word *Dapper*, stout, agil, or else from *Dapifer*, which signifies in Latin a sewer, or he that serves up the first dish at a Feast.

Darby, the chief Town of *Darbyshire*, so called by contraction from *Derwently*, because it standeth upon the River *Derwent*; the Town was won in old time by *Ethelfleda* that victorious Lady of the *Mercians*, from the *Danes*, of whom she made a very great slaughter.

Darcy's, or *de Adreyc's*, the name of an ancient Family of Barons in *Lincolnshire*, descended from *Norman de Adreyc*, or

Darcy de Noston, who lived in great favour and esteem with *Henry* the third.

Dardanus, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Eletira*, who having killed his brother *Jasius*, fled to *Samosbrace*, afterwards he went into *Asia*, where he built *Dardanum* or *Troy*.

Darick, a kind of ancient coin bearing the value of two shillings, which had upon it the Image of *Darius*.

Darius, a King of *Persia*; there were several of that name, whereof the last was *Darius Codomannus*, who was overcome by *Alexander* the Great.

Darnel, cockle-weed, from the Dutch word *Deven*, to hurt.

Darrein, from the French word *Dernier*, i. e. last, as *Darrein*, presentment, last presentment.

Darreighs, (old word) an attempt.

Dartos one of the membranes that involve the stones.

Darford or *Darenford*, a Town in *Kent*, so called from the River *Daren*, where *K. Edward* the third built a Nunnery, which was afterward converted into a Royal Palace.

Datory, an office in *Rome*, for the colation of Ecclesiastical Benefices.

Date, the fruit of *Palm-tree*, also the day of the month or year, wherein any Letter is written.

Datism, (Greek) an often rehearsal of the same thing by a heaping of synonyma's together, from *Datis* a Satrape of *Greece*, the *Dative Case*, the third of the 6 Cases in Grammar, used in actions of giving or attributing.

Davenport, or by contraction *Damport*, a Town in *Cheshire*, which gave name to an ancient Family so called.

David; (Hebr.) beloved.

Damfette, a term in Heraldry, being almost the same with a line indented, but only it is deeper and wider.

Dantry, the name of a very ancient Family in *Suffex*, stiled in Latin Records *de Alta ripa*.

Da, significth in law, a day in bank before ordinary Judges, wherein the party should appear and plead; as for the Astronomical and Political distinction of dayes and the parts thereof, see *Macrobinus* and *Censorinus*.

D E

Dea bona, or Good Goddesse, a name attributed by the old Heathen to the

Earth, whom they worshipped as a Goddesse; she was also called *Ops Fatua*, and *Fanna*, the Poets feign that being drunk with a wine made of Myrtle-berries, called *Myrtidannum*, she was whipt to death by her husband *Favvus* with Myrtle twigs.

Dea viri-placa, a certain Goddesse among the ancient Romans, in whose Chappel man and wife, after they had fallen out, were reconciled again.

Deacon, (from the Greek *Diaconus*, a minister or servant) is an officer of the Church that is appointed to distribute alms to the poor.

Deadpledge, land or moveables pawned for money, which is to be the Creditours for ever, if the money be not repaid at the time agreed on; it is also called *Mortgage*.

Deadwater, the eddy water at the stern of a ship.

Dean, an Ecclesiastical Magistrate that hath power over ten Canons, and those which have a jurisdiction assigned them by the Bishop over other Ministers and Parishes near adjoining, are called *Deans* rural.

Deauration, (lat.) a gilding over.

Debaucherie, or *Debaucherie*, (French) riot, disorderly revelling.

Delollation, (lat.) a overcoming in war or duell.

De bene esse, a term used in Common law, as when a Defendants deposition is onely allowed of for the present, but after more full examination, is either to stand or fall.

Debets, & solvet, a Writ of right, which hath those words in it as formal words not to be omitted when a man sueth for a thing now first of all denied him, and which hath been enjoyed by his Ancestors, as suit to a Mill, or common of Pasture, or the like.

Debilitation, (lat.) a making weak or feeble.

Debito, a Writ which lieth where a man oweth money upon obligation, or bargain for any thing sold.

Debonairity, (French) curtesie, mildnesse, also sprightlinesse.

Deboherie, or *deboherisse*, see *Debaucherie*.

Decades, (Greek) the number of ten.

Decadency, (lat.) a declining or falling down.

Decagon, (Greek) a term in Fortifi-

cation and Geometry, signifying a figure of ten Angles.

Decalogie, (Greek) the ten Commandments imparted to the Jews from God by *Moses*.

Decameron, (Greek) a book of Fables, written by *Boccace*, so called because it is divided into ten parts or books.

Decapitation, (lat.) a beheading.

Decapolis, a Country of *Syria*, so called because it contained 10 Cities.

December, one of the 12 monthes so called as being the tenth from *March*.

Decempedal, (lat.) ten foot long.

Decentales, a law-term, being a supply of ten men empannelled upon a Jury, and not appearing, which are to be like in reputation to those that were empannelled.

Decemvirates, (lat.) the *Decemviri* which were ten Noble men among the Romans, chosen to govern the Commonwealth in place of the two Consuls, until the laws were fully established.

Decennial, (lat.) lasting, or being of the age of 10 years.

Decepivm, (lat.) deceit, fraud, or beguiling.

Deceptione, a Writ that lieth against him, that deceitfully doth any thing in the name of another for him that receiveth damage thereby.

Deception, (lat.) a cropping off, or pulling away.

Decertation, (lat.) a striving for any thing.

Decession, (lat.) a going away, or departing.

Decies tantum, a Writ that lieth against a juror that taketh money for the giving of his verdict, wherein there is recoverable ten times so much as he took.

The Decimal chain, a certain Mathematical Instrument for the measuring of land, which is to be divided into ten equal parts, each of which containeth about 19 in length.

Decimation, (lat.) a gathering riches, also a punishing every tenth man by lot.

De decimis solvendis, &c. a Writ which formerly lay against those that had farmed the Priors aliens lands of the King.

Deciners, or *Daxiners*, such as were wont to have the check of ten Friburges for the maintenance of the peace, the limits of whose jurisdiction was called *Decenna*.

Decison, (lat.) a determining of any business or controversie.

The Deck of a Ship, the floor of planks on which the Ordnance is plac'd.

Declamation, (lat.) a crying out against any thing, also an Oration made onely for exercise.

Declaration, (lat.) a shewing forth, also in Common law it is the shewing in writing the grief of the Demandant or Plaintiff against the Tenant or Defendant, wherein he suppoeth to have received wrong.

Declension, or *Declination*, (lat.) a declining or bowing down; also in Grammar, it signifieth the varying of Cases and Tenses in Nounes and Verbs. In Astrology, the declination of a Planet is his distance from the equator, and as he declines from thence, either northward or southward, so is his declination nominated either north or south.

Declinator, a Mathematical Instrument, to take the declinations of the Planets.

Declivity, (lat.) a bending downwards, a steepnesse.

Decollation, (lat.) a beheading.

Decolium, (lat.) a boiling away; it is applied chiefly to medicinable things, as herbs, roots, &c.

Decorate, vide *Faces*.

Decoration, (lat.) an adorning or decking.

Devortication, (lat.) a pulling off the outward rind or bark.

Decorum, (lat.) good grace, order, decency.

Decrees, or *Decretals*, a volume of the Canon law, composed by *Gratian* a Monk of the Order of *St. Benedict*.

Decrement, (lat.) a decreasing.

Decrepid, (lat.) weak and impotent with age.

Decressant, (lat.) the waining or decreasing Moon.

Decristation, (lat.) a taking away the uppermost rind or crust of any thing.

Decrimence, (lat.) a lying down.

Decumbiture, is when a man is so violently taken with a disease, that he is forced to take his bed; and it is properly taken from the first lying down of the diseased, and from this the Crisis is to be gathered.

Decuple, (lat.) tenfold.

Decurion, (lat.) the chief of a *Decuria*, which signifieth a Band of ten souldiers, or a company of ten Senators; also an Alderman or Burgeffe of a City.

Decussation, (lat.) a cutting across,

or in the form of a figure of ten.

Decussion, (lat.) a shaking off.

Decedoration, (lat.) a disgracing or dishonouring.

Dedentition, (lat.) a shedding of teeth.

Dedignation, (lat.) a disdain.

Deedimus potestatem, a Writ whereby commission is given to a private man for the speeding of some act appertaining to a Judge, it is called by the *Civilians*, *delegation*.

Deditio, (lat.) a rendring up,

Deeds, signifie in Common law writings that contain the effect of a contract between man and man, which the *Civilians* call *litterarum obligatio*.

Deepseeline, a small line with which Seamen found in deep waters to finde ground.

Defaillance, (French) a failing or defect.

Defatigation, (lat.) a making weary.

Defaulking, (French) an abating, or cutting off: It is called in Latin *defalcation*.

Defeasance, or *defeasance*, signifieth in Common law, a condition annexed to an act, obligation, or recognisance, which being performed, the act, &c. is made void.

Defecation, (lat.) a refining or cleansing from the dregs

Defection, (lat.) a failing, also a revolting or falling away.

Defeasance, or *Defeasance*.

Defendant, is in Common law, he that is sued in an action personal, as Tenant is he who is sued in an action real.

Defensimus, a word used in Enforcement or Donation, binding the Donour and his heirs to defend the Donee.

Defendur of the Faith, a Title heretofore proper to the King of England, as Most Christian to the King of France, Catholick to the King of Spain. It was first given by Pope Leo the tenth.

Defensative, a term in Physick, a Medicine which diverts the humours from the place affected.

Deficiency, (lat.) a want or failing.

Definition, (lat.) an explication or unfolding of the essence of a thing by its genus and difference.

Deflection, (lat.) a turning away, also a bending down.

Defloration, (lat.) a ravishing, or deflowering.

Defluxion, (lat.) a flowing downward, also in physick it is taken for a falling down of humours to any part of the body.

Deformity, (lat.) ugliness.

Deforcion, in Common-law, is one that catcheth another out of possession by force, whereas *Disseisour* is he that doth it without force.

Defray, to make free, also to pay another's charges, from the Dutch word *defraen*.

Defunct, (lat.) dead.

Degenerate, (lat.) to fall from a more noble to a baser kinde, to go aside from the virtues of ones Ancestors.

Deglutination, (lat.) an unglueing.

Deglutition, (lat.) a greedy devouring, in physick it is taken for a powr of the animal faculty, which makes us swallow our meat and drink with an appetite.

Degradation, (lat.) a casting out from any Dignity, or Office.

Degree, (French) a step, or stair, or by Metaphor any Rate, or condition, which is as it were an ascending, or descending from one step to another, in Astronomy it is the 30th. part of any of the twelve signs, in physick and chymistry it is the intensesse, or remissesse of the hot, or cold quality of any thing.

Dehoriation, (lat.) a disswading.

Deianira, the daughter of *Oeneus*, King of *Troas*, she was first espoused to *Achelous*, afterwards to *Hercules*, and being to passe over the River *Evenus*, *Nessus* the Centaure offered his service to carry her over, but as soon as he was on the farther side, he attempted to ravish her, whereupon *Hercules* shot at him with a poisoned arrow; *Nessus* perceiving he had received his death's wound, he to be revenged presented *Deianira* with a shirt dipt in his own blood, telling her, that if her husband wore it, it would draw his affections from all other women, which she believing gave it to *Hercules*, but the shirt sticking to his body he burnt his flesh that to avoid the torment, he threw himself into a flaming pyle, and *Deianira* for grief slew her self.

Dejeration, (lat.) a taking a solemn oath.

Deifie, (lat.) to make a God of one.

Deiphobus, the son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who caused *Paris* to be slain by treachery and married his wife *Helena*.

Deipnosophists, (Greek) a company of wife-men discoursing at supper.

Deis, (old word) a feat.

Deity, (lat.) Divinity, or Godhead.

Delanere, a Forrest in *Cheshire*, whereof the Dawns of *Uskinson* were, by the gift of *Ranulph* the first Earle of *Chester*, made Forresters by Hereditary succession; in this Forrest *Aedelfeda* the Mercian Lady built a Town called *Eadelbury*, i.e. the happy Town, which now being nothing but a heap of rubbish, is called the Chamber in the Forrest.

Delatour, (lat.) an accuser, or informer.

A Delegate, (lat.) he that executes judgement in the place of a Civil, or Ecclesiastical Judge.

Deletion, (lat.) a blotting out.

Delgovitia, the name of an ancient Town in *Yorkshire*, which stood as some think in that place where now *Wighton* is.

Delibation, (lat.) a sacrificing, also a tasting.

Deliberation, (lat.) a consulting, or debating.

Delict, (lat.) an offence, or crime.

Delineation, (lat.) a drawing the first draught of a Picture.

A Delinquent, (lat.) one that hath committed an offence, or crime.

Deliration, (lat.) a doating, or being besides ones senses.

Delos, an Island in the *Aegean Sea*, the chiefest of the *Cyclades*, where *Apollo* and *Diana* were born, whence they were called the *Delian* Twins.

Delph, is an abatement placed in the middle of an Escoccheon, proper to him that revoketh his own challenge, and catcheth his own words.

Delphos, a Town of *Phocis* in *Greece*, famous for the Temple and Oracle of *Apollo*.

Delta, (Greek) a constellation of stars, resembling the figure of a Greek delta.

Delusion, (lat.) a deceiving, or beguiling.

Deluge, (French) an inundation, or overflowing of waters.

Demand, in Common-law, is opposite to plaint, for in pursuit of civil actions, if they be real actions, the pursuer is called demandant, if personal, plaintiffe.

Demeafne, or *Demarn*, (French) by the *Civilians* called *Dominicum*, is that land, which a man holdeth originally of himself, whereas *feodum* are those, which he holdeth by the benefit of a Superior.

Com-

Demetrius, the name of several famous Kings in *Asia*, who succeeded *Alexander*, the word signifieth belonging to *Ceres*, who in Greek is called *Demeter*.

Demis, (lat.) joyned with another word, signifieth half as *Demi-God*, &c.

Demin, (old word) a Judge.

Demise, (lat.) to farm, or let.

Demission, (lat.) a casting down, or abatement.

Democracy, (Greek) a Government wherein the Magistrates are chosen from among the people, and by the people.

Democritus, a famous Philosopher born at *Abdera*, he thought the world to be composed of Atomes, and that he might the better contemplate upon natural causes, and not be taken off with any outward objects, he put out his eyes with a burning balon, his father was a man of so great riches, that he feasted *Xerxes* and all his Army.

Demolition, (lat.) a casting down, or ruining.

† *Demunacation*, (French) an expelling from the Monkish order, also a forsaking of the same.

Demoniack, see *Demoniack*.

Demonstration, (lat.) a shewing, or making plain.

Demophon, the son of *Theseus* and *Phaedra*, he was driven by Tempest upon the shore of *Thrace*, and married *Phyllis*, the daughter of *Lycurgus*, but *Theseus* dying, he took the government of *Athens* upon him, and forgetting *Phyllis*, she for grief hanged her self upon an Almond-tree.

Demosthenes, a famous Oratour among the Greeks, who was banisht by *Philip* of *Macedon*, and at last poisoned himself to avoid the fury of *Antipater*.

Demur, signifieth in Common-law a kinde of pause upon any point of difficulty.

Denariata terre, the fourth part of an Acre of Land, it is also called farding-deal, or a farundel of Land.

Denary, (lat.) the number of 10. also the same as *Denear*.

Denbigh, the chief Town of *Denbighshire*, called by the *Britains* *Cled Fryu-gyn Roffe*, i.e. a rough Hill in *Roffe*, for so that part of *Wales* was anciently named.

Denear, a kinde of Coper Coyn, which values about the tenth part of a penny.

Denelage, the Law of the Danes, by which a third part of *England* was governed before the Conquest.

Denis, a proper name, contracted from *Dionysius*, which some fetch from *Dios nous*, i.e. Divine minde, the chief of this name was *St. Denis*, the great Saint of *France*, it is also a womans name contracted from *Diana*.

Deneck, (Arab.) the tayl of the Swan.

Deneck cleced, (Arab.) the tayl of the Lion.

Deneck Alibedi, (Arab.) the bowing of the back, or doubling of the tayl of the Goat.

Denizon, quasi *Danes son*, or from the French word *donaison*, an endowing, and signifieth in Common-law an Alien that is Infranchised by the Princes Charter, whereby he is made capable of any Office, or of purchasing Land, but it cometh short of Naturalization, because a stranger naturalised may inherit by descent.

Dennington, a Castle in *Barkshire*, built by Sir *Richard de Aberbury*, it was once the Residence of the Poet *Chaucer*, afterwards of *Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk*.

Denomination, (lat.) a giving a name, from any occasion.

Dense, thick, opposed to rare by the Philosopher, and that body is said to be dense, where the substance is more, and the quantity lesse.

Density, (lat.) thicknesse.

Dent, a Term in Blazon, as a bordure dent, or indented is, when the line of which the border is made is indented in, and out like the teeth of a saw.

Dentifrice, (lat.) a certain powder made up into a consistence, wherewith to rub the teeth.

Dentificalp, (lat.) a tooth-picker, or tooth-scraper.

Dentition, (lat.) a putting forth, or breeding of teeth.

Denuation, (lat.) a making bare, or naked.

Denuciation, (lat.) a proclaiming, or denouncing.

Devand, a thing devoted, and consecrated to the service of God, to expiate some eminent hurt, or mischief it hath done.

De Deoneranda pro rato portionis, a Writ that lieth where a man is distrained for Rent that ought to be paid by others, proportionably with himself.

Discolation, (lat.) a killing with eagerness.

Deporter, a Term in Law, signifying, he that

that pleading one thing at first in barre of an action, and being replied thereunto, doth in his rejoynder, shew another matter contrary to his first plea; also departers of Gold or Silver, are those that purifie, and part those mettals from the counter fort: they are also called parters and finers.

Departure in despite of the Court, is when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the action brought against him, and hath a day over in the same term and does not appear but makes default; it is called a departure in spite of the Court.

Depauperation, (lat.) a making poor.

Depeculation, (lat.) a publick thevery, or stealing from the Common-wealth.

Depend, (lat.) to stay or rely upon.

Depford, a famous shipdock in Kent, where the ships for the Kings Navy use to be built. It was anciently called *West-Greenwich*, and at the Conquest of England was given to *Cislebert Mammignot*, one of *William the Conquerours* Souldiers.

Depilation, (lat.) a making bare of hairs, a making bald.

Deporation, (lat.) a mourning for, or bewailing.

Deplume, (lat.) to strip off feathers.

Depuent, in Grammar, signifieth a Verb which hath a passive termination, and an active signification; also in Common law it is he who depositeh or layeth down any matter upon oath.

Depopulation, (lat.) a spoiling or unpeopling of any Country.

Deportation, (lat.) a carrying away.

Deportment, (French) carriage, comportment or behaviour.

Depositem, (lat.) a pledge in feoffee or trust.

Depravation, (lat.) a spoiling, corrupting, or making nought.

Depradation, (lat.) a preying upon, a taking away by force.

Deprecation, (lat.) a diverting Gods judgements by prayer, a praying against any calamity.

Deprehension, (lat.) a catching, or taking unawares.

Depressions, (lat.) a pressing downward, also an humbling.

Deprivation, (lat.) a bereaving or taking away.

Depromption, (lat.) a bringing out.

Depudication, (lat.) a vitiating or corrupting.

Depulsion, (lat.) a driving from.

Deputy, a Lieutenant, one that governs in the place of another.

Dequace, (old word) to dash.

Deradiation, (lat.) a casting forth of ray's or beames.

Dere, (old word) to hurt.

Dereliction, (lat.) an utter forsaking.

Derein, from the French word *Desfranger*, or the Norman word *Desfrere*, signifieth the proof of an action which a man affirmeth that he hath done; and his adversary denies.

Derham, in the Saxon tongue *Deorham*, a Town in *Glostershire*, where *Ceallus* the Saxon King slew 3 Princes of the Britains, *Commeil*, *Condidan*, and *Fariemetal*, and utterly subdued the Nation.

Deric, a proper name of a titan, it being a word contracted from *Theoderic*.

Derision, (lat.) a scorning or laughing at.

Derivation, (lat.) a drawing or taking, it is used in Grammar for the deriving of any word from its original; also in Physick it is taken for a drawing of the humour from one part of the body to another.

Dertmouth, a Port Town in *Devonshire*, which in former times Mounfieur *de Castell* a French Pirate going about to invade, was by the Country people intercepted and slain.

Derogation, (lat.) a lessening or detracting from the worth of any thing, or any person.

Derunciation, (lat.) a taking away weeds, or any thing that molesteth.

Deribes, a people of *Asia* inhabiting near the mountain *Caucasus*, who strangle their kindred as soon as they arrive at the age of 70 years, and eat their flesh, inviting their neighbours to the Feast. And this they hold to be the most noble kind of burial.

Derceto, the name of a certain Goddesse anciently worshipped at *Ascalon*, her forefront representing the shape of a woman, her hinder part the shape of a fish.

Dercyllidas, a famous *Lacedemonian* Commander, who succeeded *Thymbbron*, he took *Larissa*, *Amazitos*, and *Colona*, and gained divers victories over the *Persians*.

Dervises, an Order of religious persons among the *Turks*.

Descallus, (Spanish) a sort of Fryars in *Spain* that go barelegged.

Descant,

Descant, called in Latin *frequentamentum vocis*, in French *fredon*, is a term in Musick, signifying the answering of quick notes in one part, unto a slower measure in the other part.

Descend, (lat.) a coming down, also a deriving ones pedigree.

Description, (lat.) a setting forth the nature or property of any thing.

Descry, from the French word cry or clamour, to discover as far off.

Descension, (lat.) a cutting or mowing down.

Desert, a Wildernesse or solitary place, from the Latin word *deserere*, to forsake, but with the accent in the last syllable, it signifieth merit from the French word *deservir*.

Desertion, (lat.) a forsaking or abandoning.

Desiccation, (lat.) a drying up.

Desidery, from the Latin *desiderium*, desire or lust. It is a word used by *Chaucer*.

Designation, or *Desigs*, (Lat. and French) a purposing or contriving.

Designers, see *Deciners*.

Desidious, (lat.) negligent, lazy, sluggish.

Despience, (lat.) foolishnesse, indifference; also in Physick it is taken for the dotage of a sick person.

Desist, (lat.) to leave off, to cease.

Deslaw, leacherous beastly, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Deslonia, a County in *Ireland*, anciently inhabited by the *Vellabri* and *Iberui*; it is vulgarly called *Desmond*.

Desolation, (lat.) a loneliness or lying waste.

Despeccion, (lat.) a casting ones eyes downward.

Desperation, (lat.) a despairing or giving over.

Despicable, (lat.) lyable to contempt, or to be despised.

Despitation, (lat.) a robbing or spoiling.

Despondency, (lat.) a dejection of spirit, or despairing.

Desponsation, (lat.) a betrothing, a giving in marriage.

Despote, (Greek) a great Title heretofore among the Greeks, being as much as chief Lord or Governour of a County.

Despotical dominion, the power of a Master over his servant.

Despumation, (lat.) a taking off the scum or froth.

Destination, (lat.) an appointing or or-

daining as it were by destiny.

Destiny, Fate; the three Destinies, the three fatal Sisters. See *Atropos*.

Destitution, (lat.) an utter forsaking or deserting.

Destruccion, (lat.) a destroying, or undoing.

Desuetude, (lat.) a desisting from any custom or use.

Desultoriou, (lat.) given to vaulting.

Detection, (lat.) a revealing, or laying open.

Detention, (lat.) a detaining or withholding.

† *Deterioration*, (lat.) a making worse.

Determination, (lat.) a purposing or intending.

Deterred, (lat.) frighted, discouraged.

Detestation, (lat.) a detesting or abhorring.

Detinne, (French) a Writ that lieth against him who having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuseth to deliver them again.

Detorsion, (lat.) a wresting away.

Detraction, (lat.) a drawing away, also a slandering.

Detriment, (lat.) hurt or damage.

Detrition, (lat.) a wearing away.

Detrusion, (lat.) a thrusting a way.

Detruncation, (lat.) a cutting off a limb or branch.

Devastation, (lat.) a laying waste.

Devastaverunt bona testatoris, a Writ lying against Executors for paying of Legacies without specialties before the debt upon the said specialties be due.

Deucaledonians, a certain people inhabiting in old times the Western parts of *Scotland*; They were vulgarly called *Picts*.

Deucalion, the son of *Prometheus*, he with his wife *Pyrrrha* the daughter of *Epimetheus*, were saved in the universal Deluge, being carried in a ship to the top of *Parnassus* and consulting the Oracle of *Themis* what way they should take to restore mankind, and being told they should throw the bones of their first mother behind them, they took stones out of the earth, and cast them behind them. Those which *Deucalion* cast became men, and those whic *Pyrrrha* cast became women.

Deveft, (lat.) signifieth in Common Law to deprive of a possession.

Devils-bit, a kind of plant whose root looks as if it were, and is said to have been, bitten by the Devil out of envy, because

M

because

because of the many excellent virtues and properties it hath, wherewith mankinde is benefited.

Developed, (French) unfolded.

Deviation, (lat.) a turning aside out of the way.

Devirgination, (lat.) a deflowering, or depriving of Virginitie.

Devise, in Common-law, is, where a man in his will bequeaths his goods, or his lands, to another after his decease, and he, to whom the lands, or goods are bequeathed, is called the devisee, devise also signifieth a Motto, or conceit in a Coat of Arms, or Picture, and is also called an Imprefe.

Devno, an Idol adored by the East Indians of Calicut.

Devoir, (French) duty, *Devoirs of Carleis*, were the customs due to the King for Merchandize brought to, or carried thence when our staple was there.

Devolution, (lat.) a rolling down, a falling from one to another.

Devote, (lat.) vowed or consecrate to God.

Devotion, (lat.) a vowing, or consecrating; also piety, religionnesse.

Devusan, any kind of hard fruit that lasteth long, so called from *durare*, to last.

Deuteronomy, (Greek) a Book written by *Moses*, signifying the second Law, being the fifth Book in the Holy Scriptures.

Dew, is generated of a most thin cold vapour, onely exhald so high by the Sun as to keep it up in the air; but when he withdrawes himself from our Hemisphere, it falleth down again in round drops, and is by the coldnesse of the air congealed resolved into water.

Dewlaps, called in Latin *paleave*, the skin which hangeth down under the throat of an ox.

Dexterity, (lat.) nimblenesse, readines, agility.

Dexter aspect, is contrary to the succesion of the Signs.

Dexter point, a term in Heraldry, being that place in an Escutcheon that hath its beginning near the right corner, in the chief thereof.

D I

Diabetical, (Greek) a term in Physick signifying troubled with the Diabetes,

which is a disease wherein a mans water runneth from him without any stay.

Diaboli, (Greek) devillish.

Diacatholicon, a certain Medicine or physical Composition.

Diachylon, a Plaiter composed of juices whose office is to soften and concoct.

Diagonal, (Greek) belonging to a Servant, Minister, or Deacon.

Diademe, (Greek) a wreathed hatband, also a Kings Crown.

Diarefis, (Greek) a figure whereby one syllable is divided into two.

Diagnostick, (Greek) thoroughly knowing or discerning in Physick. Diagnostick signs of a disease, are those signs which at present are apparent.

Diagonal, (Greek) a term in Geometry, signifying a line in a quadrangle which passeth from one corner to another.

Diagram, (Greek) a Geometrical figure, also a certain form described in demonstrative sciences, also a proportion of measures in Musick distinguished by Notes.

Diagraphical, (Greek) belonging to the art of painting, or graving.

Dialeis, (Greek) a propriety of speech, or difference of pronunciation peculiar to each several Countrey, as in Greece heretofore there were the *Attick*, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, and *Aelick Dialeis*, or *Idioms*; it is also the art of Logick.

Diallel lines, (Greek) lines running crosse, and cutting one another.

Dialogisme, (Greek) a figure wherein a man reasoneth, and discourseth with himself as it were with another.

Dialogue, (Greek) a written discourse wherein two parties are brought in talking together.

Diameter, (Greek) a Geometrical word, signifying a streight line drawn through the middle, or Center of any figure.

Diamond, a sort of precious stone, called also *Adamant*, so hard, that it is not to be softened by any thing but Goats blood, it cometh from the Greek word *Adamas*, untamable.

Diana, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Lactona*, brought forth at one birth with *Apollo*, she, that the might keep her Virginitie fled into the Woods, and addicted her self wholly to hunting, whereupon she was called the Goddesse of the Woods.

Diapisme, (Greek) a Pomander, or perfume made of dry powders, which is used

upon several occasions.

Diapason, (Greek) an eight, or the most perfect concord in Musick.

Diaper, a kinde of linnen cloath, which is wrought with flourishes, and divers sorts of figures.

Diaperd, a bordure in Heraldry is properly said to be *Diapered*, where it is fretted all over, and hath something quick or dead appearing within the frets.

Diapering, in painting, is an overrunning your work after it is quite finish'd with branches, or other work.

Diaphanous, (Greek) transparent, or that may be seen through, or pierced through by the Sun beams.

Diaphony, (Greek) a harsh sound, a found which maketh a discord.

Diaphoretick, (Greek) easily piercing through, a word used in physick, and signifies a Medicine that discusses any humour by concoction, or transpiration.

Diaphragme, (Greek) a fence, or hedge, in Anatomy it signifieth a skin, or muscle which passeth overthwart the body, separating the breast, or middle region from the stomach, or lower region.

Diarrhea, (Greek) a flux of the belly without any inflammation of the Entrails.

Diastole, (Greek) a figure whereby a syllable (short by nature is made long, also in physick, it is taken for that motion of the pulses, which dilates the heart and the arteries, being contrary to Sytote, which contracts them.

Diarie, a Diurnal, or Day-book, wherein the passages of every day are written.

Diatesseron, (Greek) one of the chief Chords in Musick, called a fourth, also a plaiter that consists but of foure ingredients.

Diatrise, (Greek) a place where Orators, or Disputations are held.

Dibble, a two forked instrument, wherewith they set Herbs in a Garden.

Dicacity, (lat.) a taunting, or mocking.

Dicearchs, (Greek) a just Governour, or Prince.

Dication, or *Dedication*, (lat.) a promising, devoting, or consecrating.

Dicotomy, (Greek) a cutting in two pieces, a dividing a speech; or discourse into two parts.

Dicker, a quantity of leather, containing ten Hides.

Dilate, (lat.) to tell any one what they are to write.

Dickins, a contraction from *Devilkins*, or little Devils.

Dilatator, (lat.) a great Commander among the Romans, who had the chief authority for the time being, both in war and peace; he was never chosen but upon some great occasion, and his command was to last but half a year.

Dictionary, (lat.) called in Greek a Lexicon, a Book wherein hard words and names are mentioned and unfolded.

Diium, the ancient name of a City in *Caernarvonshire*, now called *Diganway*.

Diityna, a name attributed to *Diana*, who flying from *Minos*, she cast her self into certain nets which are called *Diitya*.

Didapper, a kind of bird, so called from the Greek word *Diadyptein*, to duck under water.

Dido, the daughter of *Belus*, King of the *Tyrrians*, she was married to *Sichæus* Priest of *Hercules*, whom *Pygmalion* slew that he might obtain his riches; but she gathering all the wealth she could together, fled into *Africa*; and there built a City which was first called *Bysa*, afterwards *Carthage*, and refusing to marry *Labus* King of *Getulia*, because he went about to force her by war, she killed her self. Others say, it was because falling in love with *Aneas* who was driven by tempest on her coast, she refused to marry her.

Didram, an ancient coin valuing fifteen pence.

Diem clausit extremum, a Writ that lieth for the Heir of him that holdeth land of the Crown, either by Knights service, or in Socage and dieth. It is directed to the Echetour to inquire of what estate he was seized, and who is next Heir; and this inquisition is to be returned into the Chancery.

Dies datus, a respite given to the Tenant or Defendant before the Court.

Diennial, (lat.) of two years continuance.

Diespiter, quasi *diei pater*, a name attributed to *Jupiter*; he is also called *Lucesius*, from *Lux* the light.

Diet, in Greek *diatta*, from *dai* a banquet, signifieth a general convention of the *German* Peers to consult of the affairs of the Empire.

Dietia rationabilis, a reasonable dayes journey; a word used in the Civil Law.

Dietetical, (Greek) belonging to a limited and proportionable diet.

Difamation, (lat.) a disgracing, a blemishing any ones good name.

Difarrication, (lat.) a solemnity anciently used among the Romans in the divorce of man and wife.

Differences, in Heraldry are extraordinary additions whereby bearers of the same Coat-armour, are distinguished each from others.

Difficulty, (lat.) uneasiness, hardness.

Diffidence, (lat.) doubtfulnesse, mistrustfulness.

Diffuence, (lat.) a flowing asunder, or several ways.

Diffusion, (lat.) a scattering or shedding abroad. Diffusion in Philosophy is the dilating of a substance into more parts.

Digamma, (Greek) the Æolic letter among the Greeks, like unto our letter F.

Digestion, (lat.) a disposing, also a concocting of the meat in the stomach.

Digests, in French *Pandettes*, a volume of the Civil Law; so called because the legal precepts therein contained are so excellently disposed and digested.

Dight, (old word) ready, adorned.

Digit, a Character which expresseth a figure in Arithmatick, as a V. the figure of five, also the parts of an eclipse.

Dignation, (lat.) a pointing with the fingers, also an expressing the form of the fingers.

Digladiation, (lat.) a fighting, or disputing the matter with swords.

Digne, from the Latin word *dignus*, neat, gentle, worthy. It is a word used by Chaucer.

Dignity, (lat.) honour, reputation, advancement. Essential Dignities of the Planets are when Planets are in their own houses, exaltations, tripticities, and faces, how these are assigned to every Planet, see in Mr. Lillies Introd. Fo. 104.

Dignofce, (lat.) to know, or discern one from another.

Digreffion, (lat.) a wandering out of the way, a going from the matter in hand.

Dijudication, (lat.) a deciding a difference between two.

Dike-grave, one that oversees the dikes and banks of the Low-Countries, that keeps the banks from Inundation of the Sea.

Dilaceration, (lat.) a rending or tearing asunder.

Dilaniation, (lat.) a butchering or tearing in pieces.

Dilapidation, (lat.) a taking away or ridding of stones, also a wasting.

Dilatation, (lat.) a widening or laying at full length.

Dilatatory, a Chirurgeons Instrument to widen any part that's too much closed.

Dilection, (lat.) a tender affection or love.

Dilemma, (Greek) is called a horned syllogism, wherein both propositions are so framed, that neither can well be denied.

Dilling, a child born when the Parents are old.

Dilstone, otherwise called *Diveftone*, because it standeth upon the River *Diveftburn*, a Town in Northumberland where King *Oswald* slew *Cedwalla* the Brittilh Tyrant.

Dilucidation, (lat.) a making clear or plain.

Dilution, (lat.) a purging or washing away; also wine dilute signifieth wine that is mingled with water.

Diluvial, (lat.) belonging to a Flood or Deluge.

Dimention, (lat.) the just measure or proportion of any figure. In Geometry length breadth, and depth, are called the three dimensions.

Dimeta, the ancient name of the people inhabiting that part of *Wales* which containeth those Countries now called *Carmardenshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, and *Cardigan-shire*.

Dimication, (lat.) skirmishing or fighting.

Dimidiation, (lat.) a dividing in the midst, a cutting into two halves.

Dimocks, an ancient Family in *Cheeshire*. See Grand Sergeanty.

Diminutive, (lat.) little, small; in Grammar it is taken substantively for a word whose termination implies a littleness in respect of another thing that is bigger, as from *tabula* a table, comes *tabella* a little table or tablet. In Heraldry it is a blemishing or defacing of some particular point of the Escutcheon by the imposition of some stain and colour thereon. In Architecture it signifies the lessening of a pillar by little and little, from the base to the top.

Dioces,

Dioces, from the Greek word *diocesis* a governing, signifieth the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a Bishop.

Diogenes, a famous Philosopher, who lived in a tub which he rolled up and down from place to place; he was for his churlish disposition and clownish conversation called the *Cynic*.

Diomedes, the son of *Tydeus*, and *Deiphile*, and King of *Æolia*, he was accounted one of the chiefest Hero's at the wars of *Troy*; he brought away *Rhesus* his horses and the *Palladium*, he wounded *Mars* and *Venus*, fought with *Hecler* and *Aeneas*, whom his mother *Venus* protected; at length being ashamed to return home because of the whorish pranks of his wife *Ægiale*, he went into *Apulia* and had that Kingdom given him by *Danus*. There was also another *Diomed* King of *Thrace*, who used to feed his horses with mans flesh; but at last *Hercules* overcoming him, gave him to be devoured by his own horses.

Dioptric art, that part of perspective which belongs to Astronomy, and by instruments searcheth out the distance of the Sun and other Stars, comprehending

Nonithecapedines of { Sun,
Moon,
and Stars.

Dioptrical, (Greek) belonging to a Dioptra or Geometrical Quadrant.

Diphthong, (Greek) two vowels clapt together into one Diple, a mark in the margin, to shew where a fault is to be corrected.

Dissas, a kind of Serpent whose biting brings a deadly thirst.

Diptote, signifieth in Grammar a Noun that hath but two Cases.

Dirce, see *Amphion*.

Dire, (lat.) cruel, fell, unmerciful.

Director, (lat.) that which directeth, or putteth in the right way.

Direction, a Planet is said direct, when it moveth in its natural course according to the direction of the Signs.

Diremption, (lat.) a setting apart.

Direption, (lat.) a snatching, or taking by force.

Dirge, from the Latin word *dirigere*, prayers, or divine-service offered to God for the soul of the dead.

Distribitory, from the old Latin word *distribere*, to distribute or divide, a place where souldiers are mustered and receive pay.

Dirruption, (lat.) a bursting asunder.

Difalt, to disfile.

Difard, a doltish fellow from the French word *difard*, loquacious, or the Dutch word *dwaeftaerd*, i. e. a man of a stupid wit.

Difatre, (French) ill luck, derived from the evil influence of the Stars.

Difcent, in Common Law is an order whereby Lands are derived unto any man from his Ancestors.

Difceptation, (lat.) a contentious disputing.

Difcerns, (lat.) to perceive, to know one thing from another.

Difception, (lat.) a tearing in pieces.

Difceffion, (lat.) a departing.

Hair Difcheveled, (French) loosely scattered out of order.

Difcintā, (lat.) ungirded, also carelesse.

Difcipline, (lat.) a teaching or instructing.

Difciplinants, an Order of Religious men that scourge themselves.

Difclamer, in Common Law is an expresse denial or refusal in standing out against any action.

Difcolours, (lat.) of divers colours.

Difcomfture, (French) a total routing or vanquishing an enemy.

Difconfolate, (lat.) comfortlesse.

Difcontinuance, or *Difcontinuity*, (lat.) an interruption or breaking off; also in Common Law difcontinuance of poffeffion is this, that a man may not enter upon his own land being alienated, but must bring his Writ, and seek to recover poffeffion by Law.

Difcordance, (lat.) a difagreement, jarring, or being out of tune; for in Mufick thofe Notes are called difcords which make harsh and unpleafing founds, as seconds, fourths, fevenths, &c.

Difcrepance, (lat.) a differing or varying one from another.

Difcretion, (lat.) a separating or diftinguifhing; also wifdom, prudence, because it teacheth us how to make a right diftinction of things.

Difcrimination, (lat.) a putting a difference between one thing and another.

Difcumbence, (lat.) a fitting or lying down to eat, it being a cuftom among the Ancients to lie down upon the ground and eat.

Difcure, to difcover, a word used by Chaucer.

Discursion, (lat.) a running to and fro.

Discussion, (lat.) a shaking off, or into pieces; also a searching narrowly into a business.

To *Disembogue*, (Spanish) to come out of the mouth of a River or Haven.

Disfranchise, to exclude out of the number of Citizens or free-Denizens.

Disgracing, a depriving a Clergy-man of his orders, who being delivered to his ordinary, cannot purge himself of the crime whereof he was convicted by the Jury.

Disgregation, (lat.) a scattering, or separating.

Disguise, (French) to put into another guise or form.

Disgust, (lat.) to distaste.

Disherit, or *Disinherit*, (French) to put out of possession.

Disjunction, (lat.) a severing or disjoining.

Dislocation, (lat.) a putting out of its right place.

Dislodge, a term in hunting, applied to a Buck, when you first raise him

Disloyalty, (French) unfaithfulness, perfidiousness.

Dismantle, (French) to take off a cloak or mantle; but by metaphor, it is taken for to beat down the walls of a Fortresse.

Disms, (French) tithes, or the tenth part of all the fruits being consecrate to God, and consequently to be paid unto those who take upon them holy Orders.

Dismission, (lat.) a sending away.

Dispersion, (lat.) a spreading both ways.

Disparagement, (Ital.) a disgracing, or undervaluing; In Common Law it is used for the marrying of an Heir or Heiress under their degree, or against decency. Some derive it from the Latin words *dispar* and *ago*, it being as it were a doing that which is disagreeable.

Disparates, (lat.) a term in Logick, signifying things which are different from one another, but not contrary.

Disparity, (lat.) unevenness, or diversity.

Disperpled, or *Disperspled*, loosely scattered, or shooting it self into divers parts, a term used in Heraldry.

Dispaupered, signifieth in Common Law deprived of the privilege of *forma pauperis*.

Dispend, (lat.) to spend or lay out money.

Dispensation, (lat.) a distributing or dealing; also a performing the office of a Dispenser or Steward.

Dispersion, (lat.) a scattering into several parts.

Dispert, to finde out the difference of the diameters of metals between the breeth and the mouth of a piece of Ordnance.

Dispicience, (lat.) a looking diligently, a considering.

Displacence, (lat.) a displeasing.

Disposion, (lat.) a bursting in two, also the shooting off a gun.

Dispoliation, (lat.) a spoiling, rifling, or robbing.

Dispone, (old word) to dispose.

Disposition, (lat.) a placing or disposing of things; also the natural inclination of the mind, also the constitution of the body.

Dispossession, (lat.) a depriving any one of their possession.

Disproportion, (lat.) inequality.

Dispurveyed, (French) bare, indigent, unprovided.

Disputation, (lat.) a disputing or contesting in words about any doubtful subject.

Disquamation, (lat.) a taking off the scales or bark of any thing.

Disquisition, (lat.) a narrow search after any thing.

Disrationare, in French *disrener*, to prove any thing by Barrel, Writ or Assize.

Disassina, (French) dispossession, see *Salina*.

Dissection, (lat.) a cutting asunder or in pieces.

Disseisin, in Common law, is an unlawful dispossession of a man of his lands or goods.

Dissemination, (lat.) a sowing or scattering up and down.

Dissemeaneous, (lat.) discording, disagreeing.

Disseitory, (old word) a kind of Still.

Disserve, a disclaiming any ones service, a doing an ill office.

Disidence, (lat.) a disagreeing, or falling out.

Disistence, (lat.) a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling asunder.

Dissimilar, (lat.) unlike; in Anatomy the dissimilar parts of the body, are those which

which are compounded of several similar parts, as a hand being compounded of flesh nerves and bones, is called a dissimilar or organic part.

Disimulation, (lat.) a counterfeiting, or dissimbling.

Dischevelled, see *Dischevelled*.

Disseption, (lat.) a scattering or dispersing.

Disociation, (lat.) a separating or putting asunder.

Dissolution, (lat.) a dissolving, a melting, or destroying; also dissoluteness, debauchery, or licentiousness of life: also contrary to Annexation.

Dissuance, (lat.) a difference in sound, also a disagreement.

Dissuasion, (lat.) a persuading against any thing.

Dissyllable, (Greek) a word consisting of two syllables.

Distance, (lat.) a being afar off.

Painting in *Diltemper*, or size, is a kind of painting which hath been ancienter in use than that which is in oil'd colours.

Dilation, (lat.) a drawing out, or stretching to the full length.

Distick, (Greek) a couple of Verses ending in the same rhyme or measure.

Distillation, (lat.) a dropping down, or distilling in a Limbeck.

Distinction, (lat.) a putting a difference between one thing & another. A Logical distinction is when a word having several significations, may be taken either way.

Distraction, (lat.) a pulling awry, or wringing several ways.

Divraction, (lat.) a drawing several ways, also perplexity or madnesse.

Distresse, or distraining, (in Latin, *Distraction*) is a strenghtning, wringing, or affliction. In Common Law it signifieth a compulsion to appear in Court, or to pay a debt or duty denied.

Distribution, (lat.) a dividing amongst many.

Disruptive, is an epithite to justice, whereby is signified the justice of an Arbitrator, who being trusted and performing his trust, is said to give every man his own.

Disrication, a ridding out of trouble, from the latin words *dis* a preposition, and *Trice* small threads about chickens legs, which hinder them from going; but metaphorically any kind of incumbrance.

Districium, the circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to appear.

Distringas, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to distrain one for a debt to the King, or for his appearance at a day.

Disturbance, or *Disturbation*, (lat.) a causing trouble, or unquietness.

Disunited, (lat.) disjoyned or severed.

Dithyramb, (Greek) a kind of Hymne antiently sung in honour of *Bacchus*, also any kind of lusty or jovial Song.

Dition, (lat.) a Dominion, Jurisdiction, or Territory.

Dittany, or *Ditander*, in Latin *Dittamnum*, an herb growing abundantly in *Ditte*, a Promontory of *Greet*, in English it is called Garden-pepper.

Ditty, a Song which hath the words composed to a tune.

Divan, a great solemn Council or Court of Justice among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

Divarication, (lat.) a striding wide.

Diventilation, (lat.) a winnowing, or tossing to and fro.

Diverberation, (lat.) a violent beating.

Diversified, (lat.) varied.

Diversity, (lat.) variety.

Diverticle, (lat.) a by-way, also a device or shift.

Divertisement, (French) recreation or pastime.

Dividend, in Arithmetick, is the number which is to be divided, also the share which is equally divided among the Fellows of a Colledge. Also Dividends in the Exchequer seem to be one part of an Indenture.

Dividual, (lat.) ease or apt to be divided.

Divinaile, (old word) a riddle.

Divination, (lat.) a presaging of things to come.

Divine, (lat.) heavenly, also it is taken substantively for a professor of Theology, whom *Chaucer* calls a divinitre.

Divisibility, *Philosophic*, it signifies a capacity in a thing to be divided.

Divisions, (lat.) a dividing or cutting into two parts.

Divitiacus, a King of the *Gauls*, who as some say, was King of the *Brittains*.

Divorce in Common law, is a separation between two married together, not only from bed and board, but from the bond of wedlock.

Divoor, see *Dyoovor*.

Diuretical, (Greek) that which provokes urine.

Diurnal, (lat.) belonging to the day; Ft

It is also used substantively for a Pamphlet, wherein the passages of every day are recorded.

Disturnity, (lat.) lastingness, or long continuance.

Divulgation, (lat.) a making known abroad.

Divulsion, (lat.) a pulling violently asunder.

Dizain, (French) the number ten, also a kinde of French Coyn of about the value of a penny, also a song consisting of twelve Stanza's.

D O

Dobeler, a great dish, or platter.

Dobini, ancient people of the Britains, who inhabited those parts, which are now called *Oxfordshire*, and *Glosterhire*.

Doded, or *Dined*, a Musical instrument, otherwise called a Dulcimer.

Docility, Docibility, (lat.) aptness to learn that which is taught.

Docke, a place where ships are built, or laid up from the Greek word *Cocheion* a receptacle, also a kinde of Herb, called in Latin *Lapathium*.

Docket, a Brief in writing.

Doctoral, (lat.) belonging to a Doctor, i. e. Teacher, or one that hath taken the highest degree in Divinity, Physick, or Civil Law.

Document, (lat.) a teaching, or instructing.

Dodded, (old word) in Latin *Decornatus*, unhorned, also lopped as a Tree, having the branches cut off.

Dodder, a certain weed winding about Herbs.

Dodecaedrie, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of 12 sides.

Dodecagon, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of 12 Angles.

Dodecatemorie, (Greek) an Astronomical Term, being one of the 12 parts, into which the Zodiac is divided.

Dodkin, a kinde of small piece of money, which some think to be of the same value as our farthing.

Dodona, a Citie of *Chaonia*, a Countrey of Greece, near to which there was a Temple and Oracle of *Jupiter*, within a Wood, sacred to the same Deity, of which Wood it was said that the Trees were vocal, and returned the answers of the Oracle, also the name of a Fountain, whose water had a property, both to quench and kindle fire.

Dotrantal, (lat.) of the weight, or measure of nine ounces.

Dog-dayes, see *Canicular dayes*.

Dogdraw, (a Term used in Forreft law,) is when any man is found drawing after a Deer by the scent of a hound, which he leadeh in his hand, being one of the four circumstances, wherein a Forrester may arrest the body of an offender against Vert, or Venison in the Forreft, the other three being Stablestand, Back berond, and Bloody-hand.

Doge of Venice, is the supream Magistrat, or Duke of Venice.

Dogger, a kinde of ship.

Dogmatist, (Greek) one that bringeth in any new Sect, or opinion.

Dolation, (lat.) a making smooth, or plain.

Dole, (lat.) deceit, fraud, also grief, also a distributing, or dealing of Almes, or gifts.

Dollar, a Dutch Coyn of the value of four shillings.

Dolling, (old word) warming.

Dolorous, (lat.) painful, or sorrowfull.

Dolphin, a kinde of fish, so called as some say from the *Delphi*, who were the first finders of it, also the title of the eldest son of the King of France, from *Daulphin* a Province of France; also a constellation beautified with nine bright stars, according to the number of the Muses.

Dolt, a sot, or blockhead, from the Dutch word *Doll*.

Dolven, buried from the old word *Delve*, to dig.

Dolyman, a kinde of Turkish Garment.

Domable, (lat.) tameable.

Dome, (Ital.) a Town-house, or chief meeting place of a Citie.

Domestick, (lat.) tame, belonging to a family, or household.

Domicil, (lat.) a dwelling-house, or place of habitation.

Domination, (lat.) a ruling, or lording over others, dominations are also one of the nine orders of Angels.

Dominical letter, the red Letter in the Calender, wherewith Sunday, or the Lords day is mark't.

Dominicans, an Order of Fryars, instituted by St. *Dominick* a Spaniard about the year 1206.

Domino, a kinde of hood worn by Canons, also a mourning veil for women.

Domition, or *Domitree*, (lat.) a taming.

Domus reparanda, a Writ that lieth against one whose house going to decay may indanger his Neighbours house by falling.

Di-

Donary, (lat) a gift, or present.

Donatists, a Sect of Hereticks, whereof the more rigid sort are called Circumcellians, they held the son to be lesse then the father, and the holy Ghost lesse then the son, and affirm'd the true Church to be onely in *Africa*, they were instituted by *Donatus*, Bishop of *Carthage*, in the year 358. the more moderate sort were called Rogatists.

Donative, (lat.) apt to give, it is substantively taken for a benefice, merely given by a Patron to any man, also a Princes gift.

A Dondon, (old word) a short fat woman.

Donee, in Common-law, is he to whom Lands are given as *Donour*, is he, who giveth them.

Donegal, see *Tyrconel*.

Doom-day-book, a book made in the time of *Edward* the Confessor, some say, of *William* the Conquerour, wherein all the ancient demans of England were registred with the names of all those that possessed them.

Dooms-man, a Judge from the Saxon word *Doom*, a Judgement, or sentence.

Dorcus, the proper name of a woman, the word signifieth a Deer.

Dorado, (Span.) guilded over.

Dorchester, the chief Town in *Dorsetshire*, it was in old time called *Durnovaria*, i. e. the River passage, it was miserably harass't by *Sueno* the Dane, and afterwards by *Hulst* the Norman, but flourish't again in King *Edwards* dayes; there is also another Town of this name in *Oxfordshire*, by *Leland*, called *Hydropolis*. *Dorr* signifying in the ancient *British* tongue, water.

Dorick, dialect, see *Dialect*.

Dorick, Musick, a kinde of grave and solenne Musick, also *Dorick* work in Architecture, see *Corinthian*.

Doris, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, the being married to *Nereus*, brought forth a great number of *Sea-nymphs*, called *Nereides*.

Dormant, in Heraldry signifieth lying in a sleeping posture, also in Law a writing Dormant is, that, which hath a blank to put in the name of any one, also a Dormant-tree is a great beam, which lieth crosse the house which some call a Summer.

Dormers, window's made in the roof of a house.

Dorothy, a womans name, signifying in Greek the gift of God.

Dorp, or *Thorpe*, a Countrey Town, or Village.

Dorrie, a kinde of fish, so called because the sides of it shine like Gold, it is called in Latin *Faber*.

Dorter, or *Dormitorie*, a place where many sleep together, also a place where people are buried.

Dose, (Greek) a Term in Physick, being the quantity of a potion, or Medicine which is prescribed by a Physitian to his patient.

A Dosele, or *Dorsel*, from the Latin word *dorsum*, a rich Canopie under which Princes sit, also the Curtain of a Chaire of State.

Doted, (lat.) endowed, having a joynture.

Dotkin, or *Dodkin*, the eighth part of a liver, or French shilling.

Dotrel, a kinde of bird so called.

Double plea, is that wherein the Defendant alleadgeth two several matters in bar of the action.

Doubles, in Greek diplomata, Letters Patents.

Doubleth, a Term in hunting, when a Hare keeps in plain fields, and chafeth about to deceive the hounds, it is said the doubleth.

Doublet, a precions stone, consisting of two pieces joynd together.

Doublets, a Term used in Heraldry, for the linings of Roabs, Mantles of laces, or other Garments.

Dovane, (French) Custome, or Impost.

Dover, see *Dabris*.

Dovetail, a joynt used by Carpenters, denominated from that kinde of figure.

Dousabel, (French) sweet and fair, a womans name answering to the Greek *Glycerium*.

Douset, or *Doulet*, a kinde of Custard, from the Latin word *dulcis*.

Dowager, a title applied to the widows of Princes and great persons.

Downes, hilly plains, also a part of the Sea lying near the sands, from the Saxon word *Dune*, a hill, the same word signifying in Dutch a sand-bank.

Dowry, in Common-law, signifieth that which a wife hath with her husband in marriage, it is also taken for that portion which

which she bringeth with her, which is called in Latin *Miritagium* or *Dos*, the former is called *Donatio*.

Dowsets, the stones of a Stag, so termed in hunting, also the same as *Dowsets*.

Dowtremere, fair wearing, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Doxie, a the Beggar or Trull.

Doxology, (Greek) a Verse or Song of praise, anciently instituted in the Church which was to be recited in Divine-service after the Prayers and Psalms.

D R

Dabler, in Navigation, is a piece added to the bonnet, when there is need of more fail.

Draco's Laws, certain rigid and severe Laws made anciently in *Athens* by one *Draco*; whence all severe punishments for trivial offences are called *Draco's Laws*.

Dragum, or *Tragacant*, a certain gum distilling from an herb of the same name, in English called *Goates-thorn*.

Dragon's Head, called in the Greek *αετὴς κεφαλή*, a node or place in the Ecclesiastick line, which the Moon cutteth and ascendes from the austral part of the node into the Septentrional, it hath no aspect to any Planet, but it may be aspected by them; its motion is according to the motion of the Sun.

Dragons taile, called in Greek *καυκαλις*, is a node opposite to the Dragons Head in the Ecclesiastick line, which the Moon cutteth and descends from the Septentrional part of the node, unto the Austral.

Dragons-wort, a certain herb, otherwise called *Serpentary*, or *vipers Bugloss*.

Dragonstones, a certain precious Stone called in Greek *λακωνίτις*.

Drags, pieces of wood so joyned together, as floating upon the water they may bear a burload of wood or other wares down the River.

Dratton, a Town in *Shropshire* near which, a very bloody field was fought between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*.

Drām, or *Drachme*, (Greek) the eighth part of an ounce.

Dramatic, (Greek) a sort of Poetry, wherein are lively representations of things, acted by persons upon a Stage, as Comedies and Tragedies.

Drap de Berry, a kind of thick cloth

made in the Country of *Berry* in *France*.

Drapery, a term in painting, being a work wherein cloths are represented. See *Cilicre*.

Draught, a first Copy, from the Latin word *tractus*.

Dramelatchets, a sort of nightly thieves, so termed in divers Statutes, they are also called *Robbersmen*.

Drawing, a term used by Painters, signifying an exact observance of the distances and proportions of that which you would imitate or phancy. It comprehendeth Pictures by the life; Stories, Opticks, Landskips, &c. It is by some called *Designing*.

Dreint, (old word) drowned.

Dretch, (old word) to dream, to tarry.

Dry exchange, a term which is given to *Uffury*.

Driffeld, a Town in *Yorkshire*, famous for the Tomb of the learned *Alfred King of Northumberland*, and for the Mounts which he raised about it.

Drift of the Forrest, a driving of cattel, or a view of what cattel are in the Forrest; also a boat is said to go adrift when it hath no body to row or steer it. *Drift* is also taken for counsel or policy, from the Dutch word *driven*, i. e. to act.

Drill, a Stone-cutters toole wherewith he bores holes in Marble, also a Baboon.

Dragoman, or *Truchman*, in Greek *Dragomenos*, a word used by the *Turks* for an Interpreter.

Droit, signifieth in common Law a double right, the right of possession, and the right of the Lord.

Drolery, (French) a merry facetious way of speaking or writing.

Dromedary, a kind of Camel with two bunches on its back, it is called in Greek *Dromas* for its swiftness.

Drunklew, (old word) given to drink.

Dr-spacill, a puller off of hair.

Drovy, (old word) troubled.

Dru, (Sax.) subtilis, a proper name, called in Latin *Drogo*, or *Drigo*.

Drugge, a Medicin, from the Dutch word *droogh*, i. e. dry, because all Medicines vehemently dry the body.

Druides, certain learned men or Priests anciently in great esteem among the *Galls*; they were so called from the Greek word *Drus*, a wood, because they loved to inhabit among the woods.

Drunry, (old word) sobriety, modesty.

Drusilla,

Drusilla, the poper name of divers famous women.

Dryades, certain Nimphs, called *Nimphs of the wood*, from the Greek word *Drus* an Oak.

D U

Duall, (lat.) of, or belonging to two.

To *Dub* a Knight, to confer the Order of Knighthood upon any one, from the French word *a doiber*, to arm compleat.

Dubious, (lat.) uncertain, doubtful.

Dublin, the chief City of *Ireland*, situate in the Province of *Leinster*, it was antiently called *Bala cleigh*, i. a Town upon *Hurdles*. Some say it was built by *Harold King of Norway*, (when he conquered *Ireland*) from whom descended in a direct line *Griffith ap Conan*, borne at *Dublin*, in the reign of *Tyrlough*. This City was bravely defended by the *English* against *Alschip Prince of the Dublinians*, and *Gotred King of the Isles*, and in the time of King *Henry the second*, was given to a Colony of *Bristowmen*.

Dubris, the ancient name of a Port-Town in *Kent*, now called *Dover*, having a very fair and strong Castle, built as some say by *Julius Caesar*, and afterwards fortified by King *Arviragus* against the *Romans*.

Ducal, (lat.) belonging to a Duke.

Duces tecum, a Writ summoning one to appear in Chancery, and to bring with him some evidence which that Court would view.

Ducket, a certain golden coin, valuing about 6 shillings, first coined in *Rome* in the year of the City 547. having the Image or arms of a Duke or supream Magistrat stamp upon it.

Ducile, (lat.) easie to be drawn out, and beaten into a thin plate; a word most commonly applied to metals.

Ducions, (lat.) a leading.

Duell, (lat.) a single Combat between two, from *duo*; i. two, and *bellum*, i. war.

Duellona, see *Bellona*.

Duilius, a great Commander among the *Romans*, who overcame the *Carthaginians* in a great Sea-fight, and was the first that triumphed after a naval Victory.

Dulcarnon, a proportion found out by *Pythagoras*, for which happy invention, he

sacrificed an Oxe to the gods in thankfulness, which sacrifice he called *Dulcarnon*.

Dulcimer, a kind of Musical Instrument, otherwise called a *Sambuc*.

Dulcisonant, (lat.) sweetly sounding.

Dulcitude, (lat.) sweetness.

Dulcoration, (lat.) a making sweet.

Dulocrasy, (Greek) a government where slaves and servants domineer.

Dumosity, (lat.) fulness of bryers and brambles.

To *Dut*, a word vulgarly used signifying to come often to importune the payment of any debt.

Dunbar, a Town of *Lothien* or *Lauden* in *Scotland*, where of late years a total defeat was given to the *Scotch* army under the command of *Lesly*, by *Crumwell General of the English Forces*.

Dundee, a Town of *Angus*, a Province of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Taodunum*, by others *Aleuin*.

Duni pacis. See knots of peace.

Duostan, (Sax.) Most high.

Duodecimo, a book is said to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve leaves in a sheet.

Duplicity, (lat.) a being double or twofold.

Duplicate, a second letter patent granted by the Lord Chancelour, in a case wherein he had formerly done the same, and was therefore thought void.

Duplication, (lat.) a doubling, also a word used in Law, signifying an allegation brought in to weaken the reply of the pleader.

Dura mater, (lat.) a term in Anatomy, signifying the outward skin that infolds the brain.

Duration, (lat.) a long continuing or lasting.

Dures, in Common Law, is a plea used by way of exception by him who being cast into prison, or hardly used by any, is constrained to seal a bond to him during his restraint.

Durham, the chief City of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, built by Bishop *Adwin*, with the help of *Uthred* Earle of *Northumberland*. Here the Monks of *Lindisfarne* sheltered themselves when they fled with the body of *St. Cuthbert* from the fury of the *Danes*. It was anciently called *Dunholm* and *Dunelmum*.

Durham Colledge; see *Bernard Colledge*.

Durity, (lat.) hardness.

Durnovaria, see *Dorchester*.
Durotriges, an ancient people among the Britains, inhabiting that part which is now called *Dorsetshire*.

Duskie, obscure, dark, from the Greek word *dascios*, shady.

Dutchie Court, a Court wherein all matters belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaster* are decided by the decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

Dumvirate, a certain Magistracy anciently in *Rome*.

Dwale, a kind of herb called sleeping night-shade.

Dwyned, (old word) consumed.

D Y

Dyna, a kind of East India coin, valuing about 30 shillings.

Dynastie, (Greek) Supreme Government or Authority.

Dyrrachium, a City of *Macedon*, lying upon the *Adriatick* Sea, now called *Durazzo*.

Dyscracy, (Greek) a distemper of the body proceeding from an unequal mixture of the first qualities.

Dysentery, (Greek) a disease called the Bloody-Flux.

Dyspathy, (Greek) evil passion or affection.

Dyspepie, (Greek) ill digestion of the meat in the stomach.

E

E Ad, or *Eadith*, (Sax.) a proper name of women, signifying happiness. It is written in Latin *Auda*, and by some *Idonea*.

Eaglestone, a certain pretious Stone found in the nests of Eagles, in Greek called *Acties*.

Eadelman, or *Adelman*, a Saxon word, signifying a Noble man.

Eadgar, (Sax.) happy power.

Eadulph, (Sax.) happy help.

Eadwin, (Sax.) happy Victor.

Ealderman, or *Alderman*, the same as *Adelman*.

Ealred, (Sax.) all counsell: a proper name.

Ean, to bring forth young, from the Greek word *Odmoin*.

To *Ear* the ground, to till or plough the ground, from the Latin word *Arare*.

Earing, a part of the bolt-rope which at all four quarters of the sail is left open.

Earle, (Sax.) a Noble man, from *Ehre*, i. Honour, and *Edel*, i. Noble.

Easell, is a word used in painting, being that frame upon which the Artist placeth his cloth either higher or lower as he pleaseth.

Easement, in Common law, is a service which one neighbour hath of another by charter or prescription, as a passage thorough his ground, or the like. The *Civilians* call it *servitus predii*.

Easter, the time of the celebration of Christs Resurrection, contracted from the Dutch word *Aufferstand*, i. e. Resurrection, or from *Eoster*, an ancient Goddess of the Saxons, whose Feast they kept about the same time, namely, about *April*, which was thence called *Eoster-moenth*. It is also called *Pascua*, from the Hebrew word *Pasach*, to passe over, because about this time, the Jews celebrated the Feast of the Passover.

Easterlings, people inhabiting the East part of *Germany*, also *Easterling* money, is that which we call *Sterling*, or *Current money*, from a certain coin which *Richard* the first caused to be coined in those parts, being held in great request for its purity.

Eashmeath, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Meath*, it is divided into 18 Baronies.

E B

Eben-tree, a certain tree which grows in *India*, and *Ethiopia*, it hath neither leaves nor fruit, and the wood of it is black and very hard, serving for many uses.

Ebionites, a certain Sect of Hereticks who denied the Divinity of Christ, and rejected all the Gospels but St. *Matthews*; they were instituted by one *Ebion* in the year 71.

Ebiss, a certain Captain of the Saxons, who with *Otha*, came to aid *Hengist* against the *Brittains*.

Eboracum, the second City of *England*, commonly called *York*. *Ptolomy* calleth it *Brigantium*, from the *Brigants*, an ancient people of that Country; but it was called *Eboracum*, or *Eboracum*, from *Ebrank*, a certain King of the *Brittains*, or as others say, from the River *Ure*.

Ebrack, the Hebrew tongue; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Ebriety, or *Ebriosity*, (lat.) drunkenness.

Ebulo,

Ebulo, the same as *Ybel*.

Ebullition, (lat.) a bubbling or boiling

up.

Ebweans, (lat.) made of Ivory.

Eccentric Orb, in Astronomy, is that which moves at unequal distance from the Center.

Ecclesiastical, (Greek) belonging to the Church.

Echen, (old word) they increase, also they help.

Echidne, a Queen of *Scythia*, who by Hercules had three Children at a birth, whereof one of them named *Scythia*, who only was able to bend his fathers bow, succeeded in the Kingdom, and from him it was named *Scythia*.

Echo, a Nymph that lived near the River *Cephalus*, she dying for the love of Narcissus, was said by the Poets to be changed into that voice, which is reflected back in Caves and hollow places.

Eclipse, (Greek) a want, or defect, an Eclipse of the Sun is a depriving us of its light, by the interposition of the Moons body, between that and us, whereas the Eclipse of the Moon is caused, by the interposition of the earth.

Ecliptick line, a line running through the midst of the Zodiac and 12 signes, it is so called because the Eclipses happen under that line.

Eclogue, or *Eglogue*, as pastoral Poem, or speech between two Shepherds.

Eckasie, (Greek) a figure wherein a syllable is made long contrary to its proper nature, also a trance, or sudden rapture of spirit.

Eäppe, (Greek) a thing drawn from another Copy.

E D

Edacity, (lat.) a greedy eating, or devouring.

Eddie, the turning round in a stream.

Edelfeda, or *Elfedra*, the wife of *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*, who after her husbands death, governed that Kingdom for eight years with great prudence and moderation.

Edentate, (lat.) to make toothlesse.

Edgehill, a Hill in *Warrickshire*, where the first pitched field was fought, between the forces of King *Charles* the first, and the Parliament of *England*.

Edict, (lat.) a Proclamation, or publick Ordinance.

Edification, (lat.) building, also it is Metaphorically taken for instruction.

Edifice, (lat.) a house, or building.

Edil, or *Eadile*, (lat.) an Officer in *Rome*, who was appointed to oversee the building of Temples and private houses.

Edinton, (called in old time *Eathardune*) a Town in *Wiltshire*, where King *Alfred* overthrew the *Danes* in a memorable battle, here also *William de Edinton*, Bishop of *Winchester*, erected a Colledge for an Order of men, called *bon hommes*, i. e. good men.

Edition, (lat.) a setting forth of any thing, but commonly it is taken for the impression of a book.

Edmund, the proper name of a man signifying in the *Saxon* tongue happy peace.

St. Edmundsbury, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently called *Bedericks gneord*, i. e. the Court, or Mansion-house of *Bederick*, and seems to have been the same Town with that, which *Antonine* calleth *Villa Faulini*. It derived its present name from King *Edmund*, who was cruelly put to death by the *Danes*, and his body translated thither, a stately Church being also erected to his memory, which being demolished by *Suenus the Dane*, was built anew by his son *Canutus* to expiate his fathers sacriledge.

Education, (lat.) a bringing up, or instructing.

Edward, a proper name, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue happy keeper.

E F

Effable, (lat.) to be express'd, or uttered.

Efflu, (Lat.) the doing, or finishing of a thing.

Effiacie, (lat.) virtue, ability, also force, urgency in speech.

Efficient, (lat.) causing to come to passe; it is a word chiefly applied to one of the four causes treated of in *Logic*.

Effusion, (lat.) a forming, or expressing a thing.

Effigies, (lat.) the form, or representation of any thing.

Efflagitation, (lat.) an earnest requesting, or importuning.

Efflorescence, (lat.) a sprouting, or budding forth.

Effluence, *Effluvium*, or *Efflux*, (lat.) a flowing forth.

Effemination, (lat.) a making soft, nice, or womanish.

Efforts, (French) violent Assays, strong impressions.

Effronation, (lat.) unbridledness, or rashness.

Effronterie, see *Affronedness*.

Effusion, (lat.) a pouring out, or wafting.

Eft, (old word) again.

Eftsoones, (old word) quickly.

E G.

Egbert, a proper name, signifying in the Saxon tongue ever bright and famous.

Egestion, (lat.) a voiding, or conveying forth.

Eggement, (old word) procurement.

Eglantine, a certain herb, so called from the Dutch Eghel, i.e. a Hedge-hog, because it is full of prickles. It is also call'd sweet Bryar.

Eglogue, see *Eclogue*.

Egrogious, (lat.) excellent.

Egremont, a Castle in Cumberland, which William de Melbines held by Knights service of King Henry the first.

Egrefson, or *Egrefse*, (lat.) a going forth.

Egrimony, see *Aegrimony*.

E J

Ejaculation, (lat.) a casting forth, also by Metaphor a spiritual trance.

Ejection, (lat.) a casting out.

The Eight (anciently called *Alney*, i. e. the Island) a place in Gloucestershire, where a single Combat was fought between Edmund King of the English, and Canutus King of the Danes, to decide their right to the Kingdom.

Eirenarchie, (Greek) the Office of Constable, or Justice of Peace.

Ejulation, (lat.) a yelling, or pitiful crying out.

Ejuration, (lat.) a renouncing, a yielding up ones place.

E L.

Ela, the highest note in the scale of Musick, or Gamut.

Elaborate, (lat.) done with exactness and pains.

An Elaboratory, or *Labratory*, (lat.) a place to work in, properly a Chymists work-house, or shop.

Elapidation, (lat.) a taking away stones.

Elapson, (lat.) a slipping out.

Elated, (lat.) lifted up, exalted, proud.

Eld, (old word) age, Eldership.

Ele, (old word) help.

Eleanor, a proper name of women deduced from *Helena*.

Elocampene, in Latin, *Emla Campana*, a certain Herb called Horshecal.

Election, (lat.) a choosing, or setting apart.

Elections, are times elected, for the doing any manner of work by the secret operations of the Heavens, by the nature of the signes, planets, and aspects of the Moon.

Electors, certain Princes belonging to the Roman Empire.

Electrum, a kinde of precious Gum, called Amber, distilling from Poplar Trees, into which the Poets fain the sisters of *Phaeton* to have been turned.

Electuarie, a certain confection, or Medicinable composition made of the most select drugs.

Eleemofynary, (Greek) an Almshouse, or giver of Almes.

Elegancy, (lat.) gallantries in speech, or apparel.

Elegie, (Greek) a kinde of mournfull verse, or Funeral song.

Elegit, a Writ, for the recovery of goods, or lands, toward the payment of any debt.

Elements, those pure unmixt bodies, which are principles of all things, an Element is defin'd by the Philosophers, to be a body not composed of any former bodies, and of which all former bodies are composed; also the rudiments of any Art, also the single letters of the Alphabet.

Elench, (Greek) a subtile, or argumentary reproof.

Elenge, (old word) strange.

Elepance, or *Elephantiasis*, (Greek) a kinde of disease, called a leprosie.

Elevation, (lat.) an exalting, or lifting up.

Eleyson, see *Kyre Eleyson*.

Elf, a fairy, it seems to be corrupted from the Greek word *Epialtes*.

Elguze, the left shoulder of Orion.

Elibation, see *Delibation*.

Elicitation, (lat.) a drawing out, an enticing.

Eligible, (lat.) apt to be elected, or chosen.

Elima-

Elimation, (lat.) a filing off.

Elimination, (lat.) a throwing over the threshold, a casting out of doors.

Eliquement, (lat.) a fat juyce which is squeezed out of any kinde of flesh.

Elizabeth, (Hebr.) quiet rest of the Lord, a proper name of women.

Elifson, (lat.) a hitting against.

Elisation, (lat.) a seething.

Elixir, in (Arab.) signifieth strength, it is commonly taken for the quintessence of any thing, the Philosophers stone.

Elizabeth, the proper name of a woman, from the Hebrew words *Eli*, and *Shavangs*, i. e. the Oath of God.

Elk, a kinde of strong swift beast, derived from the Greek word *Alce*, i. e. strength.

Ellis, a proper name, corruptly for *Elis*, Hebr. Lord God.

Elmet, a certain Territory, or little Region about *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, anciently so called, which *Eadwin* the son of *Balla* King of *Northumberland* Conquered from *Cereticus* the *Brittish* King, in the year 620.

Elocution, (lat.) proper speech, handsome utterance.

Elogie, (lat.) a Testimony given in commendation of any one.

Eloignement, (French) or *Elongation*, (lat.) a removing a great way off.

Eloppement in Law, is, when a married woman leaves her husband, and dwells with an Adulterer.

Eloquentie, (lat.) neatness, power and persuasiveness in speech.

Elucidation, (lat.) a making bright, clear, or plain.

Eluifis, (old word) froward.

Elutberia, (Greek) certain feasts celebrated by the ancient Heathens.

Elyfan fields, certain pleasant places, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of men passed after death.

E M

Emaceration, (lat.) a making lean.

Emaciating, the same.

Emabliteration, (lat.) a taking away of spots.

Emanation, (lat.) a flowing from.

Emancipation, (lat.) hath the same reference to Children, as *Manumission* to servants, according to the Civil Law,

namely a legal, setting them free from the power of their fathers, before the Magistrate.

Emanuel, (Hebr.) God with us.

Emanuelis, (lat.) he that writes, or doth business for another man, a Secretary.

Emargination, (lat.) a term in Chirurgery, signifying a cleansing wounds, or soares of the Scurf that lieth about the brims.

Emasculation, (lat.) a taking away the force of manhood.

Embargo, (Span.) a stop, or arrest upon ships.

Emberweek, in Latin *Cineralia*, the week before Lent, wherein by the ancient institution of the Church people were to fast, and the Bishop used to sprinkle ashes upon their heads; saying, Remember, O man, that thou art ashes, and to ashes shalt thou return.

Ember, signifying in the Saxon tongue ashes, whence our word embers cometh, some say ember week, is derived from the Greek word *Hemerai*, i. days.

Embellish, (French) to deck, or beautifie.

Embezel, to steal, from the Italian word *Invaligiare*, i. to put in a sack.

Emblem, (Greek) a curious inlaying in wood, or other material, also an expressing a moral sentence by way of device, or picture.

Emblements, in Common-law, signifie the profits of Land, which hath been fowed.

Embalsm, (Greek) a casting in, it is commonly used for the casting in of the day, which is added to Leap year.

Embolded, (old word) swelled.

Embossment, or *Embossur*, (French) a putting into the mould.

Emboit, a Term in hunting when a Deer is so hard chased, that the foam at the mouth, it comes from the Spanish word *Dosembocar*, and is metaphorically taken for any kinde of weariness.

Embracer, in Common-law, is he that when a matter is in trial, comes for reward to the bar, being no Lawyer, and speaks in favour of one of the parties.

Embrocation, (Ital.) a bathing any part of the body in a liquor, falling from aloft.

Embrion, (Greek) the imperfect feature of a Child, unshap'd in the mothers womb.

Embusment, see *Embossment*.

Embuscade, an Ambushment, or secreting lying in wait.

Eme, (old word) an Aunt.

Emen-

Emendation, (lat.) a correcting or mending.

Emeralds, (Span.) a certain pretious stone of a green colour, called in Latin *Smaragdus*.

Emergent, (lat.) rising up above water, appearing from underneath any thing. An Emergent occasion is taken for a buiness of great consequence.

Emetical, (Greek) a term in Medicine, belonging to those things which purge the body by vomit.

Emication, (lat.) a shining out.

Emigration, (lat.) a passing out of any place.

Emildon, a Town in Northumberland, where *J. Duns* called *Scotus* was born, who for his obscure way of writing was filed the subtle Doctor.

Eminence, (lat.) an excellling, an appearing above others.

Enslurry, (lat.) one sent abroad to spie or give intelligence.

Envision, a throwing or sending out.

Enme, the proper name of a woman: some will have it to be the same with *Amie*, others contract it from *Elgiva* which signifies *Helzigiver*.

Ennets, a little insect called a Pismire.

Ennolient, (lat.) softning, molifying, or asswaging.

Enmolument, (lat.) profit or benefit.

Enmotion, (lat.) a moving out, a stirring up, also trouble of mind. *Cleop*.

Empaire, (French) to diminish, to make worse, from the preposition *in*, and *pire*, worse.

Empannel, from the French word *panne*, or *panneau*, i. a skin, signifies to enter the names of the Jury into a parchment or roll, which are summoned to appear for the publick service.

Emparlavance, (French) in the Common Law, is a petition in Court of a day of respit. It is called in the Civil Law, *petitio induciarum*.

Emphatical, (Greek) uttered with a grace or emphasis, which is a significant or intent expression of ones mind.

Emphyteutick, (Greek) set out to be improved, let out to farm.

Empirick, (Greek) a Physitian which cures by receipts taken upon trust.

Emplastration, (lat.) an applying a plaster, a dawbing, also a grafting.

Emporetical, (Greek) belonging to an Emporium, i. e. a Mart Town, or place for Faies and Markets.

Emprired, a term in hunting, signifying a Harts foraking the herd.

Emption, (lat.) a buying.

Empyreal, (Greek) fiery, *Empyreal* Heaven, the highest Heaven, or Seat of the Blessed.

Emucid, (lat.) mouldy.

Emulation, (lat.) envy, or striving to exceed.

Emulgent, (lat.) stroaking, *Emulgent* vein, one of the branches of that hollow vein which goes to the reines, and by which the reines do separate the urine from the blood, and attract it.

Emulsion, (lat.) a stroaking, also in physick, it is a kind of Medicine made into a certain cream.

Eminutories, (lat.) certain kemelly places in the body by which the principal parts void their excrements or superfluities.

E N

Enach, in the practick of *Scotland*, is a satisfaction for any crime or fault.

Enalron, a term in Heraldry, is when a bordure is charged with any kinds of Birds.

Enasnell, to vary with little spots, from the French word *Maille*, a spot.

Enargy, (Greek) cleernesse or evidence.

Enantick, (Greek) varnished, or wrought with fire.

Enbase, (French) to set in Gold.

Enchant, (French) to conjure, or invoke the Devil with certain strange words or verses.

Enchefon, a Law French word, signifying the cause why any thing is done.

Encheiridion, (lat.) a small Book that one may clasp in ones hand.

Enclitick, (Greek) enclining. An Enclitick conjunction in Grammar is that which casts back the accent to the foregoing syllable.

Encombrance, (French) a hindrance.

Encomiastick, (Greek) belonging to an Encomium or speech made in praise of another.

Enrocment, in Common Law, is a pressing too far upon ones neighbours ground.

Encyclopedie, see *Cyclopedie*.

Endamage (French) to hurt, to damage.

Enditement, in Common Law, is a Bill of accusation for some offence exhibited against any one, and by a Jury presented unto

unto an Officer, or Court that hath power to punish, in the Civil Law it is called *Accusation*.

Endive, a kind of herb, so called.

Endorse, a term in Heraldry, being the fourth part of a *Pallet*, see *Pallet*.

Endorsed, see *Indorsed*.

Endowment, in Law, signifieth the bestowing or assuring of a dowr, also a sending maintenance to a Vicar when the benefice is appropriated.

Endromick, a long Irish Robe.

Endymion, a certain Shepherd whom the Poets feign to have fallen in love with the Moon, and that being cast into a perpetual sleep upon the top of *Latus Hill*, the every night stooped down to steal a kiss from him.

Eneya, in the practick of *Scotland*, is the principal part of the Heritage which goes to the eldest son, called in French *L'aîné*.

Energy, (Greek) force or efficacy.

Enervation, (lat.) a weakening.

Enfeldsbace, a place in *Middlesex*, where yet are to be seen the ruines of an old House, the dwelling place heretofore of the *Magnavills* Earles of *Essex*, from whom this Chace descended to the *Bobins* Earles of *Hereford* and *Essex*.

Enfranchisement, (French) the incorporating of any man into a society or body politick.

Engastrimuch, (Greek) on that speaks out of the belly.

Engelbert, (Germ.) bright Angel, a proper name.

Englecery, is taken contradistinct to *Francigena*, which word used to comprehend every alien that was murdered, upon which there was a mulct laid upon the Country where it was done, unless *Englecery* was proved; that is to say, that it was an *English* man who was slain.

Engonastu, (Greek) the name of one of the heavenly constellations, by which figure was represented *Hercules* kneeling. In Latin it is called *Ingeniculum* or *Nixus*.

Engscope, (Greek) a certain Instrument whereby the proportion of the smallest things may be discerned.

Enhaucement, (French) a raising the price of any thing.

Enigmatical, see *Enigmatical*.

Eniff Alpherary, (Ar.) the yawning of *Pegasus*.

Enoch's pillars, two pillars erected by *Enoch* the son of *Seth*, the one of brick, the

other of stone, whereupon were engraven the whole Art of Astronomy.

Enneade, (Greek) the number nine.

Enneagon, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of nine Angles.

Enodation, (lat.) an unknotting, a making plain.

Enormity, from the Latin word *Norma*, a rule and the preposition *E*. It signifies irregularity, unmeasurableness.

Enquest, in Common law, is the trial of causes both civil and criminal by the Jury.

Ensnounce, to entrench, from the Dutch word *Schanse*, a military Fortresse.

Enstiferous (lat.) carrying a sword, sword-bearing.

Enstigns, (French) an Escutcheon where-in are painted the Trophies of Honour or Armory of a Family; also a military Banner.

Enstall, from the Greek word *Enstallein*, i. to adorn, signifies to put upon a Throne, to endow with a Robe of honour.

Entaile, in Common law, signifieth fee taile, fee entailed, or abridged.

Entangle, quasi *inter angulos ducere*, to ensnare, to embroile.

Enteched, (old word) defiled.

Entelechie, (Greek) an inward soul, or power to move and act.

Entendment, (French) signifieth in Law the true meaning or sense of a word or sentence.

Enterseire, (French) to hit one against another, to clash, or skirmish.

Enterplead, in Common Law, is the discussing of a point accidentally hapning before the principal cause have an end. In the Civil Law it is called *cognitio pre-judicialis*.

Entbusiasts, see *Enthysiaasts*:

Enthemem, (Greek) an imperfect *Syllogism* wherein the Major or Minor proposition is to be understood.

Enthysiaasts, (Greek) a certain Sect of people which pretended to the Spirit and Revelations.

Entire entrance, signifieth in Common law a sole possession in one man, whereas several tenancy is a joynt or common possession.

Entire pertrausent, is in Heraldry a line which crosseth the middle of the shield, and runs diametrically the longest way of her position.

Entire perngents, are lines that run the longest way of the shields position, with-

out touching the Center.

Entry, (lat.) the having a being.

Entoires, a term in Blazon, when a border is charged with sorts of inanimate things, except leaves, fruits, and flowers.

Entoxication, a poisoning, from the Hebrew word *Toch*, i. poison.

Entrails, bowels, from the Greek word *Entera*.

Entreague, (Span.) a making good again. It is also taken for a Story, which after many intangled passages is brought to a calme end.

Entreate, (old word) to handle.

Entry, in Common Law, signifieth a taking possession of Lands or Tenements.

Entriked, (old word) deceived.

Entrusium, in Common Law, signifieth a violent entrance into Lands or Tenements void of possession by him that hath no right unto them.

Entrusion de garda, a Writ that lieth where the infant within age entred into his Lands and holdeth his Lord out.

Entwessel, a fair house in *Lancashire*, which gave name and habitation to an ancient fo called.

Enucleation, (lat.) a taking out the kernel, also the expounding of any difficult matter.

Envelope, (Span.) to infold or inwrap. *Environ*, to compass about, from the French word *Environ*, i. about.

Enumeration, (lat.) a numbering or counting.

Eunciuation, (lat.) an uttering or pronouncing; in Logic it is taken for a proposition which simply affirms or denies.

E P

Epañ, the number by which the year of the Sun, or solar year, exceeds the year of the Moon, or lunar year, being the number 11.

Epaninondas, a great Captain of the *Thebans*, who much weakened the strength of the *Lacedemonians*; by many great victories which he gained over them: he died of a wound which he received at the battle of *Mantineæ*.

Epanalepsis, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein the same word is oft times repeated.

Epatriides, (Greek) certain Noble men among the *Athenians*.

Eparch, (Greek) the chief Governour of a Province.

Epenthesis, (Greek) a certain figure, wherein a letter or syllable is put between any word.

Epha, an Hebrew measure containing 9 Gallons.

Ephesby, (Greek) a young man between the age of 14. and 25.

Ephemerides, (Greek) Journals or Books wherein daily actions are registered, also Astronomical calculations.

Ephesus, the chief City of *Ionia* in *Asia* the *Lesse*, famous for the Magnificent Temple of *Diana*, built by one *Ephesus* the son of *Caisler*, who gave name to the City.

Epithetes, (Greek) a kind of disease called the *Nightmare*, or *Elf*.

Epphiptated, (Greek) saddled.

Ephod, a kind of breast-plate or priestly garment, worn by the ancient Priests of the *Jews*.

Ephori, (Greek) certain Magistrates among the ancient *Lacedemonians*.

Epicædie, (Greek) a certain mournful Song, which used to be sung before the corps at a Funeral.

Epicæne, (lat.) one of both Sexes, a word of the *Epicæne* Gender in Grammar is a word declined with both Genders, *Masculine*, and *Feminine*.

Epicurean, of the Sect of *Epicurus*, a famous Philosopher, who held pleasure and absence of pain to be the chiefest good.

Epyrcle, (Greek) a term used in Astronomy, signifying a lesser orb, whose center is in the circumference of a greater, whereby the irregular motion of some Planet is solved.

Epicic poesie, (Greek) is that which is written in Heroick Verse, and is taken contradistinct to lyric.

Epidemical, (Greek) Epidemie or Epidemical disease, a disease universally catching.

Epigastrick, (Greek) belonging to the Epigastrium or outward part of the belly, which reacheth from the stomach to the navel.

Epiglottis, (Greek) the weasel of the throat, the little tongue which closeth the larynx.

Epigrams, (Greek) short Poems upon several kinds of subjects.

Epigraph, (Greek) an Inscription.

Epileptic, (Greek) troubled with a certain disease called the *Epilepsie*, which is a convulsion of the whole body, whereby the

the sense and understanding is very much depraved.

Epilogue, (Greek) a conclusion, also a speech made at the end of a Play.

Epiphany, (Greek) an appearing bright or shining; also the Feast celebrated on the 12 day from *Christi* Nativity, which was the day whereon the Star appeared in the East, which conducted the Wise men

Episcopal, (Greek) belonging to a Bishop or Overseer.

Epistolary, belonging to a Letter or Epistle, which comes from the Greek word *Epistellin*, to send.

Epistyle, (Greek) a term of Architecture, signifying the Chapter of a pillar or Architrave.

Epitaph, (Greek) that which is inscribed upon a Tomb or Sepulchre.

Epitasis, (Greek) the buisic part of a Comedy, before things are brought to their full state and vigour.

Epithalamy, (Greek) a Nuptial Song, or Poem which useth to be recited at Weddings in praise of the Bride, and Bridegroom

Epithemetical, (Greek) belonging to an Epithem or liquid Medicine outwardly applied to the body by a piece of Cotton or Scarlet.

Epithet, (Greek) a word expressing the nature or quality of another word to which it is joyned.

Epitoge, (Greek) a garment worn loose over another.

Epitome, (Greek) a making short or abridging.

Epoch, (Greek) a certain retention of time in a Chronology, taken from the beginning of some Empire.

Epodes, (Greek) a kind of lyric Poesie, wherein the first Verse is longer than the second.

Epulary, (lat.) belonging to a Banquet.

E Q

Equator, see *Equator*.

Equestrian, (lat.) belonging to Horseman, Cavalier, or Knight, who is called in Latin *Eques Auratus*.

Equilateral, (lat.) See *Equilateral*.

Equinoctial line, see *Equator*.

Equipage, (French) a furnishing, or setting forth.

Equiparates, or *Equiparates*, (lat.) things compared or made equal, a term in Logic.

Equipollence, or *Equipollence*, (lat.) a being of equal force or value.

Equipped, (French) set forth, or accounted.

Equivalent, or *Equivalent*, (lat.) being of equal worth or value.

Equivocal, or *Equivocal*, (lat.) (a Logical term) having a double signification, or whose sense and meaning may be taken either way.

Equirean, (lat.) belonging to the Sea.

Equis, a Constellation in Heaven.

E R

Eradication, (lat.) a destroying or pulling up by the roots.

Erafed, (lat.) scraped, or torn out; in Heraldry the member of any beast which seems torn from the body, is called *Erafed*.

Erasimus, (Greek) Amiable. A proper name.

Erasians, a sort of Heretics, founded by one *Erasius* a Physician.

Erato, the name of one of the 9 Muses.

Erchembald, (Germ.) a bold or speedy learner. A proper name answerable to the Greek *Dalypodius*.

Erebus, an infernal Deity, whom the Poets feign to be the father of night: It is metaphorically taken for Hell.

Eredion, (lat.) a raising or making to stand up-right.

Eremitical, (Greek) belonging to a desert, or leading a Hermites life.

Ereption, (lat.) a snatching, or taking away by violence.

Erichthonius, a King of the *Athenians*, and the son of *Vulcan*, who desirous to lie with *Minerva*, and she resisting him, he spilt his seed upon the earth in the conceit, out of which sprung *Erichthonius* with Dragons feet, which deformity to hide he invented the use of the Chariot.

Eridanus, a River in *Italy*, otherwise called *Padus*, vulgarly *Po*, made a Constellation.

Erigane, the daughter of *Icarus*, who hanging her self for grief of her fathers death, was placed among the heavenly signs, and called *Virgo*.

Erimanthian, belonging to *Erimanthus*, a Mountain in *Arcadia*.

Eriphile, the wife of *Ambiarus*, and sister of *Adrastus*, who having received a Bracelet of *Polynices*, betrayed her husband to the *Theban* wars, where he was destroyed.

† *Eristical*, full of strife, from the Greek word *Eris* contention.

Ermine, a little beaſt, whose fur is very costly, *Ermine* is a word used in Heraldry, signifying white powdered with black.

Ermine-street, see *Ikenild*.

Ermisus, a Term in *Blazon*, or *Armory*, signifying a fur wherein black and yellow are mixed.

Ernes, (old word) promises.

Ernest (Germ.) severe, it seems contracted from *Ariovstus* mentioned by *Cæſar*.

Erogation, (lat.) a liberal bestowing.

Eros, the servant of *Mark Antony*, who killed himself, because he would not see his master fall.

Eroſion, (lat.) a gnawing, or eating away.

Erotratus, one, who to make himself famous, set fire on the Temple of *Diana*.

Errant, a Justice which rides the Circuit, from the Latin word *Errare*, or the old word *Ern*, i. e. a journey.

Errata, (lat.) faults escaped in printing.

Erythines, certain Medecines, which purge away flegm sticking about the membranes of the brain, through the nose.

Erroneous, (lat.) subject to errors.

Erythroncy, (lat.) a being ashamed, or blushing.

Eruſiation, (lat.) a belching forth.

Eruſion, (lat.) an instructing, or bringing up in learning.

Eruſation, (lat.) a taking away of weeds.

Eruption, (lat.) a breaking forth with violence.

Erythra, a while ago, lately.

Erythra, a kind of Thistle, so called.

Eryſipely, (Greek) a disease called *St. Antonies* fire, causing blisters; being bred of Choleric blood.

Erythraean Sea, the *Arabian* Gulf, not the Red-Sea as some have supposed.

Eryx, the son of *Bonus* and *Venus*, he was a man of great strength, and was killed by *Hercules*; at a fight called *whirlbat*.

E S

Eſay, the name of a Prophet among the Jews, the word signifying in Hebrew, reward of the Lord.

Eſcal, (lat.) fit for food.

Eſcambio, a Licence granted for the

making of a Bill of exchange to a man over-leaf.

Eſcheat, in Common-law, signifieth lands that fall to a Lord within his Manour, by forfeiture, or the death of his Tenant without Heirs, it cometh from the French word *Eſcheoir*, to fall.

Eſcotcheon, (French) a shield, or Coat of Arms, from *Eſco*, a Buckler.

Eſcuage, (French) a Tenure of Land, whereby a Tenant is bound to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own charges.

Eſculent, see *Eſcal*.

Eſcurial, a famous Monastery built by *Philip* the second of *Spain*, and dedicated to the *Jerome* Fryars, it is situate near to a Village of the same name not farre from *Madrid*.

Eſtecy, the right of choosing first, in a divided inheritance belonging to the eldest Copartner.

Eſon, or *Aſon*, the father of *Jafon*, and the brother of *Pelias* King of *Theſſaly*, he had his youth restored unto him by *Medea*, at the request of *Jafon*.

Eſples, in Latin *Expleta*, the full profit, that land yields.

Eſquier, in French *Eſcuier*, in Latin *Scutifer*, was anciently he that bore the Arms of a Knight.

Eſpringald, a certain warlike Engin, for the caſting up of great ſtones.

Eſquiline, one of the Seven Hills, upon which *Rome* was built.

Eſſay, (French) a tryal, also a pre-ambly.

The *Eſſay* of a Deer, in hunting is the breast, or brisket of a Deer, in French *la hanpe*.

Eſſadary, (lat.) one that fights in an Eſſed, or warlike Chariot.

Eſſenes, certain Philoſophers among the ancient Jews, who separated themselves from the rest of the people, and led a kind of Monasticall life.

Eſſential, (lat.) having a perfect essence, or being.

Eſſential debilities, are when the Planets are in their detriment fall, or peregrines. See the Table in *Lillies* introduction, f. 104.

Eſſoine, in Common-law, is an excuse alleged for one that is summoned to appear at any Court, it is called by the Civilians *Excusatio*.

Clerk of the *Eſſoins*, an Officer of the Common-pleas, who keepeth the *Eſſoins* Rolls, delivereth them to every Officer, and

and receiveth them again when they are written.

Eſtabliſhment of Dowr, is the assurance of Dowr, made to the wife, by the husband, or his friends, about the time of marriage.

Eſtandard, the standing measure of the King, or Common-wealth, to the scantling whereof all measures throughout the Land are to be framed, also an Enſign in Warre.

Eſtimatio, or *Aſtimation*, (lat.) valuing, or esteeming.

Eſtopel, in Common-law, is an impediment of an action, growing from a mans own fact, that might have had his action tried, it cometh from the French word *Eſtoper*, to stop.

Eſtovers, in Common-law, signifieth that sustenance, which a man accused of felony is to have out of his Lands, or Goods, during his imprisonment, it cometh from the French word *Eſtover*, to foster.

Eſtreat, in French *Eſtraid*, in Latin *Extraction*, the Copy of an Original writing.

Eſtreve, in Latin *Extrahere*, signifieth in Common-law, a beaſt not wilde, found within any Lordſhip, and not owned by any man.

Eſtrepe, from the Spanish word *Eſtropear*, to set upon the wrack, signifieth in Common-law, spoyl made by the Tenant for term of life, upon any Lands, or Woods, to the prejudice of him in Reversion, also a drawing out the heart of the Land, by plowing it continually.

Eſtuate, see to *Aſtuate*.

Eſuritus, (lat.) a being a hungry.

E T

Etoching, is a kinde of graving with *Aquaſortis*, which eats into the Copper.

Eternize, (French) to make eternal.

Eteſian winds, (Latin *Eteſie*) certain milde Eaſterly winds.

Etheling, see *Adeling*.

Ethelbert, (Sax.) nobly bright, or renowned, hence the Heirs apparent of the Crown were surnamed *Ethelings*, i. e. Nobly born.

Ethelbane, (Sax.) noble Jewel.

Ethelward, (Sax.) noble keeper.

Ethelwold, (Sax.) noble Governour.

Ethelwolph, (Sax.) noble helper, proper names.

Etherial, see *Aetherial*.

Ethicks, Books treating of Moral Philoſophy, from the Greek word *Ethos*, manners, or morality.

Ethiopia, see *Aethiopia*.
Ethnick, (Greek) belonging to the Heathens, or Gentiles.

Ethologie, (Gr.) a diſcourſe of manners.
Etoctum, the name of a Town, ſituate in the Military High-way, commonly called *Watling-ſtreet*, mentioned by the Emperour *Antoninus*, as the ſecond Roman Station from *Manveſſedum*, or *Mancheſter*, in *Warwick-ſhire*.

Etymological, (Greek) belonging to *Etyymology*, which is a true derivation of words from their firſt Original.

E V

Evacuation, (lat.) an emptying.

Evades, (lat.) to eſcape.

Evagation, (lat.) a wandering abroad.

Evagination, (lat.) a drawing out of a ſheath.

Evan, the ſame, as *Evon*, ſee *Jobn*.

Evangelisme, (Greek) a bringing glad tidings, a preaching the Goſpel.

Evanid, (lat.) ſoon decaying.

Evaporation, (lat.) a ſending out vapours.

Evafion, (lat.) a making an eſcape.

Eucharis, (Greek) a giving thanks, alſo the Sacrament of the body, and blood of Chriſt.

Eucraſie, (Greek) a good temperature of the body.

Eve, the wife of *Adam*, from the Hebrew word *Chavuth*, to live.

Eve, and *Trewe*, in the practice of *Scotland*, are ſuch ſervants, whoſe Predeceſſours have been ſervants to any man, and his predeceſſours.

Eveck, a kinde of beaſt like a wilde Goat.

Evection, (lat.) a liſting up, or carrying forth.

Event, (lat.) iſſue, or ſucceſſe.

Eventionation, (lat.) a taking out the belly of any thing.

Eventionation, (lat.) a winnowing, or ſifting, by Metaphor a ſtrict examining of a buineſſe.

Everard, (Germ. well reported) a proper name answering to the Greek *Eudoxus*, others write it *Eberard*, i. e. excellent towardneſſe.

Everſion, (lat.) an utter overthrowing.
Eveſtigation, (lat.) an earnest ſeeking after.

Eugeny, (Greek) Gentility, Nobleneſſe of blood.

Evidion, (lat.) a vanquishing, a convincing by argument, or law.

Evidence, (lat.) testimony, in Common-law, it is used for any proof, either of men, or instrument.

Eviseration, (lat.) an unmaning, a yielding.

Evisceration, (lat.) a taking out the bowels, or guts.

Evitation, (lat.) a shunning.

Eulogie, (Greek) a praising, or speaking well.

Eunuch, (Greek) a man that is utterly disabled for the use of women, and herein differs from *Castratus*, in that a *Castrate* is onely gelded, but an Eunuch totally deprived of his Genitals.

Eunomians, a sort of Hereticks, who held that faith was onely acceptable without works.

Evocation, (lat.) a calling out.

Eupatorie, a kind of Herb, called Liverwort.

Euphemisme, (Greek) a setting forth any ones good fame.

Euphoie, (Greek) a gracefull found, a smooth running of words.

Euphorbium, a certain Gum distilling from a plant, call'd Gum-thistle, of which *Iuba*, King of *Lybia* is said to have been the first inventor.

Euphrosyna, the name of one of the three Graces, the other two being *Aglaiia* and *Thalia*.

Euridice, the wife of Orpheus, who flying from *Aristhem* his Embraces, was stung by a Serpent, and died, and being by the Harmony of Orpheus delivered from the Deep, she was snatch't back again, because he look't back upon her before she was arrived upon earth.

Euripe, a narrow passage between *Attica*, and *Euboea*, now called *Golpbo de Negoponte*, which Ebbs and flowes seven times a day. It is Metaphorically taken for any narrow passage.

Europa, one of the four parts of the world separated from *Asia*, by the River *Tanaïs*, it was so called from *Europa*, the daughter of *Agenor*, King of *Phœnicia*, whom *Iupiter* carried away in the shape of a Bull.

Eurybmy, (Greek) a Term in Architecture, being the exact proportion of the Rooms in a building.

Eutaxie, (Greek) a handsome ordering, or disposing of things.

Eusebius, (Greek) pious, or godly, a proper name.

Eustace, a proper name, from the Greek *Eustathius*, or *Eustachius*, i. e. standing firm.

Euterpe, the name of the nine Muses. *Euthymie*, (Greek) quietnesse, and tranquillity of minde.

Eutrapiely, (Greek) courtiese, urbanity.

Eutropius, (Greek) well manner'd, a proper name.

Eutyrians, a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by *Eutiches* in the year 443. their chief Tenet was, that there was but one nature in Christ.

Euvulsion, (lat.) a violent pulling up.

E X

Excination, (lat.) a taking out the stone, or kernel out of any fruit.

Exaggeration, (lat.) an increasing, or heaping up together, also the same as aggravation.

Exagitation, (lat.) a stirring up. *Exalted*, being joynd as an Epithete to another word, is as much as sublime, great, excellent, as exalted virtue. *Cassandra*.

Exanguio, (lat.) bloodlesse. *Exanimation*, (lat.) a depriving of life, also a defaming.

Exanthems, (Greek) certain Wheals in a mans body, called the small Pox, or Measles.

Exantlation, (lat.) an overcoming with much labour and difficulty.

Exaration, (lat.) a plowing up, also a writing, or engraving.

Exarchs, (Greek) a great Officer, heretofore under the Constantinople Emperours, who governed the affaires of *Italy*, and was called the *Exarch* of *Ravenna*, where his chief residence was.

Exarticulation, (lat.) a putting out of joynt.

Exasperation, (lat.) a making sharp, a provoking to anger.

Exaturation, (lat.) a satiating.

Exautoration, (lat.) a depriving one of any office, or benefit.

Exandescens, (lat.) a being inflamed with anger, or rage.

Excantation, (lat.) a making hollow.

Excelsity, (lat.) highnesse, loftinesse.

Excentrik, see *Eccentric*.

Exception, (lat.) a culling, or choosing out.

Ex-

Excesse, (lat.) an exceeding or superfluity.

Excesster, (i. the City standing upon the River *Ex*, the chief City of *Devonshire*, it is called in Latin *Exonia* by *Antonine* *Ipsa Danmoniorum*; it was fortified by King *Abelthane* who drove the Britains quite out of it; also it is famous for the birth of *Josephus Isaacus* the most excellent Poet of his age.

Exchequer, the Court to which are brought all the Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Excitation, (lat.) a stirring up.

Exclusion, (lat.) a barring or shutting out.

Excogitation, (lat.) an inventing.

Excommunication, (lat.) is a punishment inflicted by the Church upon offenders, being a secluding them from the Sacrament, and other spiritual priviledges.

Excoriation, (lat.) a searing or pulling off the skin.

Excretion, (lat.) a spitting out.

Excrementitious, (lat.) belonging or full of excrements, i. dregs or ordure.

Excrecence, (lat.) an unusual growing out, or swelling.

Excretion, (lat.) a purging of excrementitious humours, a sifting or casting out.

Excruciation, (lat.) a tormenting, or putting to pain.

Excursion, (lat.) a throwing out of the Court.

Excursion, (lat.) a roving or running out.

Excusation, (lat.) an excusing or freeing from blame.

Excussion, (lat.) a shaking off.

Exeration, (lat.) a cursing or detesting.

Execution, (lat.) in Common Law, signifies the last performance of an Act, as of a fine, or of a judgement.

Executione facienda, a Writ commanding the execution of a judgement.

Excutor, (lat.) one that performeth any action. In Law it is taken for him that is left by will to dispose of the deceased parties estate.

Exemplification, (lat.) a drawing out of an example, transcript, or draught, out of an Original Record.

Exemption, (lat.) a taking out or freeing.

Exenteration, (lat.) a taking out the Bowels or guts.

Exequies, (lat.) Funerall Rites, or Solemnities.

Excitation, (lat.) often exercising; also a kind of critical commenting upon Authors.

Exfloratus, (lat.) that hath flowers growing out of it.

Exhalation, (lat.) a hot and dry fume drawn up by the heat of the Sun, by which fiery Meteors are ingendred: Also a blowing or breathing out.

Exhausted, (lat.) drawn quite out, wasted.

Exhibition, (lat.) a shewing or presenting, also an allowmēt to any one toward their maintenance.

Exhibition, (lat.) a making merry or joyful.

Excitation, (lat.) a drying up.

Exigendary, or *Exigenter*, an Officer of the Court of Common-pleas.

Exigent, (lat.) a Writ that lieth where the defendant in an action personal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County to be distrained: It is directed to the Sheriff to call five County-dayes under pain of outlawry. It is metaphorically taken for a streightnesse or necessity.

Exiguity, (lat.) slendernesse or smallnesse.

Exilition, (lat.) a leaving out.

Exility, (lat.) the same as *Exigity*.

Eximious, (lat.) excellent, famous.

Exinanition, (lat.) a making void or empty.

Existence, (lat.) a being.

Exultation, (lat.) a thinking or judging.

Exit, is commonly taken for the going out of any person in a Play, from the Latin *Exire*, to go out.

Exitial, (lat.) bringing danger, or destruction.

Exodos, (Greek) a going out, the Title of the second Book in the old Testament.

Exolette, (lat.) stale, grown out of use.

Exoneration, (lat.) an unloading.

Exopration, (lat.) an earnest wishing.

Exorable, (lat.) that may be intreated.

Exorbitancy, (lat.) a thing done out of measure, square or rule.

Exorcism, (Greek) a restraining the power of the Devil by prayes or conjuration.

Exordium, (lat.) a beginning or pre-amble to an Oracion or Discourse.

Exornation, (lat.) a dressing, or adorning.

Exostous, (lat.) having no bones.

Ex-

Exoster, (lat.) a Petard, or Engin to blow open a gate.

Exotick, (Greek) strange or forrain.

Expanson, (lat.) an opening or spreading abroad.

Ex parte latus, a Writ that lieth for a Bailiff, who having auditours assigned to hear his accounts, cannot obtain reasonable allowance.

Expatriation, (lat.) a walking at large, or at full liberty.

Expatriate fee, in Common Law, signifieth land given to a man and to the heirs of his body, it being the same with *fee-taille*, and contrary to *fee-simple*.

Expatriation, (lat.) a carrying or looking for,

Expeditate, (lat.) signifieth in the Forrest Law, to cut out the balls of the dogs feet, for the preservation of the Kings Game.

Expedit, (lat.) fit or convenient.

Expeditio, (lat.) quick dispatch, also a setting forth upon a journey, war, or any other business.

Expell, (lat.) to drive out.

Expence, (lat.) cost or charges.

Experience, or **Experiment**, (lat.) proof, trial, or practise.

Expiation, (lat.) a pacifying God by prayer for any offence committed, or a making amends for any fault, by the doing of some good deed.

Expiracion, (lat.) a giving up the ghost.

Explication, (lat.) a making plain or manifest.

Explement, or **Expletion**, (lat.) a filling up of any place or room.

Explication, (lat.) an unfolding or explaining.

Explicite, (lat.) unfolded.

Exploit, (French) a valiant act.

Exploration, (lat.) a spying, a diligent searching out.

Explosion, (lat.) an exploding, a slighting, or hissing off from the Stage.

Explosion, (lat.) a making bright, or polishing.

Explosion, (lat.) an expounding or interpreting.

Explosion, (lat.) a reasoning the case, or complaining about an injury received.

Explosion, (lat.) an uttering or pronouncing, it is oftentimes also taken for the thing expressed.

Explosion, (lat.) an upbraiding, or calling a thing to mind to any ones reproach.

Expugnation, (lat.) a winning by force.

Expulsion, (lat.) a spitting out.

Expulsion, (lat.) a driving out by force.

Expunction, (lat.) a making sleek, or smooth, with a pumice-stone.

Expunge, (lat.) to blot out, to abolish.

Exquisite, (lat.) performed to the height, exact.

Extant, (lat.) having a being, set forth to view, appearing above others.

Extemporary, (lat.) done *ex tempore*, i.e. immediately, forthwith.

Extension, (lat.) a stretching out, or enlarging.

Extent, in Common Law, is a Commission to the Sheriff, to seize and value the Lands and Tenements of one who being bound by the Statute, hath forfeited his bond.

Extenuation, (lat.) a making small, also an undervaluing.

Extirpation, (lat.) a cleansing, or carrying forth of dung.

Extirpation, (lat.) a throwing out or banishing.

External, or **Exterior**, (lat.) outward.

Extinction, (lat.) a wiping out.

Extirpation, (lat.) a moving or extinguishing.

Extinct, (lat.) put out, quenched.

Extinguishment, in Common Law is a part of consolidation, as when a man hath a yearly rent out of any lands, and afterwards purchaseth the whole lands, both the rent and the property are consolidated into one possession, and therefore the rent is said to be extinguished.

Extirpation, (lat.) an utter destroying or rooting out.

Extorsion, (lat.) an exacting, or injurious taking away, especially of money, as it is usually taken in Common Law.

Extraction, (lat.) a drawing out, also the same as *Estreat*, also a descending from such or such a Family.

Extrajudicial, that which is done out of Court.

Extramundane, (lat.) being without the World, as extramundane spaces, between one world and another. Dr. *Charlton*.

Extraneous, *quasi extraneous*, (lat.) one of a strange land.

Extravagant, (lat.) idle, of a wandering mind.

Clerk of the **Extreats**, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who receiveth the extreats out of the Remembrances Office,

Office, and writeth them out to be levied for the King. See *Estreats*.

Extrication, (lat.) see *Districation*.

Extrinsic, (lat.) outward.

Extrusion, (lat.) a thrusting out.

Exuberation, (lat.) a swelling or bunching up.

Exultation, (lat.) the same.

Exuberant, (lat.) an overflowing or bounding.

Excucous, (lat.) juiceless.

Exculation, (lat.) a sweating out.

Exculation, (lat.) a being exiled or banished.

Excubitation, (lat.) a blistering, or turning to an Ulcer.

Excultation, (lat.) a triumphing for joy.

Excursion, (lat.) an overflowing.

Exuperation, (lat.) an excelling or surpassing.

Exusion, (lat.) a burning.

E Y

Eyebite, to fascinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the eye.

Eyebright, or **Euphrasia**, an herb so called, very good for the eyes.

Eyre, the Court of Justices Itinerant, from the French word *eyre*, a journey; also *Eyre* of the Forrest, the judicature which used anciently to be held every three years, by the Justices of the Forrest journeying up and down to that purpose.

Eytb, or **Etb**, (old word) eafie.

E Z

Ezechias, a proper name, signifying in Hebrew, strength of the Lord.

Ezechiel, the name of a Prophet among the Jews; the word signifies in Hebrew, seeing the Lord.

F A

Fabian, a proper name, from *Fabius*. The chief of this name was *Fabianus* Bishop of Rome, martyred under the Emperor *Decius*.

Fabius, a famous Captain of the Romans, who for the great overthrow he gave to *Hannibals* Army, was surnamed *Maximus*.

Fabrication, (lat.) a making of a Fabric or Building.

Fabulous, (lat.) full of Fables, or invented Tales.

Facade, (French) the outside, or fore-front of a house.

Faces, *Decury*, or *Deconate*, from the Greek word *Dekas*, signifying ten, because in every Sign there are three Faces, every Face consisting of ten degrees. They are called Faces for that they are equivalent to Signs, Formes, and shapes, by reason they shew the nature and inclination of the Planets in them as in their own houses.

Facetious, (lat.) wittily merry, or pleasant.

Facility, (lat.) easynesse.

Facinorous, (lat.) belonging to high or wicked designs.

Facititious, (lat.) made like another, counterfeited.

Factor, (lat.) an Agent for a Merchant beyond Sea.

Faculty, (lat.) the power or ability of performing any action, as the Animal, Vital, and Natural Faculties in the body of man. In Common Law it signifieth a priviledge granted to a man by indulgence or dispensation, to do that which by the Law he cannot do. It is also used sometimes for a Mytery or Profession.

Facundity, (lat.) Eloquence.

Faint pleader, a false manner of pleading, to the deceit of a third party.

Fair pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of *Mulborow*, whereby it is provided that no fines shall be taken of any man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpose.

Fairie, a Goblin or Phantasm, from the Dutch word *Farslick*, i fearful

Faith, the Christian name of divers women, the signification commonly known.

Faitours, idle-livers, from the French word *Faitourdise*, a sleepy disease.

Fall, is an essential debility, and it happens when a Planet is opposite to his exaltation, whereby he is debilitated and very weak.

Falcation, (lat.) a mowing.

Falchon, a short sword bending like a hook, from the Latin word *Fals*.

Falcidian Law, a Law made by the Romans in the time of the Consul *Falcidius*, which treated of the right each Roman Citizen had in the disposal of his goods.

Falcon, a great gun, next to the Minion.

Falernian wine, wine growing in *Falernus*, a field of *Campania* in Italy.

Fall off, in Navigation is when a ship doth not keep for near the wind as we appoint.

Fallacious, (lat.) full of deceit or craft.
Falouque, (French) a boat or barge, by some called a brigantine.
Falsification, (lat.) a speaking falities, or untruths.
Famagosta, the chief City of the Isle of Cyprus.
Famigeration, (lat.) a divulging, or reporting abroad.
Familiar, (lat.) acquainted; also substantively, for a Spirit, or Devil.
Family of love, a Sect or Heresie broached by *Henry Nicholas*. Their chief Teneis, That *Christ* is already come in glory to judge.
Fanatick, (lat.) frantick, inspired, having vain apparitions.
Fane, from the Greek word *Phaino*, a weathercock; it is sometimes taken for a Temple.
Fanuel, (French) a kind of ornament, anciently worn by Priests.
Fanus, a certain Deity, representing the year, anciently worshipped by the Heathens.
Faranaman, in the practise of Scotland a Pilgrim or Stranger.
Farced, (lat.) stuffed.
Fardingdeal, or *Farundel* of land, the fourth part of an acre.
Farendon, a famous Market Town with a strong Castle in *Barkshire*, remarkable besides for the Fort raised by *Robert Farle* of *Glocester*, against *K. Stephen*, who notwithstanding won it by desperate assaults.
Farlie things, yearly things.
Farraginous, (lat.) belonging to a farrago, or mixture of several graines together, which they call a *maslin*.
Farrication, (lat.) a ceremony anciently performed at Marriages.
Farrow, to bring forth, from the Latin word *parere*, it is spoken of fows.
Farsang, otherwise called *Farsang*, a Persian word, signifying a League, which is 3 English miles.
Fascicular, (lat.) made into a fascicle which is a bundle or fardel.
Fascination, (lat.) an eyebiting, or bewitching by the eye, or by the force of imagination.
Fasciate, (lat.) to bind, from *fascia* a swath.
Fastidious, (lat.) breeding a loathing.
Fatigation, (lat.) a making or growing sharp at the top like a pyramid.
Fastuosity, (lat.) insufferable pride.
Fatality, (lat.) unavoidable necessity,

or that which is appointed by Fate, which is the order of affairs from all eternity.
Fatidical, (lat.) foretelling that which is to come.
Fatigium, (lat.) wearisomnesse.
Fatigue, (French) the same.
Fatuity, (lat.) tottishnesse, stupidity.
Faurus, the son of *Saturn*, civiliz'd mens manners, built Temples, and made Laws, and was one of the ancientest Kings of Italy.
Favonian, belonging to *Favonius* or the West wind.
Fault, (lat.) lucky.
Fautor, (lat.) a cherisher or favourer.

F E

Faalty, from the French word *faulte*, i. fidelity, an oath taken at the admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his land.
Feasible, (French) easie to be done.
Fabrication, (lat.) a falling sick of an Ague or Fever.
Febuary, so called of *Numa Pompilius*; a februs expiatoriis, or sacrifices for purging of souls; for the second day of this month a Feast was kept, and sacrifice was offered to *Pluto* for the souls of their Ancestours.
Februation, (lat.) a praying for the souls of any.
Fecial, or *Fecial*, (lat.) a Herald or Embassadour of war, among the ancient Romans there were 20 in number, the principal of whom, was called *pater patratus*.
Feculent, or *Feculent*, (lat.) full of dregs.
Fees, in Latin *feudum*, is taken in Common Law for all those lands which are held by perpetual right.
Fee ferm, in Common Law, is land held of another, to himself and his heirs for ever for a certain yearly rent.
Fee simple, or absolute, is land whereof we are seized with these general words; To us, and our heirs for ever.
Fee taile, or conditional, hath this limitation; To us, and the heirs of our body.
Feild, is the whole surface of a heild overpread with some metal, colour or fur, and comprehendeth in it the charge. A term in Heraldry.
Felicity, (lat.) happinesse.
Fellon, a blither or wheel on the body, from the Latin word, *fel*, choler.
Felo de se, a self-murderer.

Fellony,

Felony, in Common Law, is any offence which is next to petty treason, as murder, theft, rapes, burning of houses, &c.
Fencemonth, the month wherein Deer begin to fawn, which is about midsummer, wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the Forreft.
Fends, things hung over a ships side to keep another ship from rubbing against it.
Fennel, a kind of herb so called.
Fenugreek, an herb which hath been found growing in great abundance, in several parts of Greece.
Feadary, or *Fendatary*, an officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who is to be present with the Escheatour at the finding of any office, and also to survey and value the land of the Ward.
Fefment, in Common Law, is the gift or grant of any Honours, Castles, Manors, &c. unto another in fee simple, by delivery of seisin, either by word or writing.
Feminine, (lat.) belonging to the Female Sex.
Feneration, (lat.) a putting out money to use.
Feracity, (lat.) fruitfulnesse.
Feral, (lat.) dangerous or deadly.
Feral Signis, are *Leo*, and the last part of *Scorpio*.
Fercok, (Ital.) a kind of ship or boat.
Fere, (old word) a companion.
Ferdafare, an acquitment of a man to go into the wars.
Ferdinando, a proper name of men, called by the Spaniards *Hernando*, by the Italians *Ferrando*, by the French *Ferrant*. Some think it derived from the Saxon words *Fred* and *and*, i. pure peace. Others think that the Spaniards have for the sweeter sound drawn it from *Bertrand*, i. fair and pure.
Ferdwit, an acquitment of a murderer in the army.
Feretrius, *Jupiter* so called a *ferendus* spoils, i. from spoils taken in war.
Feriation, (lat.) a keeping holiday, a ceasing from work, idleness.
Ferine, (lat.) brutish, beastly, wild.
Ferit, (Ital.) a blow.
Ferity, (lat.) salvagnesse, brutishnesse.
Ferm, or *Farm*, a house, or land, or both, taken by Indenture of Lease, or Lease Paroll.

Fermanagh, a County of Ireland in the Province of *Ulster*, the people whereof were anciently called *Eraini*.
Fermentation, (lat.) a swelling with ferment or leaven, also a working; it is a word much used in Chymistry.
Ferocity, (lat.) fiercenesse.
Feronia, an ancient heathen Goddesse, a Goddess of the Woods.
Ferret, from *Forare*, to pierce, or *Furari*, to steal; a little beast called in Latin *Viverra*.
Ferry, a passage over the water, from the Greek word *Phero*, to carry.
Ferruginous, (lat.) like rust of iron, of an iron colour.
Ferrumination, (lat.) a folding together of mettals, a word used in Chymistry.
Fertility, (lat.) fruitfulnesse.
Fervent, or *Fervid*, (lat.) hot, by metaphor, eager, or vehement.
Ferula, an herb called in English *Fennel Gyant*.
Ferular, (lat.) a kind of chastising instrument, called also a *Palmer*.
Fesspoint, a term in Heraldry, being a line going thorough the middle of the Escutcheon, called the girdle of honour, it comes from the Latin word *fascia*.
Festination, (lat.) a hastning, or making speed.
Festivity, (lat.) mirth, rejoicing, solemnity.
Festucous, (lat.) having a tender sprig or branch.
Fetid, (lat.) smelling ill or stinking.
Fetise, (old word) handsome.
Fetters, is oftentimes used figuratively in Poems and Romances, for Captivity or thraldome, especially in an amorous sense.
Cleopat.
Fend, *Feed*, or *Feid*, a combination of one Family against another, being inflamed with hatred or revenge.
Feverfew, an herb called *Mothwort*, in Latin *Febrifuga*, because it is good against a fever.
Feverham, a flourishing Town in *Kent*, where King *Alibetane* assembled the Nobles and learned men of his Kingdom to make Laws, and where King *Stephen* founded an Abby for the Monks of *Clugny*, in which he himself, Maude his wife, and *Eustach* his son, were entombed.
Fennetts, a term in Hunting, the dung of a Deer.

Fiant, the dung of a Badger, or Fox, and all Vermine.

Fibrous, (lat.) full of Fibers, which are the small strings, or threads which hang about the roots of any plant, also little strings about the Veins, and Muscles of a body.

Fibulation, (lat.) a buttoning, or joyning together.

Fittile, (lat.) made of earth.

Fition, (lat.) a feigning, or inventing.

Fittitions, (lat.) feined, invented.

Fidicula, the falling vulture.

Fidelity, (lat.) faithfulness.

Fidejussor, (lat.) a pledge, or surety.

Fidus, an ancient heathen God, said to be the son of *Jupiter*, he is called the God of faithfulness.

Fiduciary, (lat.) trusty, also a Feoffee in trust.

Fierabras, (French) fierce at arms.

Fieri facias, a judicial Writ that lieth for him that hath recover'd in an action of debt, or damages.

Fife, a County of Scotland, liooting far into the East, between two arms of the Sea, *Forth & Tan*.

Fifteenth, a certain tribute, which used to be levied by Parliament, and imposed upon every Citie, or Borough, through the Realm.

Figure, (lat.) a fiction, or fained tale.

Figurative, (lat.) spoken by a figure.

Filaceous, (lat.) made of thread, or flax, also full of filaments, which are the small threads, or strings, about the Roots of Plants.

Filanders, a sort of little Worms, which breed in Hawks, also Nets for wilde beasts.

Filazers, (French) certain Officers belonging to the Common-pleas, who make out all Original Proceffes, real, personal and mixt.

Filæale, a kinde of entertainment, made by Bayliffs for those of their hundreds, for their gain, it is also called *Sothale*.

File, in Latin *Filacium*, a thread, or wyer, whereon VVrits, or other Exhibits in Courts are fastned, also in Heraldry, it is one of the modern wayes of differencing Coat-Armours.

Filial, (lat.) relating to a son.

A *Fillet* in Heraldrie, is made, or constituted, by adding one line to the chief, underneath it, the content whereof is the fourth part of the chief.

Film, a membrain, or thin skin wrapping the brain, and several other parts of the body, & also the infant in the womb, of which there are three sorts, *Chorion*, *Ammio*, and *Allantois*.

Filtration, (lat.) a straining through a course cloth.

Fimishing, the ordure of all sort of Deer.

Final, (lat.) having an end, brought to an end.

Financer, a receiver, or teller in the Exchequer, from the French word *Finance*, wealth, or treasure.

Fine, a mulct, or penalty, also a formal conveyance of Land, by acknowledging a perfect agreement before a Judge.

Fine capiendi pro terris, a Writ that lieth for him, who being committed to prison, obtaineth favour for a summe of money.

Fine force, a French word, signifying absolute constraint.

Finite (*Philos.*) limited, bounded.

Finours of gold, or silver, are those that purifie those metals by fire from the dross.

Fire-boote, an allowance to maintain competent fire for the use of the Tenant.

Fire-drake, a fiery meteor, ingendred of a hot exhalation inflamed between two Clouds.

Firma, in the practick of Scotland, is the duty, which the Tenant payes to his Landlord.

Firmament, (from the Latin *Firma*, i.e. *solidi*) the starry Heaven, it is turned about the Chrysaline Heaven, being both of an uniform motion, & finish their course in 250000 years, which motion appears not, but by the observation of sundry ages. For 430 years before Christs time, the first star in *Aries* was in the vernal interfection; which still keeps that name, though now removed almost 29 degrees, so that in more then two thousand years the fixed stars have not travelled from VVest to East, so much as one whole sign of the Zodiack.

Firmus, a Roman Emperour of that vast strength, that bearing himself up from any place with his arms, and bearing an Anvil upon his breast, he could endure the smitings beating

bearing upon it for a long time.

Firif fruits, the profits of every spiritual living for one year, in ancient time given to the Pope, afterwards to the Prince.

Fiscal, (lat.) belonging to a fisque, i.e. a Treasury, or Exchequer.

Fishing, or *Splicing*, a Term used in *Makes*, *Cables*, or in any Timber, cut like wedges at one end, and fastned together.

Fissure, (lat.) a cleft, or division.

Fistulary, (lat.) belonging to a pipe, or to a disease called *Fistula*, which is a kind of Ulcer eating into the body with a long narrow passage.

Fitched, (from the Lat. *Figere*) a Term in Blazon, as a *Crosse Fitched*, i.e. sharp at the end.

Fitz, (Fr. *Fils*) a word commonly added to the surnames of several great families of this Nation, descended from the Norman race as *Fitz-Herbert*, *Fitz-Walter*, i.e. the son of *Herbert*, or the son of *Walter*, it being answerable to *Ben* in Hebr. *Bar* in Chaldee, and *Ap* in Welsh.

Fixation, (lat.) a fixing, also a Term in Chymistry, signifying a fixing of bodies, so as to make them endure the fire.

Fizgiggs, a kinde of dart, wherewith *Marriners* strike fishes as they swim.

Flabellation, (lat.) a fanning with a *Flabell*, or fan.

Flaccid, (lat.) drooping, or flagging.

Flagellantes, a sort of Hereticks, which went up and down scourging themselves, and begging Almes, they were so called from *Flagellum* a scourge.

Flagitation, (lat.) an earnest begging.

Flagitatives, (lat.) haious, wicked.

Flagrancies, (lat.) a lightsome burning, also a vehement desire.

Flajulet, (French) a certain Musical instrument, being a kinde of Pipe, or Fluite, but somewhat lesse.

Flamines, certain Roman Priests, instituted by *Pomilius Numa*, so called from the *Filamines*, or *Coifes*, which they wore upon their heads.

Flammaceous, (lat.) flaming, or flame colour'd.

Flanob's term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary formed of an Arch-line, beginning from the corner of the chief, and compassing with a swelling embossment toward

the *Nombril* of the *Escotcheon*.

Flandria, the Country in Flanders in *Gallia Belgica*, being one of those ten Provinces, remaining in the King of *Spains* Dominion.

Flasque, a term in Blazon, being an ordinary consisting of one Archline drawn somewhat distant from the corner of the chief, and swelling by degrees toward the midde of the *Escutcheon*.

Flatulent, or *Flatuous*, (lat.) windy.

Fledwit, a Saxon word, signifying in Common-law, an Out-lawed fugitive, coming to the peace, and discharged from americiament.

Fleet, a prison in *London*, so called because it stands upon the River *Fleta*, or *Fleet*.

Flemewit, or *Flebeuwit*, from the Saxon *Flezen*, to flee away, signifieth in Common Law, a liberty to challenge the catel or americiament of ones man a fugitive.

Flexanimous, (lat.) having a flexible or easie mind.

Flexibility, (lat.) easinesse to bend.

Flexion, (lat.) a bending.

Flint, the name of a Castle in *Flintshire*, begun by King *Henry* the second, and finish'd by King *Edward* the first. Here King *Richard* the second being circumvented, was delivered into the hands of *Henry* of *Lancaster* Duke of *Hereford*, who shortly after claimed the Crown.

Floccify, (lat.) to esteem lightly, or at a low rate.

Flodden, the name of a Hill near *Brampton* in *Northumberland*, memorable for the battel fought there between *Thomas Howard* Earle of *Surrey*, and *James* the fourth King of *Scotland*, who was vanquish and slain.

Flora, a Goddess among the *Romans*, called the Goddess of Flowers. Some report her to have been a famous Strumpet, who when she died, left a great sum of money to the Common-wealth, desiring that her memory might be celebrated with yearly Feasts which were called *Floralia*.

Floramor, a flower called the flower of love, passevelours, or purple velvet flower.

Florin, a kind of coin, valuing about 3 shillings of our money.

Florence, (lat. *flourishing*) a proper name of women, also the chief City of *Tuscany* in *Italy* is so called.

Florenes, a kind of cloth brought over from *Florence*.

Floreylew, a kind of blew colour used in painting or limning.

Florida, (lat.) flourishing, or adorned with flowers.

Flosculow, (lat.) sprouting or blooming with flowers.

Flores, certain peices of timber joynd together with rafters overthwart, which serve to convey burthens down a River with the stream.

Flotson, or *Flotzam*, goods that being lost by shipwrack lie floating upon the sea, which, with *jeson*, i. e. goods cast out of the ship, being in danger of wreck, and beaten on shore; *lagam* or *ligam*, those which lie at the bottom of the sea, and *Shares*, i. goods divided among many, are all given to the Lord Admiral.

Flouke of an anchor, that part which taketh hold on the ground.

Fluctuation, (lat.) a rising or swelling of waves, a tossing to and fro, also a wavering in opinion.

Fluctivagant, (lat.) tossed on the sea, wandering on the waves.

Fluent, (lat.) flowing.

Fluidity, (lat.) aptnesse to flow.

Fluminous, or *Fluvial*, (lat.) pertaining to Rivers, or full of Rivers.

Fluores, the Mineralists call such kind of stones as coming out of Mines, are like unto precious stones.

Flulb fore and aft, decks in ships laid level from stem to stern.

Flexibility, (lat.) aptnesse to flow.

Fuxion or *Flux*, (lat.) a flowing, also a loosenesse of the body.

Fly, that part of the Compass where the 32 points of the winds are described.

F O

Focillation, (lat.) a refreshing.

Foder, or *Fodrum*, from the Dutch word *Vorden*, to feed, a course kind of meat for catel, also a prerogative that a Prince hath to be provided of corn for his horses toward any Expedition. Also *Fodder* is taken for 2000 pound weight of lead.

Faculent, (lat.) full of dregs.

Facundity, (lat.) fruitfulness.

Fædity, (lat.) filthinesse.

Fæminine, (lat.) of the Female Sex.

Fæneration, (lat.) a practising of usury.

Foine, (French) to prick.

Foiner, a kind of Fur, which is black at

the top, taken from a little beast of the same name.

Foisson, (French) abundance.

Foist, a Pinnace, or little Ship.

Folgherers, (old word) followers.

Foliage, branched work.

Foliatanes, a certain religious Order of men, who lived only upon leaves.

Folio, a book is said to be in *Folio*, when it is of a large volume, consisting of sheets only once doubled, or making but two leaves a piece.

Folklands, (Saxon) cobby-hold land.

Folkmoot, from the Saxon words *folk*, i. people, and *Gemetian*, to meet, signifies either the County Court, or the Sheriffs turn.

Follicle, (lat.) a little bladder or purse.

Fomentation, (lat.) a cherishing, in physick it signifies the applying of warm or dry things to the body.

Fons solis, a Fountain in *Lybia*, near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, which is at midnight hot as boiling water.

Footbote, (old word) straightway.

Foraminous, (lat.) full of holes.

Foraneous, (lat.) pertaining to a Court or Market-place.

Forbarr, to deprive for ever.

Force, in Common Law, signifies unlawful violence.

Forcible entry, is a violent actual entry into any house or land.

Forcipated, (lat.) bending, or hooked.

Fordoe, (old word) to kill.

Foregoers, purveyours going before the King or Queen in progress.

Forein matter, a matter tryable in another Country.

Forein opposer, an Officer of the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs do repair to be opposed of their green wax.

Forejudget, in common Law, is a judgment whereby a man is put by the thing in question.

Foreland, or *Forenesse*, an ancient word used for a promontory which juteth out foremost.

Foreloin, in hunting, is when a hound going before the rest of the cry, meets chace and goes away with it.

Forest, (q. *Ferejta*, i. a station of wild beasts) is defined to be a safe harbour or abiding place for Deer, or any sort of beasts that are wild and delight in woods.

Forestaller, or *Regrater*, one that buys ware, before it comes to the Market, and

sells

it again at a higher price.

Forfare, (old word) forlorn.

Forfeiture, in Latin, *forisfactum*, or *forisfactura*, signifies the transgressing of a penal Law, or the effect of it.

Forlorn, lost, from the Dutch word *verloren*, whence *Forlorn-hope*, a party of Souldiers put upon the most desperate service, in some old English Writers, *Forlorn* signifies the same.

Forletten, (old word) abandoned.

Formality, (lat.) outward shew, preciseness.

Formation, (lat.) forming or fashioning.

Formeth, or *seatech*, a term in hunting, applied to a Hare when it squats in any place.

Formidable, (lat.) to be feared.

Formity, (lat.) beauty, fairness.

Formulary, (lat.) belonging to a form; also used in the substantive, for a precedent, or proceeding in Law.

Fornication, (lat.) whoredom.

Foreness, see *Foreland*.

Forjes, (Gr. *Catadupe*) waterfalls.

Forlegging, (old word) slain.

Forpreack, (old word) an advocate.

Fortitude, (lat.) valour, or stoutnesse of mind.

Fortlet, signifies in Common Law, a little Fort or place of some strength.

Fortuitous, (lat.) accidental, or coming by chance.

Fortmy, a kind of Tournament or running a tilt on horseback with Launces, a sport much used here in old times.

Forwelked (old word) dried.

Forwined, (old word) withered.

Fosset, a little long Coffer or Chest, from the Latin word *fossa*, a ditch.

Foss-way, a highway, digged out and made passable. See *Ikenild*.

Foston, (lat.) a digging.

A *Foster*, contract for a Forrester.

Fother, or *Foder*, a twenty hundred pound weight.

Fotheringhay, a Castle in *Northamptonshire*, kept by *William Earle of Amari*, against King *Henry the third*, when the Nobles of England revolted.

Fotson, (lat.) a cherishing.

Fougaide, (French) a kind of fire-work.

Foulk, a proper name, from the Dutch word *Volg*, i. Noble.

Founer, (old word) devises.

Fourche, (in French a fork) signifies

in Common-law a delaying, or putting off an action.

Fonteged, signifies in the Forreft law, an amercement for not cutting out the balls of great Dogs feet in the Forreft; it cometh from the Dutch word *Fusze*, and *Gelten* to locken.

Fownder, is when a ship by an extraordinary leak becomes full, or half full of water.

Fox stones, an Herb so called from the likeness of the Root.

F R

Fracid, (lat.) rotten ripe.

Fraction, (lat.) a breaking, also a division among parties, in *Arithmetick* it is taken for a number having two denominations.

Fragility, (lat.) aptnesse to break, brittleness.

Fragement, (lat.) a broken part, or piece of any thing.

Fragrance, (lat.) an odorousnesse, or sweetness of smell.

Fraisheur, (French) freshness, coolnesse, liveliness.

Frack, a French Coyn, of about the value of two shillings.

Franchise, in French, signifies liberty; it is taken in Common-law for a privilege, or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction, also an immunity from tribute.

Franci, a certain people, anciently inhabiting a part of Germany, who entred into *Gallia* under the conduct of *Pharamond*, and conquered a great part of the Kingdom, whence it came afterwards to be called *France*.

Francis, a proper name of men, or women, from the German word *Frack*, i. e. free, not servile; answerable to the Greek *Eleutherius*, and the Latin *Liberius*.

Franciscans, an order of Fryars, instituted by *St. Francis*, in the year 1198. they were joynd chastity, obedience, poverty, and many other strict rules of life and conversation.

Frank almoine, (French) signifies in Common-law, such Lauds and Tenements as are bestowed upon those people that give themselves up wholly to the service of God for pure almes.

Frank bank, such Copy-hold lands as the wife, being espoused a Virgin hath after her husbands decease, for his dowry.

Frank

Frank fee, that which is in the hand of the King, or Lord of a Mannour, being ancient demesne of the Crown, whereas that which is in the hand of the Tenants is ancient demesne only.

Frank ferm, is land, wherein the nature of Fee is changed by Feoffment, out of Knights service for certain yearly services.

Frank law, is taken for a free enjoyment of all those privileges, which the Law permits to a man not found guilty of any heinous offence.

Frank marriage, a Tenure in tail special, whereby a man hath Land with a woman to his, and the Heirs of his body without doing any service, but fealty to the Donour.

Frank pledge, a pledge, or surety, for free-men.

Frank ford, a famous Citie upon the River *Menus*, being the chiefest Mart-Town in *Germany*.

Franckia, a Countrey in the East part of *Germany*, called *Frankenland*.

Franck, Phreneticke, (Greeke) mad.

Fraternity, (lat.) a brother-hood, also a company of men entered into a firm bond of society, or friendship.

Fraticelle, a sort of Hereticks, instituted by one *Hermannus* in the year 1304. they preached Community among Christians, and that it was unlawful for them to be Governours one over another.

Fraticide, (lat.) the killing of ones brother.

Fratrrels, (lat.) brothers Children.

Fraudation, (lat.) a defrauding, or depriving.

Fraudulency, (lat.) deceitfullnesse, craftinesse.

Frea, the same as *Friga*.
Fredrick, (Sax.) rich peace, of this name there have been three Emperours of *Germany*, for *Fredrick* we commonly use *Frey* and *Fery*.

Fredjwid, (Sax.) very free, a womans proper name.

Freedooter, a Souldier that makes inroads into an enemies Countrey, for Cattel, or any other commodity from the enemies Countrey, it cometh from the Dutch words *Frey*, i. e. free, and bent, i. e. prey, the *Italians* call them *Banditti*.

Free Chappel, a Chappel founded within a Parish, over and above the mother Church, unto which it is free for the Parishioners to come, or not to come.

Freedhol, (i. e. the stool of Peace) a certain Chair of stone, erected by King *Athelstan*, in honour of *John de Bruerly*, Arch-Bishop of *York*, to which Offenders used to fly for sanctuary.

Free-hold, free Tenure, or Land, which a man holdeth in Fee-tail, or at the least for term of life.

Free-warrin, (in Latin *Libera Warrena*) the power of granting, or denying Licence to any to hunt, or chase in such, or such Lands.

Fremand, (Sax.) free peace, a proper name.

Freudl-ff-man, in the Saxon tongue, significeth an out-law.

Freed-rgb, or *Fridurgh*, the same, in the Saxon tongue, as *Frank-pledge* in *French*, a surety for the peace, or good behaviour.

Frey, a proper name of a man, contracted from *Fredrick*, which significeth in Saxon tongue rich peace.

Frescades, (French) cool refreshments against the heat of the summer.

To walk in Fresco, (Ital.) to take the fresh aire, also to drink in *Fresco*, to drink fresh liquor.

Fresh dissin, in Common-law, is that *dissin* that a man may seek to defeat of his own power, without the help of the King, or his Judges.

Fresh force, a force done within four dayes.

Fresh shot, is when any great River comes into the Sea, so that it is fresh water for a mile, or two.

Fresh sute, is such an earnest following of an Offendour as never ceaseth from the time of the offence committed until he be apprehended.

Fretrots, a sort of Hereticks, not much different from those which are called *Adamites*.

Friars minors, *Augustines* Preachers and *Carmelites*, (which are the four principal orders) see in their proper places, to these also belonging *Fizars* observants, *Conventuales*, *anchins*.

Fric-ffe, (French) a kind of fried meat.

Frication, (Latin) a rubbing, or chafing.

Friga, a certain Goddesse, anciently worshipp'd by the Saxons, under the form of an *Hermaphrodite*.

Frigate, in Spanish *Fragata*, a spial ship.

Frigefaction, (lat.) a making cold.

Frige-

Frigeratorie, (lat.) a place to make, or keep things cool.

Frigidity, (lat.) coldnesse.

Fripere, (French) in Latin *Interpolator*, one that cleanseth old Apparel to sell again.

Frisia, one of the seven United Provinces, called *Friezland*.

Fritshoken, a surety, or defence from the Saxon words *Frid*, i. e. peace, and *Socen*, i. e. to seek.

Fritiniency, (lat.) the chirping of a swallow.

Friwolow, (lat.) vain of little worth.

Frize, a Term in Architecture, the garnishing of the upper end of a pillar.

Frondesty, (Latin) a flourishing with green leaves, being just under the architrave.

Frontal, (lat.) belonging to the forehead, also used substantively for an attire of the forehead, called also a frontlet.

Frontispiece, (lat.) the forefront of a house, also a picture placet before any book.

Frontiers, the borders, or limits of any place.

Frontiniack, a kind of sweet luscious French wine.

Frontstall, a part of a horses bridle.

Frote, (old word) to rub.

The Frounce, a disease in a hawks tongue called in French *Barbillon*.

Fruñstie, (lat.) to bring forth fruit.

Frugality, (lat.) chrestinesse, sparingnesse in expences.

A Fruggin, a Fork to stir about the fuel in an Oven, from the French word *Fouregon*, an Oven Fork.

Fruitery, (French) a place for fruit.

Fruitiges, (lat.) branched work, or the representation of fruit in Sculpture, or painting.

Fruentus, pottage made of wheat, from the Latin word *Fruementum*, i. e. wheat.

Frustration, (lat.) a making vain, a deceiving; In Astrology, it is used when a light Planet would come to a Conjunction with one more heavy, and before it doth accomplish it, the more weighty Planet is joynd with another.

Fruftulent, (lat.) full of *Frufta*, or small pieces.

Fruitation, (lat.) a sprouting, or shooting forth of young branches.

Fryth, (old word) wood.

Fucation, (lat.) a mending the complexion by drugs, or artificial colours.

Fugacity, (lat.) aptnesse to fly way.

Fugalia, (lat.) certain feasts celebrated by the ancient Romans in remembrance of the expulsion of Kings out of *Rome*.

Fugation, (lat.) a putting to flight.

Fugue, (French) a Term in Musick, when two parts answer one the other in the same point.

Fugitive goods, the goods of a fugitive, or him that flies away for felony, which are forfeit to the King, or State.

Fuir, or *Fuer en fait*, is when a man doth corporally fly; *Fuer en ley*, is, when being called in the Countrey, he appeareth not until he be outlawed.

Fulbert, (Sax.) fully bright, a proper name.

Fulgidity, or *Fulgency*, (lat.) glisteringnesse, or brightnesse.

Fulguration, (lat.) a lightning, or flashing of fire in the Clouds, which precedes the Thunder.

Fulfremed, (Saxon) perfect.

Fulgars, certain Monks of the Order of *St. Bernard*.

Fuliginous, (Latin) sooty, or full of soot.

Fullanical, (lat.) pertaining to a Fuller, or scourer of cloath.

Fulmination, (lat.) a striking with lightning, also metaphorically taken for threatening.

Fulvax, (lat.) of a kinde of dusky colour.

Fumets, by the hunters used for the ordure of an Hart.

Fumidity, (lat.) smoakinesse.

Fumigation, (lat.) a perfuming with the smoak of sweet wood.

Fumitory, a kinde of Herb, called in Spanish *Palomilla*.

Funambulatores, (lat.) a Dancer on the Ropes.

Funation, (lat.) the performance, or exercise of any duty, or office.

Funditor, (lat.) a slinger, or dazer.

Funebrow, (lat.) sad, mournfull, relating to Funerals.

Functation, (lat.) a polluting with a dead body.

Fungosity, (lat.) sponginesse, or a being thin, and full of holes like a Mushroom.

Funnel, an instrument very small at one end,

end to convey liquors into any narrow-mouthed vessel.

Furacity, (lat.) an inclination to steal or pilfer.

Furbish, (French) to polish or make bright.

Furcation, (lat.) a putting into the fashion of a fork.

Furies, fabled by the Poets to be the three daughters of *Acheron*, and night, *Aletho*, *Megeva*, and *Tiphonne*, whose office was to torment the minds of transgressors, they possess *Orestes* for a while, but afterwards being appeased they were called *Ermenides*.

Furibund, (lat.) mad, or raging.

Furina, a Goddess among the Romans, who was held to be the patroness of thieves.

Furlong, a certain measure containing 20 poles in length, being the eighth part of a mile. It is also taken for a perch or the eighth part of an acre of land.

Furnwalls, an ancient Family, Lords of *Fernham* in *Buckinghamshire*, who hold their Lands by this Tenure, namely to find the King upon his Coronation day, a glove for his right hand, and to support his right arm while he holds his Scepter.

Furule, (French) a kind of little Meteor appearing in the night, by some called *St. Hermes* fire.

Furres, which are of several sorts, as Sables, Lucerns, Genets, Foines, Martens, Minivers, Fitch, Shankes, Calabre. See in their proper places.

Furring, (in Navigation) is a ripping off the first planks of a ship, and putting other timbers upon the first, and so putting on the planks upon the timbers which they call plank upon plank.

Furtive, (lat.) given to stealing, or done by stealth.

Fusibility, (lat.) aptness, or easiness to be melted.

Fusts, (lat.) a spindle, also a term in Heraldry, being the resemblance of a spindle in a Coat of Arms.

Fusion, (lat.) a melting.

Fustian, in Latin *Xylinum*, a kind of stuff made of the down of a certain fruit growing in the upper part of *Egypt*.

Futurity, (lat.) vaniry, lightness.

Futocks, whole compassing timbers which are scarfed upon the ground timbers, and give breadth to a ship.

Future, (lat.) that which is to come.

F Y

Fyre lovin, (old word) lightning.

G A

G Abala, a Town of *Syria* *Cava*, which is now called *Gibel* or *Mirgad*.

Gabardine, a kind of rough Cassock, like an Irish mantle.

Gabberies, (French) mockeries, gibings, wilie deceits.

Gabel, (French) any kind of tribute or impost.

Gabion, a kind of fortification made of baskets filled with dirt.

Gable end of a house, a term in Architecture, signifying the top of a house. Some take it for the fore part or front-piece, called also *Delicia*.

Gabranovicis, the name of an ancient people of *Brittain*, who inhabited some part of *Yorkshire*.

Galriel, the name of the Angel that appeared to the *Virgin Mary*, signifying in Hebrew strong with God.

Gabrestum, an ancient frontier Station of the Romans, kept by the second Band of the *Thracians*; it is thought to have stood in that part of the *Bishoprick of Durham* and *Northumberland*, where now *Newcastle* and *Gateshead* stand.

Gaddefly, a certain Insect which stings cattel, called also a Brie.

Gades, two Islands lying westward beyond the Straights, by some called *Hercules* the Pillars.

Gage, in Common Law signifieth a pawn or surety, also to gage deliverance, or to wage deliverance, signifieth to put in surety.

Gage a ship, to stick a nail into a pole, and put it down by the rudder, thereby to know how much water the ship draws.

Gaging rod, an instrument to measure any vessel of liquid stuff.

Gaiety, (French) chearfulness, gallantry. *Cleopatra*. Some say it is derived from the Latin word *Gaudeo*, to rejoice.

Gainage, in Common Law, is Land held of the bair kind of sokemen or villeins.

Gainesborough, a Town in *Lincolshire*, where anciently the Danish ships lay at rode, and where *Sene Taugstogo* a Danish Tyrant after he had miserably harassed the Country, was stabbed by an unknown man,

Galacuity

Galacuite, (Greek) a kind of precious stone, so called because it is white as milk.

Galambis, the servant maid of *Alcmena*, who for deluding *Juno*, that fought to hinder the birth of *Hercules*, was turned into a Weasel.

Galathea, a Sea Nymph, the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, who being beloved of *Polypheme*, and preferring *Acis* before him, *Polypheme* killed his rival with a great stone which he pluckt out of a rock: whereupon *Acis* was turned into a River of the same name.

Galatia, a region of *Asia* the Less, called also *Gallyogecia*.

Galaxy, (Greek) a broad white circle in the sky, which is made by the light reflected from a great company of little Stars. It is called the milky way.

Galeannum, a kind of gum, issuing out of a plant called *Sagapane*, or *Fennel Gyant*.

Gale, when the wind bloweth gently, so that a ship may bear her top-sails a trip, it is called a loom gale; when it is much wind, a fresh or stiff gale.

Galege, or *Galage*, (in French *Galloches*) a kind of outward shoe, worn in dirty weather, which hath been anciently in use among the *Gauls* from whence the word is derived.

Galena, the ancient name of a Town in *Oxfordshire*, now called *Wallingford*.

Galenus, a famous Physician of *Pergamus*, who flourished, in the time of the Emperor *Commodus*, and writ many excellent Volumes.

Galeon, or *Gallion*, (French) a great Ship of war.

Galeote, (French) a small Gally; also one that rows in a Gally.

Galgacus, the name of a valiant *Brittain*, who led an army against the *Romans*.

Galilee, a Region of *Syria* lying north of *Judea*.

Galingale, the aromatical root of the ruth *Cypresse*, called *Acorus*.

Gallant, (French) compleatness, accomplishment, or a bold confident way of courtship. *Artam*.

Gallego, (Span.) an inhabitant of *Galatia*.

Gallia, a great Country of *Europe* anciently inhabited by the *Gauls*, now called *France*.

Galliards, (French) lusty, also substantively taken for a kind of dance.

Galliardise (French) luffiness, liveliness.

Gallie-foist, see *Foist*.

Galliegaskines, or *Galligaskines*, a kind of breeches, first in use among the inhabitants of that part of *France* which is called *Gasconie*.

Gallimaufry, a kind of meat made up of several sorts of meats minced together. It was so called either because it was allotted to the Gally-slaves, or else because it was invented by the *Gauls*.

Galloches, see *Galege*.

Gallon, (Spanish) a measure containing two quarts.

Galloway, a County of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Novanti*; also a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Conanght*.

Galloon, a kind of Lace.

Gallulate, (lat.) to begin to have a great voice.

Gallus, a River in *Phrygia*, of which when the Priests of *Cybele* drank, they were agitated with divine fury, whence they were called *Galli*; also the name of a young man who suffering *Sol* to discover the adultery of *Mars* and *Venus*, was by *Mars* turned into a cock.

Galnes, in the practice of *Scotland*, signifies any kind of satisfaction for slaughter.

Gambez, in Arabick, signifieth certain figures or images of things wrought exactly by nature.

Gamaliel, (Hebr.) Gods reward.
Gambado, a thing made of leather for a man to put his legges into when he rides.

Gamboles, certain games, or tricks which are in use about Christmasse time, from the Italian word *Gamba*, a leg.

Gammot, an incision-knife.

Gamus, the first note in the scale of *Musick*.

Ganch, to put men to death as they do in *Turky*, by letting them fall from a high place upon sharp hooks.

Ganges, a very great River rising out of the *Scythian* Mountains, and running thorough the middle of *India*.

Gangshwer, a certain Flower which flourisheth in Procession or Rogation-week, by some called *Rogation-flower*.

Gangiators, or *Gangeators*, signifies in the practice of *Scotland*, those that examine weights and measures, mark cloth, &c.

Gangren, (lat.) a spreading sore, an eating ulcer which mortifies the member by reason of the greatness of the exhalation.

Gang-week, the next week but one before Whitsunday, in which solemn prayer and procession, used to be enjoined by the Church as a preparation to the Feast of the Ascension. It is also called Rogation-week.

Gantlet, or *Gauntlet*, (French) a certain Military glove.

To run the *Gantlope*, a punishment used among souldiers, the offender being to run with his back naked through the whole Regiment, and to receive a lash from every souldier. It comes from *Gant*, a Town in *Flanders*, where it was invented, and the Dutch word *Lope*, which signifies running.

Ganymed, the son of *Tros*, whom for his excellent form, *Jupiter* fell in love with, and causing him to be brought up to Heaven upon an Eagles back, made him his Cup-bearer instead of *Hebe* the daughter of *Juno*. Also it is metaphorically taken for an angle or boy hired to commit Sodomy.

Garamantes, a people of *Lybia*, so called from *Garamas* their King, the son of *Apollo*.

Garbe, a sheaf of Corn, from the French word *gerbe*, a bundle; also handfomnels, graceful carriage, from the *Italian* word *Garbo*, also a sharp piquant relish in wine or beer.

Garbel, or *Garboord*, a plank next to the keel of a ship.

Garble, to purifie, to sort out the bad from the good, an exprellion borrowed from *Gracers*, who are said to garble their Spices, i. e. to purifie them from the dross and dirt.

Garboile, (French) tumult or trouble. *Garcifer*, in the practick of *Scotland*, signifies a boy that serves in the Mill.

Gar, in Common Law is taken for a custody or care of defence, as the education of children under age, or the like.

Gardein, in Common Law, is he that hath the charge or custody of any person or thing, especially he that hath the education of children, and the government of their estates, until they come to 20 years of age; also that hath the charge of idiots, or frantick persons during their

lunacy, he is called by the *Civilians* Tutor or Curator.

Gardein of the Spirituality, is he to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any Diocels is committed during the vacancy of the See.

Garderobe, a kind of herb so called; also the same as Wardrop.

Gardmanger, (French) a storehouse or cellar for meat.

Gare, a kind of very coarse wool.

Gargarism, (Greek) the bubbling of any liquor in the throat, to wash the throat and mouth.

Gargarrus, the top of the Mountain *Ida*.

Gargantua, the name of a great Gyant or Monster, from the Spanish word *Gargantua*, a throat.

Garner, see *Granary*.

Garnet, a tackle to hoise goods into a Ship.

Garnishment, (French) signifies in Common Law, the issuing forth a Writ of *scire facias* against the Plaintiff, for an action of Decime of charters brought against the Defendant; also a fee which prisoners give their keepers at their admittance into prison.

Garnison, (French) preparation or furniture.

Garret, a proper name. See *Gerrard*.

Garrison, (French) a Town or Strong hold fortified and kept by souldiers.

Garrulity, (lat.) much taling, or prating.

Garter, the chief of the three Kings at armes, also half a bend in Blazon. See Bend.

Gasebound, a certain sort of dogs of an excellent hunting kind, being the same with that which among the old Greeks was called *Agalem*.

Gasseff, (old word) terror.

Gastrymib, (Greek) one that speaketh inwardly, as it were out of his belly.

Gastroepiploic vein, see vein.

Gawle, (old word) a toy or trifle.

To *Gawle*, (old word) to mock, to scoff at.

Gandy dayes, certain Festival dayes observed in Colledges or the Innes of Court.

Gavellet, an ancient kind of celsavit used in *Kent*, whereby the tenant in Gavel-kind shall forfeit all his Lands and Tenements, to the Lord of whom they are holden, if he withdraw his due rents & services.

Gavel-

Gavelkind, from the three Saxon words, *Gife*, *Eal*, *Cyn*, i. e. given to all the kind, signifieth in Common-law, an equal division of the fathers Lands among all the Children, or of the Lands of a brother deceased among his brethren, if he have no issue of his own.

Gaver, in Latin *Gandavum*, the chief City of *Flanders*, which is said to have 20 Islands, and 48 Bridges within the Walls.

Gawdy-dayes, see *Gawdy-dayes*.

Gawen, see *Waldwin*.

Gawgeours, the same as *Gangeatours*, they are also called *Gagers*.

A Gazebound, a certain hound, so called from the Greek word *Agazomai*, because of its admirable quickness of sight.

Gazet, (French) a certain Venetian Coy, also a brief general relation of the Occurrences, or Affairs of Christendom.

Gazul and *Sabit*, two *Egyptian* weeds of which being burnt to ashes, they make the finest sort of glasses, which are called Venice glasses, because they are made at Venice.

G E

Geat, a sort of precious stone, otherwise called black Amber, and thought by some to be the same with *Gagates*, whence it is derived.

Gebalena, a Countrey bordering upon *Eleutheropolis*.

Gebaltark, the freights, vulgarly called the freights of *Gibraltar*, it comes from the *Arabian* word *Gabal* a Mountain, and *Tareck* the son of *Abdalla*, who brought his Army over those freights.

Gehenna, a certain Vally, where the *Israelites* sacrificed to *Moloch*, Metaphorically taken for Hell.

Geld, (Saxon) money, or tribute, it is also called *Gild*, or *Guil*.

Geldable, one of the three parts, into which *Suffolk* is divided, the other two being *St. Edmund's* liberty, and *St. Andrew's* liberty.

Geldria, the Dutchy of *Gelderland*, in the Low-Countreys.

Gelidice, (lat.) icynesse, coldnesse.

Gelidyty, (lat.) icynesse, coldnesse.

Gelo, a young boy of *Sicily*, who sitting upon the threshold of a School, and making an out-cry after a Wolf that had snatched his book out of his hand, the master and Scholars making a sudden tumult, were all killed by the fall of the School-house.

Gelones, a certain people of *Scyrbia*, who paint their faces that they may appear the more terrible in war.

Gelom, a certain Lake in *Sicily*, near which there are two Fountains of that nature, that the waters of one make women fruitful, the other barren.

Gem, or *Gemme*, a Jewel, or precious stone, also a bud, or blossom.

Geminatio, (lat.) a doubling.

Geminels, (lat.) Twins, also one of the twelve signes in the Zodiack, into which the Poets saign that *Castor* and *Pollux*, the sons of *Tyndarus* and *Leda* were changed, is called *Gemini*.

Gemites, a kind of precious stone.

Gemmerie, a Cabinet to keep Jewels in, a Jewel house.

Gemote, a Court belonging to a hundred.

Gemmosity, (lat.) an abounding with Jewels, also a sprouting forth of blossoms.

Gemony, a place in *Rome*, where malefactors were cast headlong into the River *Tiber*.

A Gemow-ring, a kind of double Ring, linked with two, or more links.

Gendarme, (French) a horse-man completely armed.

Gencaleatlands, (Sax.) approached.

Genzologic, (Greek) a Description of ones family, descent, or lineage.

Generation, (lat.) an engendering, or begetting.

Generosity, (lat.) nobleness of minde, or of blood.

Genesis, (Greek) the same as generation from the Latin, also the Title of the first book of *Moses*, because it treats of the beginning, or generation of the world.

Genethliques, (Greek) books, which treat of the foretelling of mens fortunes by the calculation of their Nativities.

Genets, a kind of fur, which is taken from a beast of the same name.

Geneva, a fair Imperial Town upon the Lake *Leman* in *Savoy*, next to the Borders of *Switzerland*.

Genial, (lat.) festival, joyfull, helpful to generation.

Geniculation, (lat.) a joynting.

Genital, (lat.) apt to engender, or beget, also *Genitals* are taken substantively for the Members of Generation.

A Geniting, a kind of Apple, which is first ripe of any others.

Genitive case in Grammer is the second of the six Cases, and is commonly known by the sign of

Genius, (lat.) the good, or evil spirit attending on every man, or proper to each several place, also a mans nature, fancy, or inclination.

Genoa, the chief Citie of *Liguria* in Italy famous for Traffick, called also *Genes*.

Genfericus, a King of the Vandals, he took *Carthage*, spoyled the Temples, and made stables of them for his horses.

Genz, (old word) proper, handsome.

Genian, an Herb found out, as some say by *Genius*, King of *Illyrium*.

Gentileff, (French) Gentility, Noblesse, or Gallantry. *Cleopat*.

Gentilisme, (lat.) Heathenisme, or the belief of the Gentiles.

Gentilitial, (lat.) pertaining to kindred, or ancestors.

Gentil, a kinde of insect, called a Maggot.

Gema, see *Gema*.

Genuflexion, (lat.) a kneeling, or bending of the kneec.

Genuine, (lat.) natural, or proper.

Genus, (lat.) a kinde, a flock, or lineage, also one of the five Predicables in Logick, being that which containeth under it, the species, or lesser considerations, also a Gender.

Geodaxia, (Greek) the art of measuring of Land.

Geography, (Greek) the exact description of all the Regions, and Countreys of the earth.

Geomantia, (Greek) a kinde of divination, by certain Circles made on the earth.

Geometry, (Greek) the measuring of the earth, but it is commonly taken for the art of measuring in general.

Geoponical, (Greek) belonging to tilling, or manuring the ground.

George, a proper name, signifying in Greek husband-man, the chief of this name was *George of Cappadocia*, a Tribune under *Violesian*, who killed a mighty Serpent in *Africa*, to whom a Virgin was cast to have been devoured, he is thought to be the same with St. *George* the Champion.

Georgians, a people inhabiting *Albania*, now called *Georgia*, professing themselves Christians, though differing in many points from us, and honouring St. *George* as their chief Patron, also a Sect of Her-

ticks; instituted at *Delft* by *David George*, whose Doctrine was, that both the Law and the Gospel were unprofitable for salvation.

Georgicks, (Greek) books that treat of husbandry, and tillage.

Geornlick, (Sax.) willingly.

Gerab, an Hebrew measure, being the 20th part of a shekle.

Gerard, (Sax.) all towardnesse, a proper name, for *Gerard* we frequently use *Garrer*.

Gerfalcon, a kinde of bird, which is between a Vultur and a Hawke.

Germander, an Herb called English Treacle.

Germanity, (lat.) a brotherhood, sisterhood, or very near relation.

Germination, (lat.) a budding forth.

Gertrude, the proper name of a woman from the Saxon words *Ger*, and *Trude*, i. e. all truth.

Gervase, a proper name of men, from the German word *Gerfalt*, i. e. all fast, firm, or sure, answering to the Latin word *Constantians*, others contract it from the Greek *Gervosios*, i. e. ancient, or honourable, the chief of this name was a famous Martyr, who suffered under *Nero* at *Mallain*.

Gerunds, in Grammar are certain parts of a Verb, so called from bearing a double signification, both active and passive.

Geryon, a certain King of the Spanish Islands, called *Baleares*, who is said by the Poets to have had three bodies, and to have been killed by *Hercules*.

Gesammund, (Sax.) assembled.

Gestation, (lat.) a carrying.

Gesticulation, (lat.) a making signs by gestures, or motions of the body, also a kinde of Morrice dancing.

Gestion, (lat.) a doing, or carriage of any businesse.

Gets, (lat.) great actions, or exploits performed.

Geteald, (Sax.) numbred.

Getbild, (Sax.) patience.

Getulians, a certain barbarous people, who were the first inhabitants of *Aphrica*.

Genes, a Term in Heraldry, signifying a red, or Vermilion colour.

Geogaws, or *Gugaws*, trifles for children to play with, derived as some think from the Latin word *gaudere*, to rejoice.

G H

Ghes, an ignominious Term, heretofore given

given to the Protestants in *Flanders*, the word signifying as much as beggar.

G I

Gibbosity, (lat.) a bunching out, but more especially taken for a bunching in the back.

Gibe, (old word) to mock, from the French word *gaber*.

Gibellines, see *Guelphs*.

Gibraltar, see *Gebalarch*.

Gibere, a pouch, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Gideon, or *Gedeon*, (Hebr.) a Breaker or Destroyer.

Gifsa, (Sax.) Marriage.

Gifus, (Sax.) Grace.

Gigantick, big-bodied, Gyant-like.

Gigantomachy, (Greek) the ancient war of the Gyants against Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

Giglet, or *Giglot*, a wanton woman or strumpet. *Chaucer*.

Gigot, (French) a kinde of minced meat.

Gilbert, a proper name of men, signifying in the German tongue Gold-like bright, answering the Lat. *Aurelius*, or *Aurelian*: others write *Gislebert*, i. bright pledge.

Gilbertines, a certain religious Order instituted by one *Gilbert*, who for his great holinesse was Canonized for a Saint.

Gild, see *Geld*.

Giles, a proper name of men, contracted from *Aegidius*, which some derive from the Greek word *Aigidion*, i. a little kid. Others derive *Giles* from *Julius*, as *Gilian* from *Juliana*.

Gillet, a womans name contracted in like manner from *Aegidia*.

Gillingham, a Forrest in *Dorsetshire*, where *Edmond Ironside* overthrew the Danes in a great pitch feild.

Gilthead, a kinde of fish, so called from its golden colour.

Gimlet, a piercer to pierce any barrel of liquor withal.

Gimmel, see *Gemow-ring*.

Gingreat, to chirp like a bird.

Gimme, a snare, contracted as some think from *Engin*.

Gippus, a certain Roman, who using to feign himself asleep, while his wife lay with other men; one time he started up and cried, *non omnibus dormio*, I sleep not to all men; whence it became a Proverb.

Gippon, (French) a kind of short caefock, or coat.

Gips, a kinde of chalk or mortar.

Girle, a term in Hunting, being a Roebuck of two years.

Gironne, a certain term in Heraldry.

Girthol, in the practice of *Scotland*, signifieth a Sanctuary.

Girvii, a people in times past inhabiting the Fenny parts of *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, &c. the word signifying Fendwellers.

Gisarms, a kind of weapon with two pikes, which some call *Bisarms*.

Giste, (French) a Couch or resting place, also a writing which contains the names of the Towns or Houses where a King or Prince intends to lie in his progresses.

Gitte, (old word) *гиттѣ*.

G L

Glaciation, (lat.) a freezing.

Gladiatour, (lat.) a Swordman or Fencer, from the Latin word *gladius*, a sword.

Gladius, or *Gladiole*, a certain herb whose leaf resembleth a sword.

Gladuse, (Brittish) the proper name of divers women, from *Claudia*.

Glandages, (French) mastage, or the season of feeding hogs with mast.

Glandulous, (lat.) full of kernels, from the Latin word *glans* a kernel.

Glanoventa, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*, garrisoned by the first Cohort of the *Morini*, so called because it stood upon the bank of the River *Venta*, now called *Wantsbeck*.

Glastenbury, a famous Abby founded by *Joseph Arimathea*, near unto which in *Wirral Park* groweth a Hawthron, which is reported to put forth leaves and blossomes upon *Christmasse Day*, as fresh as in *May*, also in the Church-yard there grew a Walnut-tree, which as some have affirmed, did not put forth his leaves until St. *Barnabes Feast*.

Glaucitation, (lat.) a crying like a whelp.

Glaucus, the son of *Hippoclochus*, he assisted *Priamus* in the Trojan war, and taking *Diomedes* brazen arms for his own which were of Gold, he was killed by *Ajax*, and his body being carried into *Lycia* by the winds, was changed into a River; Also the name of a fisher, who talking of a certain

certain herb; teapt into the Sea and was made a Sea-god.

Glaves, (old word) a kind of crooked sword or bill.

Glaze, to varnish.

Glebeland, land belonging to a Parsonage, from *gleba*, a clod or turf.

Gleds, (old word) a hot ember or coal, also a puttock or kite.

Glee, joy or mirth, from the Dutch word *glooren*, to recreate.

Gleire, (old word) white.

Glimmering, a glancing or trembling light.

Globosity, (lat.) a being round like a bowl or globe.

Globous, (lat.) round like a globe.

Globe, vide Sphere.

Glocester, the chief City of *Glocestershire*, it was called by the Saxons *Gleuecester*, in Latin *Glevum*, by the Britains *Caer-Glove*, i. fair City: It is also called by some *Claudia-Cestrina*, from the Emperor *Claudius*, who as it is fabulously reported, married his daughter *Genissa* to *Arviragus* the British King.

Glocester Hall, a place for Students in *Oxford*, built by *John Lord Gifford* of *Brimesfield*.

Glome, (old word) a bottom of thread.

Glomeration, (lat.) a rolling or gathering into a round lump.

Gloomy, (old word) dusky or dark.

Glaſe, (old word) to flatter.

Glossator, or *Glossographer*, he that makes a Glosse or Comment to interpret the hard meaning of words or things.

Glutination, (lat.) a joyning together with glue.

Glycerium, a Curtesan of *Theſſia*, who gave the picture of *Cupid* which the had of *Praxiteles*, as a legacy to the *Theſſians*.

Glyſter, see *Clyſter*.

G N

Gnarvity, (lat.) knowingneſſe, experience.

Giarr, or *Gnarre*, a hard knot in wood, also a churl.

Gnatbitchal, playing the *Gnatho*, i. e. a parasite or deceitful fellow.

Gnatſnapper, a certain Bird called a fig-eater, in Latin *Ficedula*.

Gnavity, (lat.) a being industrious, active, or vigorous, in any buſineſs.

Gnew, (old word) gnawed.

Gnoſſ, (old word) a churl or fool.

G O

Gnomonick, (Greek) belonging to a gnomon, or pin of a Dial.

Gnoſticks, from the Greek word *gnosis*, knowledge, a ſect of Hereticks, inſtituted by one *Carpocras* in the year 125, they aſſumed to themſelves a great degree of knowledge, denied the day of Judgement, and held two Supreme Deities, one good, the other bad.

Gnurre, see *Gnarre*.

G O

Gobonated, a term in Heraldry, as a bordure gobonated is when it is divided into two colours, in ſuch fort, as if it were cut into ſmall gobetts.

Go to God, ſignifieth in Common Law, to be diſmiſſed the Court.

Godard, a proper name of men, ſignifying in the German tongue, Godly diſpoſition.

Godfrey, another proper name ſignifying Gods peace.

Godwin, (Germ.) victorious in God.

Goetie, (Greek) Witchcraft, Diabolical Magick.

Gofſib, (old word) ſottiſh.

Gog and Magog, ſignifying in the Hebrew tongue, covered or uncovered, are taken in Scripture for certain Nations that ſhall perſecute the Church.

To be *Agog*, to be eagerly bent upon a thing, alſo to be puſt up with pride.

Golden wumber the full courſe of the Moon, which is performed in 19 years. See *Cycle*.

Golden Fleece, ſmall graines of Gold which are found by Rivers and Brookés, and gathered up by the help of ſheep-skinnes with the wool on, of theſe Graines there were great plenty upon the *Chalchian* ſhore, which gave occaſion to the Fable of *Jason* and his *Argonauts*.

Gldfole, leaf Gold.

Goldknops, a flower called *Crow-foot*.

Golgotb, a place hard by Mount *Sion*, full of malefactor's bones: It ſignifieth in the Syrian tongue a place of dead mens ſkulls.

Gollerdiſ, (old word) ravenouſly mouthed.

Golp, (Spanish) a ſlaſh or blow.

Goman, (Saxon) a married man.

Gomer, an Hebrew meaſure containing almoſt a gallon and a pint over.

Gondola,

Gondola, or *Gondolot*, a kind of boat much uſed at *Venice*.

Gonſemom, (old word) a little flag.

Gonorrhœa, (Greek) a diſeaſe called the running of the reines.

Good abearing, or *Good behaviour*, ſignifieth in Common Law, an exact carriage of a ſubject toward the King and his leiſe people.

Goodmancheſter, a Town in *Huntingtonſhire*, fo abundant in tillage, that Kings in times paſt, coming that way, were received in country ſaſhion with 180 ploughs.

Goods eſcheat, goods conſiſcate.

Goſewings, in Navigation, is a ſetting up the ſail, ſo as that the ſhip may go before a wind or quarter winds with a fair freſh gale.

Gorbely, one who is all panch or belly.

Gorcrow, a Raven.

Grdieus, a Mountain of *Armenia*, where the Ark of *Noah* was ſaid to reſt.

Gordius, a King of *Phrygia*, who being raiſed from the plough to the Throne, hung up the furniture of his oxen in the Temple, as a memorial, which being tied in a very intricate knot, and the Monarchy of the World being promiſed to him that could untie it, *Alexander* the Great after he had long tried in vain, at length cut it in two with his ſword, whence the Gordian knot came to be a proverb, being taken for any thing which is difficult to be expounded.

Core, a term in Blazon, and conſiſts of two Arch lines drawn from the ſmaller chief and bottom of the Eſcutcheon, and meeting in a ſharp angle in the feſtpoint.

Gorgions, gallant, ſumptuous, ſome think from the Greek word *Gargairo*, i. e. to ſhine.

Gorgons, the three daughters of *Phorcys* *Meduſa*, *Sthenio*, and *Euriale*, with *Meduſa Perſeus* fought, and cutting off her head, turned it into a ſtone. Alſo particularly taken for the head of *Meduſa* in Astrology.

Gorlois, a Prince of *Cornwall*, whoſe wife *Uther Pendragon* fell in love with, and injoying her by the means of his Magical deluſions, he begat King *Arthur*.

Gormandize, (French) to play the gourmand, i. a glutton or great devourer. Some derive it from the Latin words *guloſe mandere*, i. to eat greedily.

Gormoncheſter, a Town in *Huntingtonſhire*, the ſame with *G. admancheſter* above

mentioned, it was called *Gormoncheſter*, from *Gormon*, the Dane, unto whom, after an agreement of peace, King *Alfred* granted this Town with the adjoining Territories, it is thought to have been the ſame Town with that which was called in old times *Duroſpoſite*.

Gospel, a Saxon word, ſignifying good ſaying, or Gods word; it is commonly taken for one of the four Evangelists in the New Teſtament.

Goffebanke, quaſi *Groſſebanke*, a kind of Hauke called in Greek *Aſterias*, becauſe of its ſpots, which are like little Stars.

Goffp, one that undertakes for a child in Baptiſm, the word ſignifieth in the Saxon tongue, ſpiritually of kin.

Goffomor, or *Goffymear*, (Saxon) a kind of thin Cobweb-like exhalation, which hovers abroad in the air in hot weather.

Gotbia, a Country of *Europe*, bordering upon *Denmark* and *Norway*, the people are called *Gotbis* or *Gothes*, who in former times overrun the greateſt part of *Europe*.

Goule, (old word) Ulluy, from the Latin *Gula*, i. the throat.

Gourd, a kind of plant, ſomewhat like a coucumber, alſo uſed by *Chawer* for a bottle.

Gowtes, a word uſed in *Sommerſetſhire*, common ſewes or ſinks that run under ground.

Gowreth, (old word) ſtareth.

G R

Gracchus Sempronius, a great Captain of the Romans, who ſubdued the *Celtiberians* a people of *Spain*, and repaired their chief City *Ilurcia*, calling it by his own name *Gracchuris*: he had two ſons by his wife *Cornelia*, *Caius* and *Tiberius*, who were both ſlain in a popular ſedition, ſeeking to re-eſtablish the *Agrarian* Laws.

Graces, the three daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, *Aglaja*, *Ephroſyne*, and *Ithalia*, the Goddeſſes of Elegance, and handſome converſation.

Grace, a proper name of divers women, the ſignification well known.

Gracility, (lat.) ſlenderneſſe.

Gradation, (lat.) an aſcending by degrees.

Gradual, that part of the Maſs, which uſes to be ſung between the Epistle and Goſpel. Alſo by degrees.

Graduate, (lat.) he that hath taken a degree at the Univerſity.

R

Gracias

Gracia, a famous Country of Europe, the Nurie of learning, and of all the arts; its chief Regions are *Attica*, *Baotia*, *Phocis* *Achaia*, &c.

Graec, the three daughters of *Phocys*, who had but one eye and one tooth among them, which they used by turns, they help *Perseus* to overcome their sisters the *Gorgons*.

Graffer, is used in some of the statutes, for a Notary, or Scrivener, from the French word *Greffier*.

A Grate, a beast called a Brock, or Badger.

Grains of Paradise, a certain plant, otherwise called *Cardamomum*.

Gramercy, from the French, *Grati-merci*, i. e. great thanks, an expression of giving thanks.

Gramineous, or *Gramineal*, (lat.) grassie, or made of grass.

Gramineal Crown, see *Crown*.

Grammatical, (Greek) belonging to the art of Grammar, i. e. the Method of attaining to any language by certain Rules.

Grassadil, (Span.) a Diminutive of *Granado*, which signifieth a Pomegranate, also a certain Engin like a Pomegranate, which is to be shot out of a piece of Ordnance.

Granny, (lat.) a place to lay Corn in. *Grandeuity*, (lat.) ancientness, seniority of years.

Grand distress, in Common-law, is a distress taken of all the Lands, or Goods that a man hath within the County, or Baylywick.

Grandezza, or *Grandeur*, (Spanish and French) greatness of state, or of spirit. *Cleopatra*.

Grandiloquence, or *Grandiloquie*, (lat.) Majestly, or heigh of stile.

Grandmoyniers, a religious order, erected in the year 1076. by one *Stephen* of *Avern*.

Grandinious, (lat.) belonging to hail.

Grandity, (lat.) greatness.

Grand Sergeanty, a certain kinde of service, whereby the Lords of *Sorvelly*, in *Cheshire* held their Land, which was to come well armed and mounted into the Kings presence upon the day of his Coronation, and by publick Proclamation to offer himself to maintain the Kings right by open Combat, against whosoever should dare to oppose it, this Fecture belonged

by Hereditary succession to the Family of the *Dimmocks*.

Grange, from the Latin word *Grana*, a building which hath barnes, stables, stalls and all other places necessary for Husbandry.

Granicus, a River in *Bithynia*, famous for the great battel between *Alexander* and *Darius*, wherein above 600000 *Persians* were slain and taken.

Granito, (Ital.) a kinde of speckled marble found in divers places of *Italy*.

Graniferous, (lat.) bearing kernels, or grains.

Grantcester, see *Gron*.

Grandle, (lat.) a little grain.

Graphical, (Greek) curiously describ'd or wrought.

Grapings, crooked irons that hold ships together, they are called also *Grapnels*.

Grassation, (lat.) a poyling, or laying waste.

Gratie expectative, certain Bulles whereby the Pope used to grant out Mandates of Ecclesiastical livings.

Gratianople, a Citie of *Narbon* in *France*.

Gratiannus, the name of a Roman Emperour surnamed *Fuarius*, he was perfidiously slain by *Andragathus*, one of his Captains in *Lions* in *France*.

Gratification, (lat.) a rewarding, or making amends.

Gratis, (lat.) freely, for nothing.

Gratuity, (lat.) a free reward.

Gratulation, (lat.) a rejoycing in anothers behalf, also a thanking.

A Grave, see *Greue*.

Grave a ship, to make her lye drie a ground, and to burn off the filth with stubble.

Gravolence, (lat.) a smelling rank, or stong.

Graver, a small piece of steel used in graving, formed Lozenge, or Diamond square, there are different sorts of graving, see *Sele-graving*.

Gravidity, (lat.) a being with Child.

Gravity, (lat.) heaviness, or weight, being applied to bodies, also gravensse, or soberness in behaviour.

Gravuit, in Common-law, is a gift in writing, of such a thing as cannot be passed in word onely.

Greace, (a Term of hunting) the fat of a Boare, or Hare, the fat of a Boare hath an addition, and is called *Bevygreace*.

Greach-breach, see *Griib-breach*.

Greaves,

Greaves, (French) Armour for the legges.

Greecisme, (Greek) a speaking after the Idiom of the Greek tongue.

Greze, willingness, from the French word *Gre*, or the Latin *Gratum*.

Green cloath, the name of a Court of Justice that used to sit in the Counting-house of the Kings Court.

Green bew, a Term used in the Forrest-laws, signifying every thing that groweth green within the Forrest, it is also called *Vert*.

Greenwich, (q. *Green Creek*) a Town in *Kent*, where in old times there lay at *Rode* a great Fleet of the *Danes* under *Thurkill* their Captain, who put to a cruel death *Ealpheg* Arch-Bishop of *Casterbury*; this place is also famous for a Royal Palace, built by *Humphry* Duke of *Glocester*, and by him named *Placece*, he also built here upon a high Hill, a pleasant Towr famous in *Spanis* fables.

Greefe, a staire, or step, from the Latin word *Grassus*.

Gregal, (lat.) belonging to a flock.

Gregorie, a proper name of men, signifying in Greek watchfull, answering to the Latin *Vigilius*.

Gregorian, a kinde of Cap, also *Gregorian account*, a correction of the Calendar by Pope *Gregorie* the 13th. making the year to consist of 365 dayes, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds, whereas before according to the *Julian* account, it consisted of 365 dayes, and 6 hours.

Gresham Colledge, a fair house in the Citie of *London*, once the habitation of *Sir Thomas Gresham*, who constituted it a Colledge, and endowed it with Revenues for the maintaining of Professours of Divinity, Law, Physick, Astronomy, Geometry, and Musick; the said *Sir Thomas Gresham* built also that stately Fabrick, commonly called the Royal Exchange.

Greve, or *Grave*, a word of authority among the Low Dutch, signifying as much as Lord, or Governour.

Griif-graff, (French) by hook, or by crook.

Griif, see *Griif*.

A Grigge, a young Ele.

Griillade, (French) a kinde of meat broyled.

Grimbold, or *Grimoald*, a proper name of men, signifying in the German tongue powr over anger.

A Griph, (old word) a riddle.

Griifbild, (Germ.) the proper name of divers women, signifying *Grey Lady*, in Latin *Gesha*.

A Gris, a kinde of fish, otherwise called a *Grämple* fish.

Griib-breach, or *Gich-breach*, a breach of peace.

Griib, signifying in the Saxon tongue peace.

Grobiansisme, (French) slovenly behaviour.

Grommets, in Navigation, are little rings made fast to the upper side of the yard, to which the caskets.

Groening, the chief Town of *West Frizeland*, from the Dutch word *Groen*, i. e. Green, because it is teated in a Green place.

Gromel, or *Gromil*, a kinde of Herb, called also *Pearle* plant.

Gron, a Saxon word, signifying a feyny place, whence some derive *Grantcester*, a Town in *Cambridge-shire*.

Groop, (old word) a pissing place.

Grovenour, i. e. great Hunter, the name of a Noble family of *Cheshire*, commonly contracted into *Graenour*.

Gröt, (Ital.) a Cave.

Grötesch, (Ital.) a kind of mixt, or confused piece of painting, or sculpture, antick work; hence it is taken for any rude misshapen thing.

Graveling, quasi *Ground-lying*, a lying prone, or with ones face downward upon the ground.

To Ground a ship, to bring her on the ground to be trimmed.

Ground-pine, a kinde of Herb which creeps upon the ground, and hath a resemblance to the *Pine-tree*.

Groundswell, a certain Herb, called in Latin *Senecio*, because it quickly decays.

Grouppe, (French) a Term in horfanship, being a lofty kinde of management, & higher then an ordinary Curvet.

A Grown, an ensign to stretch woolleit Cloath with, after it is woven.

To grown, the Forresters say a Buck growneth.

Grunnsit, (lat.) a curdling of any liquid substance into a thick masse, or clod.

Gryffen, a certain animal feathered like a fowl, and having four feet as a beast, some derive it from the Hebrew word *Garyph*, i. e. to snatch. *Gryph*, see *Griph*.

Griif, an old *Brittish* name, signifying strong-faithed.

Guadalquivir, a River of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, anciently called *Betis*.

Guadiana, a River of *Portugal*, now called *Ana*, which runs fourteen miles under ground, whence they boast of a bridge whereon 10000 Carrel may feed.

Guaiacum, a certain drying wood, which is good against the venereal disease.

Gueltald, he that hath the custody of the Kings manion houses, *Castelain* being he, who onely hath the custody of Castles and Fortresses.

Guastalians, a religious order of men and women, begun in the year 1537. by the Countesse of *Guastafa*.

A Gubbin, (old word) a fragment.

Gubernation, (lat.) a governing, or ruling.

Gudgeons, rudder irons to ships.

Guelphs and *Gibelines*, two great factions in *Italy*.

Gueliana, a valiant Lady, the wife of *Gruffin*, Prince of *Wales*, the valiantly assailing *Maurice* of *London*, who invaded those parts, was with her son *Morgan* slain in the battail.

Guerdon, (French) a reward, some derive it from the Greek word *Cerdos*, i.e. gain.

Guigaws, see *Gongaw*.

Guidage, money paid for safe conduct, through a strange Territory.

Guidon, a Cornet of *Argolaters* that serve on hor-back with *Petronels*.

Guilford, Sax. *Geglford* a Town in *Survey*, the Royal Manlion in times past of the English *Saxon* Kings, who had 75 Hages, i.e. houses wherein remained 175 men, here *Elfrid* the son of King *Ethelred* was most barbarously betrayed by *Goodwin*, Earle of *Kent*, who contrary to his faithfull promise delivered him into the hands of *Harold* the *Dane*, and by a cruel decimation slew almost all his men that came with him out of *N.rmandy*.

Guinethia, or *Gunneth*, that part of *Wales* commonly called *South-wales*, it is also called *Venedotia*.

Guild, a society incorporate, from the Dutch word *Geld*, i.e. money.

Guld, a kinde of weed growing among Corn, called in Latin *Mameleta*, whence came the Law of *Mameleta*, ordained by King *Kenneth* of *Scotland*; which was, that if any one suffered his land to be over-

run with weeds, he should forfeit an Oxe.

Gules, see *Geules*.

Gule of *August*, the first day of *August*, otherwise called *Lammus* day, in old Almanacks St. Peter ad *Vincula*, it cometh from the French word *Guel*, i.e. a throat, because on that day, a certain maid having a disease in her throat, was cured by kissing the Chains, that St. Peter had been bound with at *Rome*.

Gulf, or *Gulph*, a freight passage between two Seas, it cometh from the Greek word *Culpos*.

Gulosity, (lat.) gluttony.

Gulwit, an old Saxon word, signifying an amends for trespass.

Gummilda, the wife of *Asmond*, King of *Deumark*, she killed her self for grief, that her husband had been slain in batrel.

Gumora, a Famous *Norman* Lady, who flourished in *Shropshire* and *Cheeshire*, and held the Hamlet of *Lanton* in chief, as of the honour of *Montgomery*, by the service of giving to the King a Barb'd-headed, whatsoever he should come into those parts to hunt in *Cornedon* Chase.

Gunnale, a piece of Timber in a ship, which reacheth from the half deck to the fore-castle on either side.

Gurgitation, (lat.) an ingulphing, or swallowing up.

Gurnard, a kinde of fish, so called.

Gusset, an abatement in Heraldry, form'd of a Travers line drawn from the dexter chief, and descending perpendicularly to the extreame base parts, or contrary-wise.

Gust, in Navigation, is a sudden winde, also taken by some for a stranger, or guest.

Gutural, (lat.) belonging to the throat.

Guzes, in Heraldry, signifieth the ball of the eye.

Guy, a proper name of men, in Latin *Guido*, from the French word *Guide*, i.e. a leader, or director.

Guy, a certain rope used in a ship, to keep any thing from swinging in too fall.

Gy, (old word) a guide.

Gibbostie, bunched, the Moons 3. parts full of light.

Gyges, a certain *Lydian*, to whom *Candaules* the King, having thown his wife naked,

naked, she animated him to kill the King, which he did by the help of a Ring, which made him invisible, and afterwards marrying her, he made himself King.

Gymnastarch, (Greek) the chief governor of a *Gymnase*, which is a place for all manner of exercise, both of minde and body.

Gymnosophists, (Greek) a Sect of Philosophers among the *Indians*, who went naked, living in desarts, and feeding upon Herbs.

Gyndes, a River, (not far from *Euphrates*) which *Cyrus* besieging *Babylon*, cut into 46 several Channels.

Gypatian, (lat.) a plastering with Mortar.

Gyration, (lat.) a fetching a compass, from *Gyre*, a great circle.

Gyron, in Heraldry, signifieth a quarter, or half a Cube described by a Diagonal line.

Gysarme, the same as *Gisarme*.

Haberdafter, one that sells a great many several wares, from the Dutch words, *habt ihr das*, i.e. have you that.

Habeas Corpus, a Writ, which a man Indited before Justices of Peace, and laid in prison, may have out of the Kings bench, to remove himself thither at his own charges.

Haberdepote, see *Averdupoise*.

Habergeon, a diminutive of *Haubert*; see *Haubert*.

Habilement, (French) clothing, also armour.

Hability, (lat.) an aptnesse, or capacity.

Habit, (lat.) custome; or use, also the attire, or clothing of the body.

Habitation, or *Habitacle*; (lat.) a dwelling, a place of residence.

Habitual, (lat.) grown to a habit, or custome.

Habitude; (lat.) the same as habit.

Hables; (French) a hayen, or port.

Hachee, or *Hach*, (French) a certain French dish made of sliced meat.

Haddock, a kinde of fish, called a Cod-fish.

Hadrian, the name of a great Roman Emperour, who was so called from the Cite *Hadria*, whence he deduced his original, the word is derived by *Gesner*, from the Greek word *hades*, i.e. grosse, or wealthy.

Hadrianople, (Greek) a Cite of *Macedon* in *Greece*.

Hamon, a young man of *Thebes*, who loving *Antigone*, the daughter of *Oedipus* and *Jocasta*, hearing that he was pur. to death by *Creon*, he killed himself over her Tomb.

Hemorrhagic, (Greek) a violent bursting out of blood.

Hemorrhoides, (Greek) a certain disease, called in English the Piles.

Hemus, a great Mountain dividing *Thebais* from *Thrace*, at the foot of which are the fields of *Tempe*; it was so called from *Hemus* the son of *Boreas*, and *Orietya*.

Herede abduq, a Writ that lieth for him, who having the Wardship of his Tenant under age, hath him conveyed away from him by another.

Heresie, (Greek) a division in the Church, caused by some erroneous opinion, contrary to the fundamental points of religion.

Hesitation, (lat.) a sticking at any thing, a doubting.

Haga, a word used in some old Writs, for a house.

Hagard, (French) untam'd, unruly, also a *Hagard* Hawk is taken for a wilde Hawk.

Hagiographer, (Greek) a writer of holy things.

Haggase, a kinde of pudding made of Hogs flesh.

Haire, from the French word *Huye*, a kinde of Net to catch Conies, which is commonly pitch't under hedges.

Hails, a word of salutation, from the Saxon word *Heal*, i.e. health.

Haire, is when a Masculine and Diurnal Planet in the day time the earth, or a Feminine nocturnal Planet in the night time under the earth.

Haimhaldatio Castellorum, signifieth in the practice of *Scotland*, a seeking restitution for goods wrongfully taken away.

Haketton, a Jacket without sleeves.

Chaucer.

Halbert, a kinde of weapon, called in *Spanish* *Halabarda*.

Halcyon, a bird, called a King-fisher, which builds its Nest, and breeds upon the Sea-shore, about the winter solstice, for the space of fourteen dayes, wherein the weather useth to be very calm, whence by Metaphor peaceable and quiet times,

are called Halcyon dayes, the Poets feign that *Halcyon* the wife of *Ceyx*, was turned into this bird. See *Alcyon*.

Haledon, a place in Northumberland, where *Oswald* King of that County, in a great pitched feild against the Brittain King *Cadwallo*, having erected a cross upon *Christ*, obtained the victory, and afterwards became a devout Christian. This place was in old times called *Heavenfeild*.

Half-merk, or Noble, a piece of coine valuing 6 shillings 8 pence.

Half-feal, is taken for the sealing of Commissions unto delegates, appointed by an appeal in Ecclesiastical or Maritime causes.

Halicarnassus, the chief City of *Caria*, where the famous Tomb of *Mausolus* was built by *Queen Artemisia*.

Halidome, (Saxon) holy judgement, whence, By my Halidome used anciently to be a great oath among country people.

Halienticks, (Greek) books treating of the Art of fishing.

Halifax, signifying in old English holy hair, a Town in *Yorkshire*, so called from a Maides head, that had been cut off by a Priest of that place, which being hung upon a yew-tree as a holy matter, was had in great veneration by the people, who gathering of the sprigs of the tree, took it for her hair.

Halivrite, (Greek) a kind of Mineral commonly called *Salpeter*.

Hall a Ship, to call to her to know whence she is, and whither bound.

Hallage, (French) a fee due for clothes brought for sale to *Blackwell Hall*, or to the Lord of a Market, for commodities vendred there.

Hallehjab, see *Allehjab*.

Hallucinations, (lat.) error or blindness of judgement.

Halm, from the Hebrew word, *balam*, to shake the stalk of eom, from the ear to the root.

Halser, a term in Navigation, he that draws the Halser or Cable wherewith boats are towed along some Channel.

Halo, (Greek) a circle about the Moon, and others of the Stars.

Halonesus, an Island in the *Aegean Sea*, which was defended by women, when all the men were slain.

To make *Halt*, (French) to make a stop, a term of War.

Hallyattes, a King of *Lydia*, and father

to *Crasus*, who was overcome by *Cyrus*.

Halymote, see *Healgemote*.

Hamadryades, (Greek) wood-nimphs. *Hamburg*, the chief City of *Lower Saxony*, so called from *Jupiter Hamon*, there worshipped.

Hames, two crooked pieces of wood which encompasse a horse-collar, from the Ham of the leg which is crooked, or the Latin word *bamus*, a hook.

Hamkin, a kind of pudding.

Hamling of dogs, see *expeditating*.

Hamlet, a dwelling house, a diminutive, from the Dutch word *Ham*, i. home

Hammocks, hanging beds used in ships.

Hampton Court, a Palace belonging to the Kings of England, standing in *Middlesex* upon the River *Thames*, it was built in a very costly and magnificent manner by Cardinal *Wolsey*, and finishd by King *Henry* the eighth.

Hankwit, or *Hangwit*, (Sax.) a thief escaped out of custody.

Hannibal, a great Captain of the *Carthaginians*, who having long made war with the *Romans*, was beaten by *Scipio*, and in the end poisoned himself, the word signifies in the *Punic* tongue Gracious Lord.

Hanno, a *Carthaginian*, who seeking to make himself master of *Carthage*, was at length taken and had his eyes put out.

Hannonia, or *Haynault*, one of the 17 Provinces of the Low Countries.

Hanselines, upper sloppes. *Chancer*.

Hanse-towns, certain Towns in Germany, as *Hambourg*, *Magdenbourg*, *Lubeck*, &c. being the principal seates of the Dutch Merchants. *Hans* signifying in the French tongue, a Society or Corporation of Merchants.

Hansel, (Dutch) the first money that is bestowed with a Tradesman in a morning.

Hans-en-kelder, a Dutch word, signifying Jack in the Cellar; it is commonly taken for a child in the mothers belly.

Hansfack, belonging to the Hanse Towns.

Hanten, (old word) they use, or actustom.

Haphertlet, a kind of course covered for a bed.

Haquebut, (French) the same as *Harquebuse*.

Haracana, or *Herocane*, a violent whirlwind or tempest, which hapneth once in 9 years.

years. Some say it comes from the Spanish word *Arancar*, to pull up by the roots.

Harald, or *Herault*, (French) quasi *herus altus*, i. high-maister, is an Officer whose employment is to denounce war, or proclaim peace, to judge and examine Gentlemens Arms, to marshal the Solemnities at a Princes Coronation, and such like.

Harangue, (French) a Speech or Oration.

Harase, (French) to tire out, to weary, to disquiet.

Harbinger, from the Dutch words *ber benghen*, i. huter keep, an officer in a Princes Court, that alloteth those of the household their lodgings in time of progress; but vulgarly taken for any one that goeth before, and provideth lodging.

Harbour, a Hart is said to Harbour when it goes to rest.

Harelip, a lip cloven like a Hares lip.

Havepise, a snare made of a piece of elder or cane to catch a Hare with.

Hariant, or *Haviant*, in Heraldry, is when a fish is represented standing upright.

Harlotion, (lat.) a fouthfaying.

Harlot, or *Arletta*, Concubine to *Robert Duke of Normandy*, and mother to *William the Conquerour*, in disgrace of whom all whores came to be called Harlots.

Harman, a proper name of men, signifying in Dutch the General of an Army, answerable to the Greek *Polemarchus*.

Harmodius, and *Aristogeiton*, two famous conspiratours against *Hipparchus* the Tyrant of Athens.

Harmonia, the daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*, and the wife of *Cadmus*, to her is attributed by some, the first invention of Musical Harmony.

Harmonides, a Trojan whom *Minerva* inspired with all kind of manufacture.

Harmonical, or *Harmonious*, full of Harmony, i. musical consent or agreement.

Harold, see *Harald*.

Harpalice, the daughter of *Lycurgus*, she was a great huntresse, and hearing that her father was taken prisoner by the *Getans*, rescued him by force of arms.

Harpe, the name of the Fauchion wherewith *Mercury* slew *Argos* and *Perseus Medusa*.

Harping-Irons, certain Irons to strike great fish withal, being at one end like a

barbed arrow, and having at the other end a cord.

Harpings; the breadth of a ship at the bow.

Harpocrates, an Image used in the ceremonies of *Serapis* and *Isis*, made with one hand upon his mouth, and called by the *Egyptians*, the god of silence.

Harpyes, the three daughters of *Pontus* and *Terra*, *Aello*, *Celeno*, and *Ocyete*, they were part women, and part birds, having claws like vultures. *Homer* saith, that upon *Celeno*, whom he calls *Podarges*, *Zephyrus* begat *Balius*, and *Xanthus*, the horses of *Achilles*.

Hart, in the Forrest Laws, is a Stag of 5 years old, if having been hunted by the King or Queen, he escape alive, he is called a Hart royal.

Hart-ball, a place for Students in the University of *Oxford*, built by *Water Stapleton* Bishop of *Exeter*, together with *Exeter Colledge*, in the time of King *Edward* the second, who in imitation of him, built *Oriall Colledge* and *St. Mary Hall*.

Hatches of a ship, are trap-doors to let things down into the hold; they are also called cutles.

Hauberk, or *Haubert*, (French) a coat of mail.

Havelock, a certain Danish foundling of the Royal blood, who as it is reported, was fostered by one *Grime* a Merchant, and from a skullen in the Kings kitchen, was for his valour and conduct in Military affairs, promoted to the marriage of the Kings daughter.

Havering, a Town in *Essex*, an ancient retiring place of the Kings of England, so called from the fabulous conceit of a ring delivered by a Pilgrim, as sent from *St. John Baptist*, to King *Edward* the Confessor.

Haunt, a term in hunting, the walk of a Deer, or the place of his ordinary passage, in French *Escoute*.

Havrant, see *Hariant*.

Hawfelines, or *Hanselines*, (old word) breeches or slops.

Haw, a hedge, from the French word *Hay*, also an old word, signifying black, also a disease in the eye.

Haward, or *Hayward*, a keeper of the common Heard of the Town, who is to look that they neither break nor crop hedges, from the French words *HAY*, a hedge, and *Garde*, custody.

Hawise,

Hawise, a proper name of women. See *Advice*.

Hawkers, certain deceitful people, that go up and down from place to place, buying and selling old brass or pewter which ought to be uttered in open market.

Hawkes, (old word) corners.

Hawens, (old word) insolent.

Hawthorn, white thorn, from *Haeg doren*. *Haeg* in Dutch signifying white.

Hazard, or *Hafard*, the ace of the dice, metaphorically any doubtful event.

Hay, a Town in *Brecknockshire*, called in Brittilsh *Trekettle*, i. a Town in a Grove of Hazel-trees, it was formerly a very flourishing place till ruined and depopulated by that arch rebell *Owen Glendower*.

Haybow, signifieth in common Law, a permission to take thorns to make or repair hedges.

Hayns, (old word) hatred.

H E

Headborow, the chief of the frankpledge, the same as Constable, or Tithingman, from *beord*, i. head, and *borbe*, i. pledge.

Heafings, (Sax.) a captive.

Heafod, (Sax.) a head.

Healgenote, or *Halymote*, a Saxon word, signifying a Court-baron, or meeting of the Tenants in one Hall.

Hearse, an empty Tomb, erected for the honour of the dead, from the Greek word *Arsis*, a lifting up.

Hebdome, (Greek) the number 7. a week which consists of 7 days.

Hebe, the Goddess of Youth, and daughter of *Juno*, without a father, she was for her beauty preferred by *Jupiter* to be his Cup-bearer, but one time falling down, and discovering her secret parts to the gods, she was removed from her place.

Hebétude, (lat.) bluntness, dulness.

Hebrews, a name given to the *Israelites*, because they spake the ancient Hebrew Language, which continued in the Family of *Heber*, after the division of tongues.

Hebrides, certain Islands in the *Dewale-donian* Sea, called also *Ebude*, and the Western Islands, they are 44 in number, but the chief of them are *Levisfa*, *Enka*, *Mula*, and *Ila*.

Hebrus, a River of *Thrace*, where the head of *Orpheus* was thrown, after his

body had been torn in pieces by the *Bacchides*.

Hecalius, a name attributed to *Jupiter* by *Theophs*, from *Hecale* an old woman who had devoted her life to *Jupiter*, for his safe return.

Hecate, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and the sister of *Apollo*. Some think her to be the same with *Diana*, or the Moon, also the name of a famous Inchan-tress of *Thrace*.

Hecatomb, (Greek) a sacrifice wherein a hundred beasts were offered at one time.

Hecatropolis, an Epithet of the Island of *Crete*, which is said to have had a hundred Cities in it.

Hecatopyle, the name of a City of *Egypt*, otherwise called *Aegyptian Thebes*.

Heck, the name of an Engin to take fish withal, from the Dutch word *hecken*, i. to pick, or *heck* a bramble.

Heckled, (old word) wrapped.

Hecktick feaver, a feaver which is habitual, and which inflames the solid parts of the body, it comes from the Greek word *Hecis*, a habit.

Hecior, the son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, he was accounted the stoutest of all the *Trojans*, slew *Proteslaus* and *Patroclus*, but was at length slain himself by *Achilles*, the word signifieth Defender.

Hecuba, the daughter of *Dyamas*, the wife of *Priam* King of *Troy*, it is feigned of her, that after the taking of *Troy* she was turned into a bitch.

Federal Crown, a Crown of Ivy, from the Latin word *Hederaz*.

Heer and *Hace*, (old word) hoarse and harsh.

Hegesitratu, an *Ephesian*, who was the builder of the City *Elea* in *Asia*.

Hegira, the Epoch or computation of time among the *Turkes*.

Heinsfare or *Hinsfare*, (old word) a departing of a servant from his master, from *Hine* and *fare*, passage.

Heire of blood, in Common Law, is he who succeedeth by right of blood in any mans Lands or Tenements in fee, but her of Inheritance is he that cannot be defeated of his inheritance upon any displeasure.

Heirloom, signifieth all implements of a house, which having belonged to the house for certain descents, accrew to the heir with the house it self. Loom signi-fying

fying a frame to weave in.

Heightb, a vertue in writing or speaking, wherein the expressions are neither too inflate, nor too creeping, but observing a decent majesty between both.

Helchetaites, a sect of Hereticks, who held it no sin to deny *Christ* in times of persecution; their first Teacher was one *Helchefam*.

Helchym, the drosse and scum of filver.

Hele, (old word) to cover.

Helena, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, she was married to *Menelaw*, and brought forth *Hermione*, afterwards being stole away by *Paris*, and being demanded of *Priamus* by the Greeks, the *Trojans* refused to lend her back, which was the occasion of a very great war, and of the destruction of *Troy*. The word signifieth in Greek pittiful.

Helical rising of a Star, is when a Star which was at first hid by the light of the Sun, afterwards appears; from the Greek word *Helios*, i. the Sun.

Heliaides, the daughters of the Sun, and sisters of *Phaeton*, who wept themselves into *Poplar*-trees for the death of their brother, and their teares became Amber; their names were *Phaethusa*, *Lampelusa*, and *Lampetia*.

Heliconian, belonging to *Helicon*, a hill of *Ploch*, sacred to *Apollo* and the Muses.

Heliocopic, (Greek) the furthest point of the Suns course in his ascention or descension.

Heliotrope, (Greek) the name of a plant commonly called *Turnsole*, also a kind of precious stone.

Helle, the daughter of *Atamas* King of *Thebes*, she with her brother *Phryxus*, crossing over the *Pontick* Sea upon a golden Ram, being frighted with the danger, fell into the sea, from which accident, that sea was ever after called *Hellefont*.

Hellebore, the name of a certain plant, called also *Melampodium*, which is good against madnes.

Hellenistical, belonging to Greece or the Greek Language, from *Hellas*, the ancient name of that Country.

Helme, signifieth in Navigation a piece of wood fastned to the rudder in a ship or boat, also the helme of State is metaphorically taken for the chief place in the government of a Nation.

Helmed in stark flowers, (old word) defended in sharp assaults.

Heluation, (lat.) a playing the glutton, a greedy devouring.

Helve, (old word) a handle of anything. *Helvetia*, a Country invironed by the *Alps* and the Hill *Jura*, the Rivers *Rhene*, and *Rhone*, it is now called *Switzerland*.

Hemerology, (Greek) a Calender, or Book wherein are registred the passages of every day.

Hemicranie, (Greek) a disease in the head called the Meagrim.

Hemicyle, (Greek) a half circle.

Hemingstone, a Town in *Suffolk*, which one *Baldwin* le Petour held of the King, per Saltum, *suffatum*, & *Bumbulum* seu *Petum*, i. e. by this Tenure, that on every Christmasse Day before the King, he should dance, puff up his cheekes, and fart.

Hemisphere (Greek) half the compass of the heavens, or so much as is visible above the Horizon.

Hemlock, a certain plant, called in Latin *Cicuta*, whose juice being poison used to be given to capital offenders.

Henares, a River in *Spain*, near to which stands a Town called *Alcala di Henares*.

Henbane, in Greek *Hysocyamus*, an herb which is counted rank poison.

Henchman, or *Heinsman*, a German word, signifying a domestick servant. It is taken among us for a page of honour.

Hend, (old word) neat, fine, gentle.

Hengton bill, a hill in *Cornwall*, where the Brittilsh *Danmonii* calling the Danes to assist them to drive the English out of *Dewonshire*, were by King *Egbert* totally defeated and ruined.

Hengwit, see *Hankwit*.

Hengeft, the name of him who led the first English men into this Isle, the word signifies in the Saxon *Horseman*.

Hemiochus, vide *Auriga*.

Henry, the name of seven Emperours of *Germany*, eight Kings of *England*, four Kings of *France*, four Kings of *Castile*: the word comes from the German *Einric*, i. rich and powerful, or *Herric*, i. rich Lord, or else is contracted from *Hemoricus*.

Hent, (old word) to catch.

Hepatical, (Greek) belonging to the Liver.

Hephestian mountains, certain burning mountains in *Lycia*.

Hepstederalical, (Greek) having seven sides.

Heptagonal, (Greek) belonging to a Heptagon or figure of seven angles.

Heptarchy, (Greek) a sevenfold government, or government of seven men, as that of the Saxon Kings here in England.

Heracles, a City of *Narbon* in France, now called *St. Gilles*.

Heraclitus, the name of a famous *Ephesian* Philosopher who used to weep as often as he thought upon the misery of the World.

Herald, see *Harald*.

Herawdes, (old word) feates of activity.

Herbage, signifieth in Common Law, the fruit of the earth provided by nature for the cattel, also the liberty that a man hath to feed his cattel in another mans ground, or in the Forrest.

Herbert, a proper name of men, signifying in Dutch, famous Lord.

Herbigeage, or *Herborow*, (old word) lodging.

Herbaltij, or *Herbary*, (lat.) one that hath knowledge in the nature and temperaments of herbs.

Herbenger, see *Harbenger*.

Herbert, a proper name, signifying in Dutch bright Lord.

Herbipolis, a City of *Germany*, now called *Wirtzberg*.

Herbosity, (lat.) plenty of herbs.

Herbulent, (lat.) grassy, full of herbs.

Hercinia, a great Wood in *Germany*, sixty dayes journeyes in length, and nine in breadth.

Herculean, belonging to *Hercules*, the chief of which name was *Hercules* the son of *Jupiter* and *Alimena*, he being hated by *Juno* because he was born of a Concubine, was by her engaged in 12 very dangerous enterprises, which are called *Hercules* his 12 labours, all which he overcame to his great renown; whence every great achievement came to be called a *Herculean labour*. He is said to have built two pillars on Mount *Calpe*, and Mount *Avila*, as the utmost bounds of the Western World, with the inscription of *Nil ultra*, and at this day those places are called *Hercules* pillars. This name *Hercules* signifieth in Greek, Glory or Illumination of the Air.

Hera de Cesar, a certain Epoch or Account, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* used to compute their number of yeares, as we do from the year of our Lord. It was also used in *Spain* for a

great while, the word signifieth as much as the Monarchy of *Cesar*.

Hereditary, or *Hereditary*, (lat.) coming by Inheritance.

Hereditaments, signife in Common Law, all such things as descend to a man and his heirs by way of Inheritance, and fall not within the compasse of an Executor as Chattels do.

Heresford, the chief City of *Heresfordshire*, anciently called *Tresawith*, from the Beech-trees growing thereabout. It was built as some say by King *Edward* the Elder, in that tract of the Country called of old *Eveinuc* or *Archenfeld*, out of the ruins of the ancient *Ariconium*; the fame of this City was augmented by the Martyrdom of *Ethelbert* King of *East England*, who going to wooe the daughter of *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, was here forlaid and murdered by the procurement of *Quendred Offa's* wife.

Heremitage, or *Ermitage*, (French) a solitary place, a dwelling for *Hermites*, i. persons that devote themselves to a religious solitude.

Heresie, see *Heresie*.

Heresiarcb, or *Heresiarcb*, (Greek) the principall Author of any Heresie or Sect.

Heretog, or *Hertogh*, a Leader of an Army, or a Duke, from the Saxon words *Here* an Army, and *Toga*, to draw out.

Herility, (lat.) Masterly Authority.

Heriot, or *Harriot*, hath formerly been used to signifie a tribute given by a Tenant to the Lord of the Mannour for his better preparation toward war; *Here* in the Saxon tongue signifying an Army; but now it is taken for the best chattel that a Tenant hath at the hour of his death; which is due unto the Lord by custom.

Herlaxton, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, near which was ploughed up a brazen vessel, wherein a Golden Helmet beset with precious Stones (which was given as a present to *Catherine* of *Spain*, wife to King *Henry* the eighth) was found.

Herman, see *Harman*.

Hermaphrodite, (Greek) a word compounded of *Hermes*, i. *Mercury* and *Apbrodite*, i. *Venus*, and signifieth one of both Sexes, Man and Woman. See the story of *Hermaphroditus* and *Salmacis*, elegantly described in the fourth Book of *Ovids Metamorphosis*.

Hermetical,

Hermetical, (Greek) belonging to *Mercury* the messenger of the gods, who is called in Greek *Hermes*, or to *Hermes Trimegistus*, the great *Egyptian* Philosopher.

Hermione, the daughter of *Menelaus*, she was betrothed by her father, after the end of the *Trojan* war, to *Pyrrhus* the son of *Achilles*, which *Orestes* (to whom she had been before espoused by her Grandfather *Lyndarnus*) taking ill, he slew *Pirrhos* in the Temple of *Apollo*.

Hermitage, *Hermit*, see *Heremitage*.

Hermotimus, a certain man of *Clazomene*, whose Soul used to leave his body, and wander up and down; bringing him news of things that were done a great way off, his body lying in the mean while as it were asleep, but at length his enemies finding his body burnt it, so that his Soul had no habitation left to return to.

Hernius, (lat.) bursten bellied.

Herod, surnamed *Antipater*, a King of the Jews, created by the Roman Senate, he destroyed the Temple, built by *Zorobabel*, and erected another more magnificent in its place, he pur his wife *Mariamne* to death, and his two sons, *Aristobulus* and *Alexander*.

Heroick, or *Heroical*, (Greek) noble, lofty, becoming a *Heroe*, whence *Heroick* Poem, is a Poem treating of *Heroic* actions, or persons.

Heroine, a woman of a noble spirit, and excellent virtues.

A Heron, a kinde of bird, called in Latin *Ardea*, ab *ardendo*, because its dung burns whatsoever it touches.

Herophila, the name of the *Erythrean* *Sibil*, who having asked *Tarquin* a very great price for her three books of Prophesies, and being refused it, she burnt 2. and afterwards received as much for that one that was left, as she demanded for all the three.

Herofratus, one that to purchase himselfe fame, burnt the Temple of *Diana*.

Hersilia, the wife of *Romulus*, who after her death was worshipp'd by the name of *Hora*, or the goddess of youth.

Hertford, i. e. the Ford of Harts, the chief Town of *Hertfordshire*, having a Castle upon the River *Lea*, built as some say, by King *Edward* the Elder, and augmented by *Gislebert de Clare*, who was Earle of this Town in King *Henry* the seconds dayes, *Bede* treating of the Synode that was held here in the year 670. calleth it *Herudford*, i. e. *Redford*.

Herthus, a goddesse worshipt by the ancient *Saxons*, in the same nature as *Tellus* by the *Latins*, some think the word earth to be thence derived.

Hestone, the daughter of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, whom *Hercules*, having freed her from a great Whale, gave in marriage to his friend *Telamon*, after he had ranck't *Troy*, because her father *Laomedon* performed not his promise to him.

Hesperus, the son of *Japetus*, and brother of *Atlas*, who flying from his Countrey, went and inhabited in *Italy*, whence that Countrey came to be called *Hesperia*, he had three daughters, *Aegle*, *Arcthusa*, and *Hesperethusa*, called the *Hesperides*, who lived in the *Hesperian* Garden, whose Trees bare golden Apples, that were kept by a watchfull Dragon, whom *Hercules* slew; it is also faigned of *Hesperus*, that after his death he was changed into the Evening Star.

Hests, (old word) commands, or decrees.

Hets, (old word) a vow, offer, or promise.

Heteroclite, in Grammar, is taken for a Noun, that hath a different way of declining from other Nouns.

Heterodox, (Greek) being of another opinion, or judgement, then what is generally received.

Heterogeneous, (Greek) being of another or different kinde.

Heteroscians, (Greek) people that live between the Aequator and the Tropicks, whose shadowes still incline more one way then another.

Hetruria, a Countrey of *Italy*, otherwise called *Tuscia*, or *Tuscane*, the people whereof were in ancient times much given to sooth-saying; it reacheth from *Micra* to *Tyber*.

Hevingham, a Town in *Suffolk*, which gave name and residence to an ancient family, commonly contracted into *Henningham*.

Hew, (old word) colour.

Hevmond, (old word) thining.

Hexagonal, (Greek) belonging to a Geometrical figure, having six angles, or corners.

Hexameter verse, (Greek) a verse consisting of six feet, it is otherwise called a *Heroick* verse, because it is used in *Heroick* Poems.

Hexapote, (Greek) a Noun declined with six cases.

Hexastick, (Greek) a Stanza, consisting of six verses.

Heydelberg, a Citie of Germany, so called from the Dutch words *Heyd*, i.e. sweet Broom, and *Berg*, i.e. a Hill.

H I

Hiatton, (lat.) an opening afunder, or gaping.

Hibernia, a fair Island, lying on the Western part of Britain; it is now called Ireland.

Hibride, a Mongrel, or a Creature of a mixt generation; it comes from the Greek word *hybris*, disgrace.

Hichel, or *Hatchel*, an instrument to kemb Hemp, or Flax withall.

Hickwax, a certain bird, otherwise called a wood pecker, or wryneck, in Greek *Tyx*.

Hidage, a certain Tax, which upon extraordinary occasions used to be paid for every hide of Land.

Hide of Land, from the Dutch word *Heyd*, i.e. a wide field, also Heath and Broom, signifieth in Law, such a quantity of Land as may be plough'd with one plough in a year, which according to some mens accounts is about a hundred Acres, eight Hides, being a Knights fee.

Hide and Gain, arable Land, or the same as gainage.

Hidel, a kinde of sanctuary, or hiding place.

Hierarchie, (Greek) a spiritual government, also the holy order of Angels, which consisteth of nine degrees, *Seraphims*, *Cheerubims*, *Thrones*, *Dominations*, *Principalities*, *Powrs*, *Vertues*, *Arch-Angles*, and *Angels*.

Hieratick paper, fine paper, dedicated to religious uses.

Hieroglyphicks, certain Mysterious Characters, or Images, used among the ancient *Aegyptians*, whereby holy sentences were exprest.

Hierograms, (Greek) sacred writings.

Hierome, or *Hieronimus*, the name of one of the ancient fathers, the word signifying in Greek holy name, there was also a Tyrant of Sicily, so called, who contrary to the advice of his father *Hiero*, taking part with *Hannibal* against the Romans, was at length slain by them.

Hieronymians, a certain order of Monks, instituted by St. *Hierome*, there were also certain Hermites so called, whose order

was founded in the year 1365. by one *Granel* of Florence.

Hierosolyme, the famous Citie of *Judea*, vulgarly called *Jersusalem*.

Higbam, a Town in *Staffolk*, which gave name and residence to an ancient family so called.

Hight, (old word) named.

Hilarion, a certain Hermit of *Syria*, famous for many great miracles.

Hilarity, (lat.) cheerfulness, or mirth.

Hildebert, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch famous Lord.

Himble, an old Saxon word, signifying to halt, or go lame.

Hin, a certain Hebrew measure, containing 12 Sextaries, or Logins, a Login being a certain measure, which contains about the quantity of fix Eggs-shells.

Hine, or *Hinde*, is commonly used for a servant at husbandry.

Hippace, a kinde of Cheefe made of Mares milk.

Hipparchus, a Tyrant of *Athens*, who succeeded *Pisistratus*, and having deslow'd a Virgin, *Harmodius* and *Aristogeiton* conspired against him, and slew him, also the master of horse, a chief Officer among the *Athenians*, was called *Hipparchus*.

Hippe, the daughter of *Chiron*, she was a great huntresse upon Mount *Pelous*, and being got with Child, was changed into a Mare.

Hippiades, (Greek) images representing women on horf-back.

Hippocentams, see *Centaus*.

Hippocrates, a famous Physician of the Island of *Coos*, he lived 104 years, and was had in great honour by *Artaxerxes*, King of *Persia*.

Hippocren, a Fountain of *Boetia*, sacred to the Muses.

Hippodame, see *Pelops*.

Hippodrom, (Greek) a place for tilting, or horf-racing.

Hippogryph, (Greek) a beast represented to the fancy, being half a horse, and half a griffin.

Hippolyta, a Queen of the *Amazons*, whom *Hercules* gave to *Theseus* for his wife.

Hippolytus, the son of *Theseus* and *Hippolyte*, he addicted himself wholly to hunting, but being accused of adultery by *Phedra* his mother in Law, because he had denied her, when she solicited him to lye with her, he fled away and was torn in pieces by the wilde horses that drew his Chariot,

Chariot, afterwards his limbs being gathered up, and he restored to life by *Aesculapius*, at the request of *Diana*, he went into Italy and was called *Virbins*, and built a Citie, which from his wives name was called *Ancia*.

Hippomachie, (Greek) a fighting on horf-back.

Hippomanes, the son of *Megareus* and *Merope*, who winning the Race from *Atalanta*, the daughter of *Sicchenus*, by throwing golden Apples in her way, he obtained her for his wife, but because he could not abstain from lyeing with his wife in the Temple of *Cybele*, he was turned into a Lion, and the into a Lionesse.

Hippon, the name of a Citie of *Africa*, whereof St. *Austin* was Bishop.

Hippone, an ancient goddesse, who was worshipped as the goddesse of Horf-courfing, and her image used to be placed in stables.

Hippanax, an Ephesian Poet, who writ so sharply against some that painted him ridiculously, that he caused them to hang themselves.

Hippotades, the surname of *Aeolus*, King of the winds.

Hipscratea, the wife of *Mitbridates*, King of *Pontus*, who loved her husband so much, that she followed him in all dangers and extremities.

Hircine, (lat.) belonging to a Goat.

Hirculation, (lat.) a certain disease in a Vine, which causeth it to bear no fruit.

Hircus, the left shoulder of *Auriga*.

Hirsute, (lat.) rough, bristly, full of haire.

Hispalia, a famous Citie of *Spain*, situate upon the River *Batio*; it is now called *Senil*.

Hispania, the Kingdom of *Spain*, anciently divided into *Batica*, now called *Granada*, *Lustania*, now called *Portugal* and *Tarracoenfis*, which contains the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and part of *Castile*.

Hispid, (lat.) having rough haire, or bristles.

Historiographer, (Greek) a Writer of Histories, a Historian.

Historiologie, (Greek) a historical discourse.

Histrionical, (lat.) belonging to a *Histrion*, or stage-player.

Hitbe, a little Haven to land wares out of boates.

H L

Hlaford, or *Laforde*, (Saxon) a Lord. *Hleafdian*, or *Leafdian*, (Sax.) a Lady.

H O

Hoane, a Saxon word, signifying a fine whetstone.

Hobbie, a kinde of Hawk, called in Latin *Alaudarius*, also a little *Irish* Nag.

Hoblers, certain *Irish* Knights, which used to serve upon Hobbies.

Hock, and *Hocks*, an old English phrase, signifying mire and dirt.

Hocktide, a certain festival time, celebrated about *Candlemasse*, for the death of *Hardiknutte*, the last King of the *Danes*; it is also called *Blazetide*, in Latin *Fulgalia*.

Hocus-pocus, a made word, signifying a Jugler, a shewer of tricks by *Legier de Maim*, or sleight of hand.

A Hodge-podge, or *Horch-pot*, a *Hachee*, or flesh cut to pieces, and sodden together with Herbs, also a Law-term, signifying a commixtion, or putting together of land for the better division of it.

Hodger, a *Persian* Priest.

Hodiernal, (lat.) belonging to the present day, or time.

Hogbenline, in Common-law, is he that cometh to a house Guest-wife, and lieth there the third night, after which he is accounted one of the family.

Hogoo, a word vulgarly used for a high favour, or taste, it cometh from the French word *Hantgonff*.

Hogshead, a measure of wine, containing the fourth part of a Tun.

A Hogsteer, a wilde Boar of three years old.

Hoker, (Sax.) peevishness.

Holland, one of the three parts, into which *Lincolshire* is divided, from which the Earle of *Holland* deriveth his Title, the other two are called *Kefteven*, and *Lindley*.

Holm, a certain Tree, called otherwise a *Hollie-tree*, also the same as *Halm*.

Holocaust, (Greek) a burnt-offering, or sacrifice laid whole on the Altar.

Holour, (old word) a whore-monger.

Holfatia, quasi *Holt Saffia*, i.e. woody Germany. *Holtz*, signifying in Dutch, wood;

wood, it is a Countrey of Germany vulgarly called *Holstein*.

Homage, the Oath that a Vassal, or Tenant sweareth to his Lord, also the Jurry of a Court Baron, consisting of such as owe Homage to the Lord of the Fee, from the Greek word *Omos*, i.e. to swear.

Homer, a famous Greek Poet, called at first *Melissigenes*, because he was born by the River *Melete*, he writ a Poem concerning the wars of *Troy*, which was called *Iliad*, and another of the Travels of *Ulysses*, called *Odyssey*. He is called by some the *Mæonian* Prophet.

Homesoken, or *Hamsoken*, an immunity from an americiament, for entering into houses violently, and without Licence; it cometh from the Dutch words *Heym*, a house, and *Socken*, to seek.

Homicide, (lat.) Man-slaughter, or Murder.

Homily, (Greek) a Speech, or Sermon.

Homœmerie, (Greek) a likeness of parts.

Homogeneous, (Greek) being of the same kind.

Homologie, (Greek) a confessing, or agreeing.

Homonymus, (Greek) things of several kinds, having the same denomination, a Term in Logic.

Honie-suckle, a kinde of flouur, otherwise called a wood-binde.

Honi sit qui mal y Pense, a common French Motto, signifying in English, blame be to him, who thinketh ill.

Honour, in Common-law, is taken for the more noble sort of Seigneuries.

Honour-point, in Heraldry, is the upper part of an Escutcheon, when the breadth thereof is divided into three equal parts.

Honorary, (lat.) done, or conferred upon any one in token of honour.

Honorius, the name of one of the Roman Emperours, the son of *Theodosius* the first, who divided the Empire between his two sons, assigning to *Arcadius* the Eastern part, to *Theodosius* the Western part.

Honymous, an expression commonly applied to new married people, who loving violently at first, soon cool in their affection.

Hope-Castle, a Castle in *Flinthshire*, to which King *Edward* the first retired, when the *Welsh-men* set upon him unawares; it is near *Caermerg* Castle.

Hophus, a River that flows by *Haliartus*, a City of *Bœotia*, formerly called *Ipsamantus*.

Hoplachryme, (Greek) the pointing of weapons with the weapon.

Houqueton, (French) a kinde of short Coat without sleeves.

Hours, or the hours, they were faind by the Poets to be certain goddesses, the daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, their names, see in *Hygynus*.

Horary, (lat.) hourly.

Horatius Cocles, a famous Roman, who fighting against *P. Fenius*, King of the *Ætrurians*, defended a bridge himself against all the enemies forces, untill the bridge was cut down, and after that he leapt into *Tyber*, and swomme to his own people, also *Horatius Flaccus*, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Venusium*, who was in high favour with *Augustus* and *Mæcenas*: whence *Horatio* is a proper name frequent now adayes, derived as some think from the Greek *ὁράω*, i.e. of good eye-sight.

Horde, (Lat.) a Cow great with Calf.

Horizontal, (Greek) belonging to the Horizon, i.e. that Circle which divides the upper Hemisphere, or so much of the Heavens as we can see round about us from the lower Hemisphere, or so much of the Heavens as is hid from our sight.

A Hornet, a kinde of insect, called in Latin *Crabro*, which useth to infest horses and other creatures, and is ingendred of the carcasses of dead horses.

Hornegeld, a Tax within the Forrest to be paid for horned beatts; it comes from horn, and the Dutch word *Gelden*, i.e. to pay.

Horodix, (Greek) a kinde of Dial, or instrument to shew how the hours passe a way.

Horological, (Gr.) belonging to a *Horologe*, i.e. an Hour-glasse, Clock, or Dial.

Horoscope, (Greek) a diligent marking of hours, also to much of the firmament as riseth every hour from the East, also the Ascendant of ones Nativity, or a diligent marking of the time of a Childs birth.

Horridity, or *Horror*, (lat.) frightfulness, dreadfulness, a quaking for fear.

Horsebeal, a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Elicampane*.

Horotation, (lat.) an exhorting, or persuading to any thing.

Horrensus, an eloquent Roman, whose daughter *Horrensia*; so pleaded her cause before the *Trinivirs*; *M. Antony*, *Obavivus*, and *Lepidus*; that the great Tax was taken off, which they had laid upon the people.

Hortyard, a Garden-yard, haply the same with *Orehard*.

Hosanna, an Hebrew word signifying, Save I beseech thee, being a solemn acclamation used by the Jews in their Feasts of Tabernacles.

Hospitaliers, certain Knights of an Order so called, because they had the care of Hospitals, i. houses erected for the relief of Pilgrims, and poor or impotent people.

Hostages, (French) a pledge left in war for performance of Covenants.

Hosteler, in Latin *hospes* or *hostellaris*, a keeper of an Hostery or Inne, an Host.

Hostility, (lat.) hatred or enmity.

Hotchpot, (see *Hodgepodge*).

Hotes, (old word) they promise.

Houfages, a fee that a Carryer or any one payes for setting up any stuff in a house.

House in Astrology, is the twelf part of the Zodiac being divided into twelve equal parts.

Housetote, Estovers out of the Lords wood, to uphold a tenement or house, from *bus* and the Dutch word *bote*, a making good. See *Eltowers*.

Houton, (old word) hollow.

The *Howld* of a ship, the room betwixt the keilton and lower decks.

The *Hownds*, the holes of the chécks fastned to the head of the masts.

Howfel, to administer the Sacrament to one that lyeth on his death-bed.

Howst-in, is when a ship after she is past the breadth of her bearing, is brought in narrow to her upper workes.

Hubba, the name of a Danish Captain, who in old times invaded this Island.

Hue and Cry, in Common Law, is a pursuit of one having committed felony by the highway, by describing the party, and giving notice to several Constables from one Town to another.

Hugh, the proper name of a man, signifying comfort. Others derive it from the Dutch word *Hongen*, to cut.

Huguenots, a name which used to be given in derision to those of the reformed Religion in France, from a gate in *Tours* called *Hugon*. Others derive it from these words *Huc nos venimus*, Hither we are

come, wherewith they begin their protestation.

Hulk, or *Hulke*, a kind of mantle used in Spain and Germany.

Hulk, a kind of great and broad ship, from the Greek word *Oleus*.

Hull, a Town in *Yorkshire*, situate upon the River *Hull*, anciently called *Kingstun* (q. Kings Town) upon *Hull*. It being built by King *Edward* the first, and beautified with fair buildings by *Michael de la Post* Earle of *Suffolk*. This Town is very well accommodated for Ships and Merchandize.

Hull, in Navigation, is taken for the body of a ship without masts, sailes, or yards.

Hulling, is when a ship at sea hath taken in all her sailes in calm weather.

Hulltred, (old word) hidden.

Humanity, (lat.) the nature and condition of man, also gentleness, mildness.

Humane, or courteous Signs, are *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Aquarius*.

Humber, a great River (or rather an arm of the sea) in *Yorkshire*.

Humectation, (lat.) a moistning.

Humidity, (lat.) moistness.

Humiliates, a certain religious Order of men, so called from *Humiliare*, (lat.) to humble or bring low, because they led very strict or mortified lives: they were instituted in the year 1166.

Humorist, (lat.) one that is fantastick, or full of humours.

Humour, (lat.) moisture, also a mans phancy or disposition. The four predominant humours in a mans body, are blood, choler, flegme, and melancholy.

Humfrey, or *Hunfred*, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch *Hout-peace*.

Hundred, a part of a Shire consisting of ten tithings, each tithing consisting of ten households, called in Latin *Decennæ*.

Hundreders, men empannelled of a Jury upon any controuersie of land, dwelling within the Hundred where the land lieth.

Hundredage, the Hundred Court, from which all the officers of the Kings Forrest were freed.

Hungaria, the Kingdom of *Hungary* divided into two parts by the River *Danubius*; it was anciently called *Pannonia*.

Hunnæ, a people of *Scythia*, who in the time

time of the Emperour *Valentinian* overrun all *Italy* and *Gallia*, but at last overcome by the prayers of Pope *Leo*, they retired themselves into *Hungary*.

Huntington, the chief Town of *Huntingtonshire*, in the publick seale called *Huntertaine*, i. the hill of Hunters, alluding to which name *Leland* calls it in Latin *Venatoridonium*: near unto the bridge is to be seen yet the plot of a Castle built by *K. Edward* the Elder, in the year 917, and by *K. Henry* the second demolished, to put an end to the contention which the *Scottish* men and the *St. Lizes* had so often had about it.

Hurle bats, or *Whirle bats*, used among the ancients, called in Latin *Gestus*.

Hurlers, certain great stones in *Cornwall*, which the people thereabout persuade themselves to have been in times past men transformed into stones for prophesying the Sabbath Day, with hurling of the Ball.

Hürlebs, (old word) maketh a noise.

Huscarles, a name given in ancient times to those that were gatherers of the Danish tribute.

Husfastene, in some of the Statutes is taken for him that holdeth house and land.

Hustings, the principal and highest Court of *London*, it cometh from the French word *Haulser*, i. to lift up.

H Y

Hyacinthus, a youth who being beloved of *Apollo*, and playing with him at a play called *Dicuss*, *Zephyrus* who was slighted by *Hyacinthus*, blew the *Dicuss* thrown by *Apollo*, full upon *Hyacinthus* his head, and killed him, which mischance *Apollo* lamenting, turned him into a flower called a *Jacinth*, vulgarly *Crowtoes*. There is also a pretious stone called a *Hyacinth* or *Jacinth*, being of a waterish colour.

Hyades, the seven daughters of *Atlas*, by his wife *Aethra*, they were called *Ambrosia*, *Eudoxa*, *Pasithee*, *Corone*, *Plexauris*, *Pythos*, and *Tyche*, who lamenting their brother *Hyas* devoured by a *Lion*, were taken up into Heaven by *Jupiter* and changed into Stars.

Hyaline, (Greek) of a colour like glasse.

Hybernall, (lat.) belonging to the winter-season.

Hybla, a mountain of *Sicily*, famous for its Bees, and for the abundance of Time which grew there.

Hybrea, a famous Orator, born in *Nyssa*, a City of *Caria*, who was advanced to be chief Governour of that City under *Euthydamus* Prince of *Caria*, but when *Labienus* came against that Country, he fo incensed him by saying he was Emperour of *Caria*, that he destroyed the City.

Hydra, a monstrous Serpent bred in the Lake of *Lerna*; it was feigned to have a hundred heads, and was at last slaine by *Hercules*: also a celestial constellation.

Hydragogus, (Greek) a conveying of water by furrows and trenches from one place to another. *Hydragogus* are medicines that are prepared to draw forth the water from any *Hydropical* parts.

Hydrargyrous, (Greek) belonging to Quicksilver.

Hydraulicks, (Greek) certain water-works, whereby musick is made by the running of waters.

Hydrography, (Greek) a description of waters.

Hydromancy, (Greek) a kind of divination by waters.

Hydromel, (Greek) a kind of drink made of honey, by some called *Metheglin*.

Hydropoby, (Greek) a certain disease caused by melancholy, which causeth in those that are affected with it, an extrem dread of waters.

Hydropick, (Greek) troubled with a certain disease called the *Dropick*.

Hyemal, (lat.) bleak or winterly.

Hyena, (lat.) a beast like a wolf, which some say, changeth Sex often, and counterfeiteth the voice of a man.

Hylas, the son of *Theodamas* King of *Meonia*, whom *Hercules* took away by force, and carryed him with him in the Expedition to *Colchos*; but *Hercules* going on shore about *Mysia*, sent him for water to the River *Ascanius*, and the Nymphs of the River being in love with him, pulled him in, so that *Hercules* long expected him, and hearing no news of him, left the *Argonauts* and wandered up and down the Wood for a long time in quest of him.

Hyleg, is that Planet or place in Heaven whereby being directed by his or its digression, we judge of the life or state of any person.

Hyllus,

Hyllus, the son of *Hercules* by *Deianira*, he being driven out of his City by *Eurystheus*, fled to *Athens*, and there built a Temple to *Misericordia* the Goddesse of *Pity*.

Hymen, or *Hymeneus*, son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, he was the first that instituted Marriage, and therefore by some called the god of Marriage, he hath that name from a thin skin (called in Greek *hymen*) which is within the secret parts of a woman, and is said to be a note of Virginity.

Hymne, (Greek) a spiritual Song, or Psalm sung to the praise of God.

Hyperallage, (Greek) a certain figure wherein the order of words is contrary to the meaning of them in construction.

Hyperbolical, (Greek) spoken by way of *Hyperbole*, i. a figure wherein an expression goes beyond truth, either by way of excess or diminution.

Hyperboreans, a certain Northern people; some say, dwelling under the North Pole; others say they are a people of *Scythia*.

Hyperion, the son of *Celus*, and brother of *Saturnus*, he is thought by some to be the first that found out the motion of the Stars, and is oftentimes mentioned in Poetry for the same with the Sun.

Hypermeter, (Greek) a Verse that hath a syllable above its ordinary measure.

Hypermetra, one of the 50 daughters of *Danaus*, they being commanded to kill their Husbands, the 50 sons of *Aegyptus*, the onely of all the sisters saved her Husband *Lyncus*, who afterwards killed *Danaus*.

Hyperphysical, (Greek) supernatural.

Hypocondriacal, (Greek) subject to melancholy, because under the *hypocondria* or sides of the upper part of the belly, lie the Liver and Spleen which are the seat of melancholy.

Hypocritical, (Greek) belonging to a *Hypocrite*, i. e. a dissembler; or one that maketh a false shew of Piety or Holiness.

Hypogastric, (Greek) belonging to the *Hypogastrium* or lower part of the belly.

Hypoge, (Greek) a cellar or place under ground.

Hypostatical, (Greek) belonging to a *Hypostasis* or Personal subsistence.

Hypothemal line, a term in Geometry, it is that side of a right-angled triangle,

which is subtended or opposite to the right angle.

Hypothesis, (Greek) belonging to a *Hypothesis*, i. e. a supposition, also a *Hypothesis* Syllogism in Logic, is that which begins with a conditionall conjunction.

Hypsicratea, see *Hipsicratea*.

Hypsipyle, the daughter of *Thous* and Queen of *Lemnos*, she intertained *Jason* in his voyage to *Colchos*, and had twins by him; she was banisht out of *Lemnos* for saving her father, when all the men of the Island were killed by the women, and was intertained by *Lycurgus* King of *Nemea*.

Hyrcauia, a Country of *Asia*, bordering southward upon *Armenia*.

Hyrens, a Countryman of *Bœtia*, who desiring of *Jupiter*, *Mercury*, and *Neptune*, whom he had intertained at his house, that he might have a son and not marry, the three Deities made water upon the dung of an Ox which had been newly offered, out of which when the tenth month was almost expired, was borne *Orion*.

Hyris, a kind of plant, otherwise called *Miller*.

Hysterical, (Greek) as hysterical passion, a certain disease in women commonly called *Fits of the Mother*.

Hysteron Proteron, (Greek) a preposterous manner of speaking or writing, expressing that first which should be last.

Hyttenia, a part of *Attica*, formerly called *Tetrapolis*, because it had four chief Cities *Probalynthus*, *Oenoe*, *Tricorythus*, and *Marathon*.

I A

Iacchus, one of the names of *Bacchus*; from the Greek word *Iacchein*, to cry out, because his priestesses the *Bacchæ* used in the celebration of his Orgies to make strange and unusual noises.

Jacynth, the name of a certain pretious stone of a blewish colour, also a flower called *Hyacinthus*, see *Hyacinthus*.

Jacob, (Hebr.) a supplanter, or beguiler.

Jacobins, certain Friars of the Order of *St. Dominick*.

Jacobites, a sort of Hereticks instituted in the year 530. by one *Jacobus Syrus*, they used circumcision, and acknowledge but one nature in *Christ*.

Jacobs staff, a certain Geometrical instrument

strument so called, also a staff that Pilgrime use to walk with to *James Compostella*.

Jactancy, (lat.) a boasting.

Jaculation, (lat.) a shooting, or darting.

Jambes, (French) the side-posts of a door.

Jambeux, (French) armour for the legs.

Jambick, (lat.) the foot of a verse, consisting of two syllables, one short and one long.

Jamblichus, a famous Pythagorean Philosopher of *Chalcis*, a Citie of *Syria*, he was the Disciple of *Pythagoras*.

James, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Jacob*, in Spanish *Jago*, in French *Jaques*.

Jampourum, a certain Law-term used in Fines, signifying certain Acres of Furze.

Janizaries, Turkish foot Souldiers, which are of the Guard to the Grand Signior.

Jane, the Christian name of divers women, mollified, as some think, from *Joan*.

Jannock, a kinde of Oaten bread, much used in the North of England.

Jansenisme, the opinion of *Cornelius Jansenus*, Bishop of *Tyre*, he was a great opposer of universal redemption.

Janthe, a certain Virgin, the daughter of *Telesus*, who the first day of her marriage was transformed into a man.

Janus, the name of an ancient King of *Italy*, who entertained *Saturn* (when he was banished out of *Creet*, by his son *Jupiter*) and of him learn't husbandry, and the use of the Vine, he built a Citie called *Janiculum*, from which all *Italy* was also called *Janicula*, he is pictured with two faces, and from him the first month of the year is called *January*.

Japetus, the son of *Titan* and *Terra*, he married the Nymph *Asia*, and begat *Prometheus* and *Epmethes*.

Japygia, a Countrey upon the Borders of *Italy*, called also *Calabria*, and *Magna Græcia*, the narrowest entrance of it reacheth from *Tarentum* to *Brundisium*.

Jarbas, a King of *Genulia*. See *Dido*.

Jargon, the same as *Gilbrish*, or *Pedlars French*.

Jarre of Oile, an earthen pitcher, containing twenty Gallons, also the Order of Knights of the Jarre, was instituted by *Don Garcia*, King of *Navarre*, who riding one day on hunting, and entering into a

Cave, he saw an Altar with the image of the Virgin *Maria*, and a Pitcher of Lillies, at which sight being moved with devotion, he founded this order.

Jarrook, a kinde of Cork.

Jasfon, or *Jasus*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Eleira*, to him *Ceres* brought forth *Pluto*, who was the first that brought men the use of money.

Jasmin, or *Jesemin*, a kinde of flower, so called.

Jason, the son of *Aeson*, King of *Thebessy*, he was sent by his Uncle *Pelias* to *Colchos*, to fetch the Golden Fleece, and having overcome the Dragon, and Brazen-footed Bull, that were set to guard it, by the help of *Medea*, who was in love with him, he brought her away with him, and married her, but afterwards falling in love with *Cressida*, the daughter of *Creon*, he left *Medea*, who in anger burnt *Cressida*, and her Palace together.

Jasper, a precious stone of a green colour, also the proper name of a man, in Latin *Gasparys*.

Javeline, (Ital.) a kinde of Dart, or Lance.

Iberia, the ancient name of *Spain*.

Ibex, or *Evick*, a kinde of a mountainous Goat, in Greek called *Aegoreros*, in Latin *Capricornus*.

Ibis, a certain *Lybian* bird feeding upon Serpents, formerly worshipped in *Egypt*, which with its long bill first taught the use of Glitters.

I C

Icarus, the son of *Oebalus*, he being slain by the Shepherds of *Athens*, whom he had made drunk, and being discovered by his Dog *Mæro*, his daughter *Erigone* hanged her self for grief, and was afterwards translated among the heavenly signs, and was called *Virgo*, the Dog also pined away and died, and was translated among the signs.

Icarus, the son of *Debalus*, who flying too near the Sun with his waxen wings which his father had made for him, melted them, and fell into the Sea, which from thence was called the *Icarian Sea*.

Iceni, a certain people, anciently inhabiting those Provinces, which are now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgshire*, and *Huntingtonshire*.

Idrien, a Motto, or device, heretofore belonging to the arms of the Princes of *Wales*,

Wales; it signifies in the old Saxon, *I serve*.

Ichneumon, (Greek) an Indian Rat.

Ichthyography, (Greek) a Description, or Plat-form of any thing in writing, according to which example it is to be made.

Ichthyologie, (Greek) a Description of fishes.

Ichthyophagi, a certain people, who feed altogether upon fish, which they catch with Nets, made of the bark of a Palm-tree, and build their houses with the bones of fish.

Icleped (old word) called, or named.

Icond, (old word) learned.

Iconoclastes, (Greek) a breaker, or demolisher of images, a surname attributed to several of the Greek Emperours, who were zealous against the worshipping of images in Churches, from *Icon* an image, and *clastein* to break.

Icorven (old word) cut, or carved.

Ictericall, (Greek) troubled with the overflowing of the gall, a disease vulgarly called the Jaunders, or the Jaundice, from the French word *Iaulne*, i.e. yellow, because it maketh the skin to appear of a yellow colour.

I D

Ida, a Mountain of *Troas*, where *Parijs* gave Judgement for *Venus*, about the golden apple, against *Jany* and *Pallas*; whence *Venus* is called the *Idalian Queen*.

Idm, the son of *Neptune*, he seeing *Marpesia*, the daughter of *Mars*, dancing in a wood, which was sacred to *Diana*, carried her away by force, his father *Neptune* having given him very swift horses, whereat *Mars* was so enraged that he threw himself into the River *Lycormis*, but *Apollo* meeting *Idm*, and fighting with him for *Marpesia*, *Jupiter* sent *Mercury* to part them, and *Marpesia* being left to her own freedom, which of them she would chooseth made choice of *Idm*.

Idea, the form of any thing represented to the imagination.

Identity; (lat.) a made Term, much used in Logick, and signifying as it were the sameness of any thing.

Ides of a month, are eight dayes in every month, as in March, May, July, and October, from the fifteenth to the eight, being reckoned backward in other months from the thirteenth to the sixth, it comes from the old Latin word *Iduo*, to divide.

Idiom, (Greek) the peculiar phrase of any language.

Idiopathie, (Greek) a peculiar passion.

Idiocrasie, (Greek) the proper, or natural temper of any thing.

Idiotical, (Greek) private, also belonging to an Idiot, i.e. one born of so weak an understanding, that the King by his prerogative, hath the government and disposal of his Lands and substance, and to that purpose, a Writ de *Idiota Inquirendo* is to be directed to the Sheriff, to examine the party suspected of *Idioticie*, or *Idiotisme*.

Idolatrie, (Greek) the worshipping of false gods, but most properly an offering of Divine honours to any Idols, pictures, or images.

Idomeneus, the son of *Deucalion* Grandchild of *Minos*, King of *Creet*, he returning from the Wars of *Troy*, and going about to offer up his son, who was the first that met him upon Land, according to the vow he made to sacrifice whomsoever he met first; he was driven out of the Kingdom by his subjects, and arriving in the Countrey of *Calabria*, he built the Citie of *Salentinum*.

Idoneous, (lat.) fit, convenient.

Idyl, (Greek) a kinde of Eclogue, or Pastoral Poem, such as was written by *Theocritus*, *Moschus*, and others.

I E

Jearecapstern, an Engin used in great ships to hoist the yards and sayls withall.

Jeat, see *Geat*.

Jejunation, (lat.) fasting.

Jejunity, (lat.) hungrynesse; also barrennesse, shallownesse of judgement, or stile.

Jentuculation, (lat.) a breaking ones fast.

Jeofail, in Common-law, is when a pleading, or issue, is so badly pleaded, or joyn'd that it will be errour if they proceed, it is contracted from the French words, *J'ay failli*, i.e. I have failed.

Jeopardy, danger, or hazard; it comes from the French words, *jeu*, i.e. play, and *perte*, i.e. losse.

Jeremie; a proper name, signifying in Hebrew, High of the Lord.

Jesuati, an order of Monks, so called from their having the name of *Jesus* often in their mouths, they were begun at *Sevra* in the

year 1665. by *François Vincent*, and *John Columbanus*.

Ignatians, those of the Society of *Jesus*, a certain religious Order instituted by *St. Ignatius Loyola*, they had to the three vows of Chastity, Poverty, and Obedience, the vow of Mission annexed, which bound them to go whithersoever the Roman Bishop should send them for the propagation of the Faith, and to execute whatsoever he should command them.

Jesus-Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built not long since by *Hugh Price* Doctor of the Laws.

Jets, (old word) a device.

Jefson, the same as *Flotjon*.

Jefson-ares, a kind of maulsome or excrescence about the root of the Elder-tree.

Jefstone, a kind of stone called also a *Marchefite*.

I F

Ifere, (old word) together.

Ifretten, (old word) devoured.

I G

Ignaro, (Ital.) a foolish ignorant fellow.

Ignisfluus, (lat.) running or flowing with fire.

Ignify, (lat.) to set on fire, to cause to burn.

Ignipotent, (lat.) powerful in fire.

Ignis fatuus, (lat.) a kind of slight exhalation set on fire in the night time, which ofttimes causeth men to wander out of their way. It is metaphorically taken for some trivial humour or phancy, wherewith men of shallow understandings are apt to be seduced.

Ignition, (lat.) a setting on fire.

Ignivomus, (lat.) fire-spitting, or vomiting out flames of fire, an Epithet proper to *Etna*, and some other mountains of the like nature.

Ignoble, (lat.) of an obscure birth, or of a base spirit.

Ignominious, (lat.) dishonourable, full of shame or reproach.

Ignoramus, is a word used by the grand Inquest empannelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick, when they dislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment, which word being written upon the Bill, all farther inquiry upon that party is

stopped. It is also taken substantively for a foolish and ignorant person.

Ignoscible, (lat.) fit to be pardoned or forgiven.

I H S, a certain character whereby hath anciently been expressed *Jesus*, the proper name of our Saviour; the middle letter being taken for a Greek E, but more likely the three initial letters of these words *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, i. *Jesus* the Saviour of man, have been commonly used for brevities sake.

I K

Ikenild street, one of the 4 famous ways, that the Romans anciently made in *England*: It taketh its name from the *Icenii*, (so the people inhabiting *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*, are called) the other three ways were termed *Foss*, *Erminstreet*, and *Watlingstreet*.

I L

Ilcester, contracted from *Iuelcester*, a Town in *Somersetshire*, it was assaulted by *Robert Mowbray*, when the Nobles of *England* conspired against King *William Rufus*, to set up his brother *Robert Duke of Normandy* in the Royal Throne.

Ilia, the daughter of *Nimitor*, King of the *Albanes*, who by her Uncle *Amulius* was made a Vestal, but being got with child, she brought forth twins, *Romulus* and *Remus*, of whom *Mars* was reported to have been the father.

Iliades, (Greek) the Title of a famous ancient Poem writ by *Homer* concerning the destruction of *Troy*, which was formerly called *Ilium*, from *Ilus* one of the Kings thereof, who enlarged it; after it had been built by *Dardanus* the son of *Jupiter*.

Iliacal, (Greek) belonging to the *Ilia* or small guts.

Iliac passion, a certain dangerous disease caused by the wind getting into those guts.

Ilioneus, the son of *Phorbas* a Trojan, he went with *Aeneas* into *Italy*, and being famous for his Eloquence, was sent on all his Embassages.

Illaborate, (lat.) unlaboured, or done without pain.

Illacrymable, (lat.) pitiless, also unpitied.

Iliaque-

Illeaqueation, (lat.) an entangling or snaring.

Illation, (lat.) a conclusion or inference.

Ilustration, (lat.) a barking at any one.

Illecebrous, (lat.) alluring, charming, or enticing.

Illegitimate, (lat.) Bastard of a base birth, unlawfully begotten.

Illepid, (lat.) dull and unpleasant in conversation.

Illiberal, (lat.) niggardly, without generosity.

Illicite, (lat.) unwarrantable, or unlawful.

Illicitation, (lat.) a binding or wrapping within.

Ilimitate, (lat.) unbounded, having no limits or bounds.

Illiterate, (lat.) unlearned.

Illicidation, (lat.) a giving light, also an explaining or making clear.

Illuminatio, (lat.) the same.

Illusion, (lat.) a deceiving, a mocking.

Illustration, (lat.) a making clear, a setting forth.

Illustrious, (lat.) Noble, Famous, Renowned.

Ilus, a Trojan, who when the Temple of *Pallas* was burning, ran into the middle of the flames and recovered the *Palladium*, which because no mortal eye was permitted to behold, he was strook blind, but afterwards the Goddess being appeased, his sight was restored.

Illyricum, a Country of *Europe*, so called from *Ilivius* the son of *Polybennus*; it is now known by the name of *Slavonia*.

I M

Imagery, (French) painted or carved work of Images.

Imagination, (lat.) a feigning or phancying, also the faculty it self likewise called the Phancy.

Imaus, a great mountain dividing *Scythia*, into two parts, whereof one part is called *Scythia* within *Imaus*, and the other *Scythia* without *Imaus*.

Imbergo, (Span.) a word used among Merchants, signifying an arrest or stop of ships or merchandizes upon any occasion.

Imbarke, (Ital.) to go aboard a ship, a term used in Navigation.

Imbecillity, (lat.) weaknefs.

Imbellick, (lat.) unwardick, cowardly.

Imbellish, (French) to adorn, to beautify.

Imberbick, (lat.) without a beard, beardless.

Imber-week, see *Ember*.

Inbibition, (lat.) a greedy receiving or drinking in of any liquid substance.

Inborduring, a term in Heraldry, when the field and circumference of the field are both of one metal, colour, or fur.

Inbossed work, from the Dutch word *Inbofsieren*, to carve or grave, is work made with burches or knobs in stone or metall.

Inbessment, the manner of chat work.

Inbrication, (lat.) a making square, or bending like a gutter-tile, also a covering with tile, from *Imbrex*, a gutter-tile.

Imbrocado, (Spanish) cloth of Gold or Silver.

Imbroyle, (French) to put into a combustion, to set together by the cares.

Imbrution, (lat.) a thorough moistning, also a seasoning, also a staining; whence cometh our word *Embrue*.

Imitation, (lat.) a following or doing like another.

Immaculate, (lat.) unspotted, undefiled.

Immanity, (lat.) savagenesse, wildness, cruelty; Also such a hugeness as renders a thing unmanageable.

Immanuete, (lat.) untractable, untame.

Immarcescence, (lat.) unfadingness, incorruptibleness; hence the participial *Immarcescibile*.

Immutarity, (lat.) unripeness.

Immediate, (lat.) next, or presently following.

Immedicable, (lat.) unhealable, incurable.

Immemorable, (lat.) unworthy of mention; unremarkable.

Immensify, (lat.) unmeasurableness, hugeness, exceeding largeness.

Immersors, (lat.) a dipping, ducking, or plunging in.

Immigration, (lat.) a going to dwell, a passing into.

Imminent, (lat.) ready to fall, hanging over.

Imminution, (lat.) a diminishing, or lessning.

Immission, (lat.) a putting in, a planting into.

Immobility, (lat.) unmoveableness,

a being not to be removed.

Immoderate, (lat.) unmeasurable, immoderate.

Immolation, (lat.) an offering up to God, a sacrificing.

Immorigerous, (lat.) rude, uncivil, disobedient.

Immortality, (lat.) a living for ever, everlastingness.

Immortalize, (lat.) to make immortal.

Immunity, (lat.) exemption from any office, freedom, privilege.

Immure, (lat.) to inclose, to shut up between two walls.

Immutability, (lat.) constancy, unchangeableness.

† *Impacted*, (lat.) driven in.

Impaire, see *Empaire*.

Impale, (Ital.) to spit upon a stake; also to crown or adorn; also to fence about with pales: It is a term sometimes used in Heraldry.

Imparity, or *Imparity*, (lat.) inequality, unevenness.

Imparlance, see *Emparlance*.

Impassible, (lat.) not moved with any affection, but more especially, cold in the passion of love. *Cleop.*

Impes, a term in Falconry, signifieth to insert a feather into the wing of a Hawk, instead of one which was broken. It comes from the Saxon word *imp*, or *bimp*, i. to graff or inoculate, and is metaphorically taken for to fill up any vacancies. It is taken also for a kind of grafting used by Gardeners.

Impeach, or *apeach*, (French.) to hinder; also to accuse one as guilty of the same crime whereof he which impeacheth is accused; it cometh originally from the Latin word *impedire*.

Impachment of waste, in Common Law, is a restraint from committing of waste upon Lands or Tenements.

† *Impeccability*, (lat.) an impossibility of sinning or offending; it is a term proper to School-Divinity.

† *Impedition*, or *Impediment*, (lat.) a hindering.

Impel, (lat.) to thrust on.

Impendent, (lat.) hanging over head, also ready to fall upon.

Impenetrable, (lat.) unpierceable, not to be pierced.

Impenitent, (lat.) unrepentant, not-repenting.

† *Impervious*, (lat.) having no feathers.

Imperative Mood, in Grammar, is that Mood which implyeth a commanding.

Imperceptible, (lat.) not to be taken notice of, unperceivable.

Imperial, (lat.) belonging to an Emperor, i. e. a Commander or Emperour.

† *Imperil*, (from the Lat. *periculum*) to bring into danger.

Imperious, (lat.) given to domineer or insult, of a commanding spirit.

† *Imperforable*, (lat.) not to be bored thorough, a *Decompositum*, or word compounded of two prepositions and a verb.

Impersonal, (lat.) a term used in Grammar, and signifieth that word whether pronoun or verb which hath but one termination for all the three persons, or at least which wanteth a termination for one of them.

Impertinence, (lat.) a thing not belonging to the purpose.

† *Impervigilable*, (lat.) not to be found out by strict inquiry or search.

Impervious, (lat.) through which there is no passage.

Impetiginous, (lat.) scabby, or troubled with an itching distemper.

Impetrate, (lat.) to obtain by earnest request or intreaty, whence the participial *Impetrable*.

Impetuosity, (lat.) a driving forward with great force and violence.

† *Impiation*, (lat.) a desiling.

Impiety, (lat.) wickedness, a being void of piety.

† *Impignoration*, (lat.) a putting to pawn.

† *Impigrity*, (lat.) a being free from sloth; quickness, activity.

† *Impinge*, (lat.) to run against any thing, also to drive fast into, as a nail into a board; whence the Participle *Impacted*, above mentioned.

† *Impinguation*, (lat.) a fattening, or making fat.

Implacability, (lat.) an unreconcilable-ness, a disposition not to be appeased.

Implantation, (lat.) a planting or fastening into.

Implead, in Common Law, is to sue or commence a suit.

Implement, (lat.) a filling up of any vacancy, also things necessary about a house, or belonging to a trade, are called Implements.

Implication, (lat.) a folding or wrapping within, an entangling, also a necessary

necessary consequence, and in this last sense we use the word to imply, which is hence derived.

Implicite, (lat.) folded, or intangled together, also implicite faith, is taken in a translate sense, for such a belief as is altogether upheld by the judgement, and authority of a great company agreeing together.

Imploration, (lat.) an humble petitioning, a desiring any thing with great submission.

† *Implume*, (lat.) bare, without feathers.

Impolite, (lat.) rough, and unpolish'd.

Imporation, (lat.) a making a Balk, or ridge in the ploughing of land.

Imporous, (lat.) having no pores, a word proper only to Philosophy.

Importance, (French) moment, weight, consequence, a carrying in it some great matter from the Latin words, in the preposition, and portare to carry.

Imporunate, (lat.) troublesome, or wearying with too often, or unseasonable requests.

Impostion, (lat.) an imposing, or laying a strict injunction, also the same as *Impost*

Impostitious names, (latin) original names.

Impostour, (lat.) one that belongeth to a Printing-house, and imposteth the pages into a form for the presse.

Impossibility, (lat.) that which cannot be done.

Impost, (French) a tribute, or tax, but more especially we use it for the tax received by the Prince for such merchandizes as are brought into any haven from other Nations, whereas Custom is for wares shipped out of the land.

Impostour, (lat.) a seller of false wares, also any kinde of deceiver, or juggler.

Impostume, a word commonly, but corruptly used for *Aposteme*, (Greek) which is a gathering together of evil humours into any one part of the body.

Impotency, (lat.) an unablensse, or want of strength, it is many times taken for an unaptness to generation.

Impoundage, a confining, or putting into a pound.

Impreguation, (lat.) a making fruitful, a filling, or causing to swell.

Imprecation, (lat.) a cursing, or calling down some mischief upon another's head.

Impregnable, (lat.) not to be won, or taken by force.

Imprese, the same as devise, it cometh from the Italian word *Imprendere*, to undertake.

Impression, (lat.) an imprinting, stamping, or making a mark.

Imprest money, is money paid to Soldiers before hand.

† *Imprimings*, beginnings, from the Latin *Imprimis*, i. e. first of all, a word used in the beginnings of Inventories, or Catalogues of goods.

Improbation, (lat.) a disallowing, or not approving.

Improbability, (lat.) a matter which can not be proved, an unlikelyness.

Improbity, (lat.) dishonesty, wickedness.

† *Improcerity*, (lat.) a lowness, want of tallness, or stature.

† *Improcreability*, (lat.) a barrenness, or unaptness to procreate.

† *Improperation*, (lat.) a making haste, also an upbraiding any one with a fault.

Impropriation, (lat.) see appropriation.

Improvvidence, (lat.) carelessness, or forgetfulness to provide, want of foresight.

Improvement, an advancing of profits, a thriving, a benefiting in any kind of profession.

Imprudence, (lat.) want of discretion, or understanding.

Impudence, (lat.) overboldness, shamelessness.

Impugnation, (lat.) a contradicting, or resisting.

Impuissance, (French) weakness, distresse, want of outward supports.

Impulsion, (lat.) a driving forward, a thrusting on, also a constraining.

Impunity, (lat.) a going unpunished, an exemption from punishment.

Impurity, (lat.) uncleanness.

Imputation, (lat.) a laying to ones charge.

Imputrescence, (lat.) a keeping from putrefaction, or rotting an incorruptibleness.

I N

Inaccessible, (lat.) not to be come at.

Inachus, the most ancient King of the *Argives*, the son of *Oceanus* and *Thetys* and the brother of *Aesopus*, concerning his daughter *Jo*, see beneath in *Jo*, from this King

King *Inachus* the chief River of *Argia* took its denomination.

Inaffability, (lat.) discourtesie, unpleasante in conversation.

Inaffection, (lat.) carelessness, freedoms from vain-glory.

Inambulation, (lat.) a walking from place to place.

Inamiable, (lat.) unlovely, unpleasent.

† *Inamissible*, (lat.) not to be lost.

Inamorato, (Ital.) a lover.

† *Inaniloquution*, (lat.) an idle or vain speaking, from *inani*, empty, and *loqui*, to speak.

Inanimare, (lat.) having no life, without a soul.

Inanity, (lat.) emptiness, or a being void of air, or any other body. It is a Philosophical term used by Dr. *Charlton*.

Inarable, (lat.) not to be plunged.

† *Inargutation*, (lat.) a silencing over, a covering with silver.

Inaudible, (lat.) not to be heard.

Inauguration, (lat.) an asking counsel of *Augures* or *Soothsayers*, also the conferring of honours or preferment upon any one, also a consecrating.

Inaurated, (lat.) covered with Gold, gilded over.

Inauspicious, (lat.) unlucky, ill-boding.

Inborow, and *Outborow*, in ancient times, was the office of him that was to allow free liberty of Ingress and Egress to those that travelled between the two Realms of *England* and *Scotland*. This office belonged in King *Henry* the thirds time, to *Patrick Earle of Dunbar*.

Incalescence, (lat.) a growing warm or lusty, a taking heat.

Incaudescence, (lat.) a being inflamed with wroth, a growing angry.

Incanescence, (lat.) a growing gray-headed, a waxing hoary.

Inchantation, (lat.) an enchanting or charming.

Incapacity, (lat.) an uncapableness, or being unfit.

Incarceration, (lat.) a putting in prison.

Incarnadin colour, (French) a flesh colour, or the colour of a Damask Rose.

Incarnation, (lat.) a making flesh to grow, or a being made of flesh.

Incastellated, (French) narrow-heeled.

Inceudary, (lat.) one that puts things into a flame or combustion, a sower of division or strife.

Incese, (lat.) to inflame or stir up anger.

Incesory, (French) a censuring-pan, or Church-vessel, wherein they use to burn incense, being a kind of rich Perfume or Gum, distilling from a Tree of the same name, and is also called *Frankincense*.

Incentive, (lat.) a stirring up, or provoking, a motive.

Incentor, (lat.) the same as *Incendiary*, also *Incentor*, *Accentor*, and *Succentor*, are three sorts of Singers in parts.

Inception, (lat.) a beginning or undertaking of any businesse: whence *Inceptour*, he that hath newly taken his degree in the University.

Incern, (lat.) to sift, to examine strictly.

Incessant, (lat.) continual, without ceasing.

Incestuous, (lat.) unchast, committing incest, which is an unyeting of the Virgin *Zone*, or *Cestus*; but it is commonly taken for a defiling one that is near in blood or kindred.

Inchoation, (lat.) a beginning of any work.

Incident, (lat.) hapning to, or falling out of necessity: It is also substantively taken in Common Law, for a thing necessarily depending upon another, as more principal; as a *Court-Baron* is so incident to a *Manor* that it cannot be separated.

Incineration, (lat.) a reducing to ashes or cinders.

Incision, (lat.) a cutting deep into any thing, a making a gash.

Incisure, (lat.) the cut or gash it self.

Incitation, (lat.) a stirring up, or provoking.

Inclamination, (lat.) an often calling upon.

Inclacency, (lat.) rigour, sharpness, a being without pity or compassion.

Inclination, (lat.) a bending or leaning towards, a disposition to any thing. It is also taken in an amorous sense. *Aram*.

Inclusion, (lat.) an inclosing, a shutting in.

Inclusive, (lat.) containing.

Incoerced, (lat.) un-compelled.

Incoigitation, (lat.) a not thinking or minding, rashness, inconsiderateness.

† *Incohibible*, (lat.) unrestrainable, not to be restrained.

Incolumity, (lat.) a being free from danger, safeness.

Incomity,

Incomity, (lat.) unfociableness, want of civility in conversation.

Incommensurable, (lat.) holding not the same proportion, or not to be measured with another thing.

Incommodious, (lat.) unprofitable, or unfit.

Incommunicable, (lat.) not to be made common or imparted to another.

Incompat, (lat.) not close fastned or joynted together.

Incomparable, (lat.) without compare, not to be compared with.

Incompatible, (lat.) not agreeing one with another, not induring to be joynted together.

Incompensable, (lat.) incapable of being recompenced.

Incompossible, (lat.) affirming what another denies. A term proper onely to Logick.

Incomprehensible, (lat.) not to be taken hold of, not to be conceived by the mind.

Inconcinny, (lat.) ungracefulness, a being ill disposed, or placed out of order.

Incongealable, (lat.) not to be congealed or frozen.

Incongruity, (lat.) a disagreeableness, an unfitness.

Inconsideration, (lat.) rashness, unadvisedness.

Inconsolatable, (lat.) not to be cheered or comforted.

Incontancy, (lat.) unfastberies, fickleness.

Incontinency, (lat.) a not abstaining from unlawful desires.

Incorporation, (lat.) a mixing together into one body or substance.

Incorporeal, (lat.) being bodiless or without a body.

Incorrigibility, (lat.) a being past correction.

Incorruptible, (lat.) never consuming or decaying, free from corruption.

Incrassation, (lat.) a thickening, a making gross.

Increate, (lat.) not made, uncreated.

Incredibility, (lat.) a being not to be believed.

Incredulity, (lat.) a not believing, a want of belief.

Increment, (lat.) an increasing, or growing big.

Increption, (lat.) a chiding, or finding fault with.

Incessant, resembling the Moon not come to the full, a term in Heraldry.

Incrustation, (lat.) a making or becoming hard on the outside like a crust, a rough-casting, or pargetting.

Incubation, (lat.) a lying down, a sitting over, or brooding.

Incubus, (lat.) a certain disease called the night-mare, which is caused by the ascending of raw humours up into the brain, and obstructing the animal spirits; it oppresseth people in their sleep, and cauleth them to imagin that some great weight is lying upon them. There is also mention made in some Stories of certain spirits, that having taken upon them humane shapes, have mixed in carnal copulation with mortal persons, the male spirit is called *Incubus*, the female *Succubus*.

Inculcation, (lat.) an often repeating and insisting upon the same thing, that it may the more deeply be imprinted in ones mind.

Inculpable, (lat.) unrepveable, not to be blamed.

Incumbent, (lat.) lying or leaning upon, also it is substantively taken for him that is preferred to any spiritual living, and is in possession of it.

Incumbance, (see *Encumbance*.)

Incurable, (lat.) not to be cured of any disease or malady.

Incur, (lat.) to run upon.

Incussons, (lat.) a running into, a hitting against, also a making an inroad.

Incurvation, (lat.) a crooking or bending.

Incussons, (lat.) a violent shaking, or dashing against any thing.

† *Incusfation*, (lat.) a blaming or accusing.

Indacny, a servant to the Emperour *Leo*, so swift of foot, that he could outrun any horse.

Indagation, (lat.) a diligent searching.

Inde, (French) a certain Mineral wherewith they use to paint or die of a blew colour, called also *Indico*, because it is brought out of *India*. It is of two sorts, *English Inde*, and *Inde Bannin*.

Indecent, (lat.) unbecoming, unfitting.

Indeclinable, (lat.) not to be declined, or thund, also in Grammar that Noun is said to be indeclinable, which varies not Cases.

Indecorum, (lat.) an unseemliness, an unhandfome carriage.

Indefatigable, (lat.) not to be wearied or tired.

Indefinite, (lat.) not limited, undefined, undetermined.

Indelible, (lat.) not to be cancelled, razed or blotted out.

Indemnity, (lat.) a freedom from damage, loss, or danger.

Indenture, a writing containing some contract between two or more, (from the French word *Endenter*) it being indented or jagged on the top.

Independency, (lat.) a not depending upon another, absoluteness of ones self; but it is commonly taken for that profession or sect of men who manage all things belonging to Church-discipline within their own Congregations, and allow not of a dependance upon a national Church.

Indeprecable, (lat.) not to be perwaded or intreated.

Indement, (lat.) incessant, without ceasing.

Indeterminate, (lat.) not determined or decided, but left indifferent.

Index, (lat.) a token or mark to shew or direct, the Table of a Book.

India, a famous and vast Country, lying very far toward the East, and extremely abounding in riches. It is denominatèd from the River *Indus*. *America* or the New World is also callèd the *West Indies*.

Indian mose, a little beast callèd in Greek *Ichneumon*, which creeping in at the mouths of Crocodiles, eates up their entrails, and kills them.

Indication, (lat.) a shewing or making manifest; also a term in Physick, signifying the right way which preferibeth what is to be done in relation to the restoring of health.

Indicative mood, in Grammar is that mood which barely affirms and no more.

Indicavit, the name of a writ, by which the patron of a Church may remove a suitor commenced against his Clerk, from the Court Christian, to the Kings Court.

Indico, the same as *Inde*.

Indiction, (lat.) a certain computation of time, which came in place of the Olympiads, every Indiction is the space of 15 years, by which compute all publick writings were dated at *Rome*; it signifieth also a tribute, or tax.

Indifference, (lat.) a carelesse, general, and unconcerned affection. *Cassandra*.

Indigence, (lat.) need, penurie, or want.

Indigenous, (lat.) an indweller, or native of any Country.

Indigestion, (lat.) crudities, want of digestion or concoction in the stomach.

Indignation, (lat.) a pointing at, or shewing with the finger.

Indignation, (lat.) a being angry with.

Indignity, (lat.) unworthiness, unworthy dealing.

† *Indiligence*, (lat.) want of diligence, sloth.

Indiscretion, (lat.) want of discretion or prudence.

Indiscriminate, (lat.) where no separation or difference is made.

Indissoluble, (lat.) not to be dissolved, untied, or taken asunder.

Indistinct, (lat.) not distinguishèd or known one from another.

Inditement, see *Enditement*.

† *Inditiation*, (lat.) a giving a mark or sign.

Individual, (lat.) not to be divided or separèd, an individual, or individuum in Philosophy is taken for a small particle or body, so minute, that it cannot be divided, and is by some callèd an Atome: also in Logick it signifies that which cannot be divided into more of the same name or nature, and is by some callèd *Singularè*.

Indivisible, (lat.) not to be divided.

Indivisum, (lat.) in Common-law, is that which two hold in common without partition or dividing.

Indocility, or *Indocibility*, (lat.) an unaptness to be taught or learn.

Indoctrination, (lat.) an instructing or teaching.

Indolency, (lat.) a being without pain.

Indomable, (lat.) not to be tam'd.

Indorcement, in Common-law is a condition written upon the other side of an obligation or conveyance, from the Italian word *Endossare*.

Indubitation, (lat.) a not doubting, a yielding for certain.

Inducement, (French) a perswasion, or drawing on.

Inducary, (lat.) belonging to a league or truce.

Induction, (lat.) a leading into, a drawing on or inticing, also in Logick, it is taken for a kind of argumentation or Imperfect Syllogisme, wherein the species is collectèd

collectèd out of the Individuals, the Genus out of the species, and the whole out of the parts.

† *Indulcation*, or *Indulciation*, (lat.) a sweetening, a making sweet.

Indulgence, (lat.) a gentleness in suffering, a favouring, a pardoning; it is also taken for the form of some special act of grace, granted by the Pope to divers persons, upon some special occasions, which some call an *Indult*.

† *Indument*, (lat.) a cloathing, or garment.

Induration, (lat.) a making hard.

† *Industiated*, (lat.) cloathed with a garment callèd *Industium*, i. e. a shirt or smock.

Industrie, (lat.) pains, labour, diligence: some derive it from *indure* and *struere*: it being as *Minshew* saith, as it were a certain structure, wherewith the mind is inducd.

Inebriation, (lat.) a making drunk.

Ineched, (old word) put in.

Ineffable, (lat.) unspeakable, not to be uttered.

† *Ineffugible*, (lat.) unavoidable, not to be shunned.

Inelaborate, (lat.) not labour, or taken pains for.

Ineluctable, (lat.) not to be overcome by wrestling, or taking great pains.

Inemvorable, (lat.) not to be declared or related.

Ineptitude, (lat.) unaptness, also fondness. vainness.

Inequality, (lat.) unequalness, unevenness.

Inequitable, (lat.) not to be rid through.

† *Inertitude*, (lat.) laziness, slothfulness.

Inescutcheon, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary formèd of a threefold line, representing the shape of the Escutcheon.

Inestimable, or *Inestimable*, (lat.) which cannot be rated, of too high a price to be valued.

Inevitable, (lat.) not to be shuned or avoided.

Inexatuated, (lat.) not to be filled or satisfied, of an unsatiabie appetite.

Inexhaustible, or *Inexhaurable*, (lat.) not to be drawn out or emptied.

Inexorable, (lat.) not to be perwaded or intreated.

Inexpiable, (lat.) not to be purged or cleaned from sin, never to be satisfied for.

Inexpleble, (lat.) not to be filled.

Inexplicable, (lat.) not to be unfolded or explained.

Inexpugnable, (lat.) not to be taken or won by force.

Inextinguible, (lat.) not to be put out or quenched.

Inextirpable, (lat.) not to be rooted out, whose stock or lineage can never be utterly destroyed.

Inextricable, (lat.) not to be wound out; or disentangled.

Inexuperable, (lat.) not to be overcome, or surpassed.

Infallible, (lat.) not to be deceived, never failing.

Infancia, (lat.) the first age of man, which is from the first year till the seventh.

Infamous, (lat.) not to be spoken, monstrously wicked and hainous.

Infangthest, a word used in the practice of Scotland, signifying a liberty to sit and decide upon any theft committed within a mans own jurisdiction, by his own servants; *Out-fangthest* being the like liberty, when a theft is committed by a stranger.

Infantes and *Infantas* of Spain, all the Sons and Daughters of the King of Spain, are so callèd, or *Infantes*, or by way of eminence, except the Eldest, who are callèd *Principe*, and *Princesa*.

Infanterie, (Ital.) the Foot Souldierie of an army.

Infanticide, (lat.) *Infant-killing*, a murdering of Children or Infants.

Infatigable, see *Indefatigable*.

Infatuation, (lat.) a besotting, a making foolish.

Infault, or *Infaultous*, (lat.) unluckly, unfortunate.

Infelicity, (lat.) unhappiness.

To Infeoff, a Law Term, to grant in Fee.

Inferial, (lat.) belonging to Furies.

Inferiour, (lat.) lower, of a meaner degree.

Inferiour Planets are those which are placed below the Globe of the Sun.

Infernal, (lat.) belonging to the deep, or hell.

To Infer, (lat.) to bring in, to conclude from something gone before.

Infertil, (lat.) barren, unfruitful.
Infestation, (lat.) a troubling, molesting, or disturbing.

† *Infestive*, (lat.) without sport, joy, or solemnity.

Infubulation, (lat.) a buttoning or buckling in.

Infuciation, (lat.) a denying.

Infidelity, (lat.) untrustifesse, unfaithfulness.

Infimous, (lat.) lowermost, meanest.

Infinitive, (lat.) having no end or measure, the Infinitive Mood in Grammer, is that Mood which hath neither number nor person, as other moods.

Infirmary, an Hospital or Spittle for sick folks.

Infirmitie, (lat.) weaknesse indisposednesse.

† *To Infit*, (lat.) to fasten in.

Inflammation, (lat.) an inflaming, a swelling or burning with heat.

Inflate, (lat.) swelling, or puff up with wind; hence an inflate expression, is an expression swelling with big words, but to little purpose.

Inflexible, (lat.) not to be bowed or bended, and by metaphor unruly: it is also taken in an ungracious sense, when a Lady is not to be moved by the most earnest importunity of her servant. *Artem.*

Institution, (lat.) a laying a punishment upon.

Influence, (lat.) a flowing in, also the power which celestial bodies have over earthly things.

Influx, (lat.) a flowing in.

Infacunditie, (lat.) unfruitfulness, barrenesse.

Informations, (lat.) an informing, telling, nor making known.

Informatus non sum, a formal answer, made by an Attorny, that is commanded by the Court to say what he thinks good in defence of his Client, whereby he is deemed to leave his Client undefended, and to judgement passeth for the adverse party.

Informers, certain Officers belonging to the Kings bench, who complain of those that offend against any penal statutes; they are also called Promoters, and by the *Civilians*, Delators.

Infornitie, (lat.) unhandfomenesse, ugliness, a being out of shape or form.

† *Infrangible*, (lat.) not to be broken or discouraged.

Infriction, or *Infrication*, (lat.) a rubbing or chafing in.

† *To Infringe*, (lat.) to break to pieces, also to indamage or diminish.

Infrucation, (lat.) a laying on of drugs, or artificial colours upon the face.

Infrucation, (lat.) a making dark or dusky.

Infrusion, (lat.) a pouring, in; it is used in Physick, for a steeping of roots or leaves, or any kind of medicine, in some liquid substance for a certain time, till the chiefest of their virtue be drawt out.

† *Ingnation*, (Ital.) a deceiving.

Ingeniation, (lat.) a doubling, also a repeating the same word over a gain.

Ingenerate, (lat.) not to be begotten or product.

Ingeniculation, (lat.) a bending of the knee, a kneeling.

† *Ingeniositie*, or *Ingenuity*, (lat.) ingeniousness, witeynesse, also Ingenuity is taken for a free condition or state of life, also a liberal or free nature.

Ingestion, (lat.) a carrying or conveying in.

† *Ingle*, see *Catamite*.

Inglorious, (lat.) without glory, obscure.

Ingot, a little wedge, or masse, of gold; from the French word *lingot*, because it something resembleth a tongue.

Ingrailed, from the Latin *Ingrédior*, & term in Heraldry, as a bordure ingrailed is when the line, of which the bordure is made, crooks inward toward the field.

Ingrate, (lat.) displeasing, not accepted, also unthankful, whence Ingratitude, unthankfulness.

Ingrédient, (lat.) is taken, in Physick, for one of the simples, put into a compounded médecine.

† *Ingree*, (old word) in good part.

Ingression, (lat.) an entering or walking into, also a beginning,

Ingressu, (lat.) a writ of entrie, whereby a man seeketh entrie into Lands or Tenements.

Ingrasser, in Common law signifies one that buys up corn growing, or dead victuall to sell again.

Ingratitation, (lat.) a greedy swallowing, or gluttonous devouring, as it were a cramming a bottomlesse pit.

† *Inguatable*, (lat.) untaffable; not to be tasted.

Inhabitable,

Inhabitable, (lat.) not to be dwelt in, or inhabited, but the preposition *in*, hath not the same force in the word *Inhabitant*, this signifying a dweller, or one that lives in this, or that place.

Inhalation, (lat.) a breathing in, or breathing upon.

Inhibition, or *Inhibition*, (lat.) a sticking close, a cleaving unto.

Inheritance, in Common law, is a power or suite of lands or tenements, to a man and his heirs.

Inhibition, (lat.) a forbidding in Common law, it is taken, for a writ, forbidding a Judge to proceed farther in the cause, depending before him, but inhibition is a writ issuing out of a higher Court, Christian to an inferior, whereas prohibition issues out of the Kings, to a Court Christian, or to an inferior temporal Court.

Inhibition, (lat.) a shaming or disgracing a making dishonest.

Inhospitality, or *Inhospitability*, (lat.) a not affording intertainment, a churlishness to strangers, also an unchristlike for intertainment.

Inhibition, (lat.) cruelty, barbarousness, as it were a putting off, and delevelling ones self of human nature.

Inhumation, (lat.) a burying, or putting into the ground.

† *Inideous*, (lat.) unfit.

Injection, (lat.) a casting in, it signifies in Physick, particularly, a conveying of any liquid substance, into any part of the body, by glister or Syringe, or the like.

† *Inimitable*, (lat.) not to be followed or imitated.

Iniquity, (lat.) want of equity, corruption, injustice.

Inislen, the white Island, a name which in ancient times was attributed to this Island of *Brittain*.

Initiation, (lat.) an entrance, or admittance into any Faculty or Art.

† *Injunctanditie*, (lat.) unpleasantsse.

Injunction, (lat.) an injoyning, or commandment; as it were a joyning, or fastening a command upon any one, also a decree out of Chancery, to give possession to the plainiffe for want of appearance in the defendant, or to stay a proceeding in a Court, upon suggestion made, that the rigour of the law is against equity.

† *Injurious*, (Lat. from *in* and *jus*) wrongfull, as it were against right and law.

An Inking of a matter, a small rumour or report, as it were a speckling, or little found, or; as others say; from *Inclinare*, because by it the ear is somewhat inclined.

Inlagary, in Common law, is a restitution or restoring of one outlaw'd, to the benefit or estate of a subject; the word *Inlaw* signifies in the Saxon tongue, one that is in *francoplégio*, that is, under a certain law; and in Decenna, for till a man be 12 years of age, he is not account'd under law.

Inlay, see *Marquetry*.

Inmates, signify in Common law, those that are admitted for their mony, to dwell jointly with another man in his house, passing in and out by one door, and not being able to maintain themselves.

† *Inmateable*, or *Inmate*, (lat.) not to be swimed in.

Inmate, (lat.) naturally imbred.

† *Innavigable*, (lat.) not to be sailed in, unpasable for any ship or boat.

Innes, of Chancery, eight houses appointed for young Students in the elements of law, namely: *Thomas Inne*, anciently the mansion house of *J. Thavis*, a remourer of *London*; *Furnivalls Inne*, once the mansion house of *St. Rich. Furnivall*, afterwards of the *Falbot*; *Earls of Shrewsbury*; *Belevalls Inne*, once belonging to *J. Macworthy*, Dean of the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, and in the holding of *Lionel Edward*; *Staple Inne*, once belonging to the English Merchants of the *Staple*; *Cliffords Inne*, once the dwelling house of *Malcolm de hersey*, afterwards of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, of whom it is now rented.

6. *Clements Inne*, once a Messuage belonging to the Parish Church of *St. Clement Danes*; *New Inne*, once the dwelling house of *Sy. J. Lyncolke*, it hath been also called our *Lady's Inne*; *Lions Inne*, once a dwelling house, known by the name of the *Black Lyon*.

Innes of Court, 4 Houses or Celledges, for the intertainment of Students of the law, namely, the two Temples, Inner and Middle, which were anciently the habitations of the Templars, or Knights of *Jerusalem*, (to which was added the outward Temple, which is now called *Essex House*) *Lincolns Innes* built by *Henry Lucy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, for his own dwelling house, and *Grays Inne*, anciently the manour house of *Baron Gray*, in the time of *Edward* the third.

† *Innitent*, (lat.) endeavouring, leaning

ing, or insliting upon.

Innocent's day, the 28 of December, wherein Masse used to be said, for the souls of the Innocent Children slain by *Herod*, it is also called *Childermas day*.

Innocuous, (lat.) doing no hurt; harmless.

Innominate, (lat.) not to be named.

Innovation, (lat.) a making new, also a bringing in of new customs or opinions.

Innoxious, (lat.) safe, dangerless, wherein there is no hurt.

Innumbrous, (lat.) cloudlesse, not overcast.

Innuendo, a Law term, used in pleadings, to declare a thing or person that was mentioned before obscurely.

Innumerable, (lat.) not to be numbered.

Innutrition, (lat.) a nourishing inwardly.

Ino, the daughter of *Cadmus* and *Harmonia*, and nurse to *Bacchus*, she was second wife to *Atbarnus*, King of *Thebes*, and for causing *Phryxus* and *Helle*, whom he had by his first wife *Nephele*, to be banished, she was punished by *Juno*, who posselt her husband, with such a raving madnesse, that he took her for a lionesse, and forced her with her son *Melicerta*, to cast her self into the sea, where, by the compassion of the gods, they were changed into sea Deities.

Inobservable, (lat.) not to be observed, unworthy of observation.

Inocciduous, (lat.) never falling, setting, or going down.

Inoculation, (lat.) a grafting, or inserting a bud or kernel into the bud of another tree.

Inodoration, (lat.) a making to swell, a perfuming.

Inopacous, (lat.) not dark, or shadowed.

Inopinate, (lat.) not thought of, or expected.

Inoptable, (lat.) not to be wisht.

Inorganical, (lat.) wanting Organs, or Instruments of motion or operation.

Inquietude, (lat.) restlesnesse, want of repose, or quiet of minde. *Cleop.*

Inquiline, (lat.) a native, he that dwelth where he was born, from *in* and *Colo.* i. to dwell.

Inquisition, (lat.) a making foul, a

polluting or defiling.

Inquirendo, an authority given to a person, to inquire into something for the Kings Advantage.

Inquisition, (lat.) a searching into, or inquiring after; also the name of a grand council, instituted by *Ferdinand*, the Catholick King of *Spain*, who having subdued the Empire of the *Moors* in that kingdom, ordered, that no *Moors* should be suffered to stay in *Spain*, but such as should be baptized; and for inquiry into those matters: this Council was erected, and called the Sacred Council of the inquisition, whereof the Arch-Bishop of *Toledo*, or the Arch-Bishop of *Sevil* was President, assisted by 12 other Council-lords.

Inrollment, a registering or recording any lawful act in the Roules of the Chancery.

Insanity, (lat.) unfoundnesse of body or mind.

Invasive, (lat.) unown, unplanted, growing voluntarily.

Insatiable, (lat.) not to be filled, or satisfied.

Inscious, or **insciant**, (lat.) unknowing, ignorant.

Inscription, (lat.) a title or name, writ or engraven over any thing.

Inscrutable, (lat.) not to be found out by searching, hidden, mysterious.

Insculption, (lat.) a carving, or engraving.

Insecable, (lat.) not to be cut.

An Insect, (lat.) the smallest sort of Animal, as a Fly, Bee, or Ant, some think them to be so called, because they have a kind of division, or section, between the head and the belly.

Infection, (lat.) a railing against, as it were a following and prosecuting with evil language.

Infeibile, (lat.) not to be cut.

Infection, (lat.) a cutting into.

Insemination, (lat.) a sowing into.

Insestate, (lat.) mad, foolish, void of sense.

Insestible, (lat.) not to be perceived, also not having any fence, also the same as impassible. *Artam.*

Insertion, (lat.) an engraving, a planting into.

Inseccation, (lat.) a drying.

Insident, (lat.) sitting upon, also settling.

Insidiation

Insidiation, (lat.) a laying ambush, a waiting to ensnare.

Insimulation, (lat.) an accusing.

Insinuation, (lat.) a winding ones self in by little and little, a getting into favour by degrees, as it were a going into the bosome.

Insipid, (lat.) having no taste or relish, unflavory.

Insipience, (lat.) foolishnesse, want of knowledge or discretion.

Insist, (lat.) to stay upon, to urge.

Insition, (lat.) a cutting into, a grafting.

Insolation, (lat.) a laying in the Sun, a bleaching.

Insolent, (lat.) pride, arrogancy, as it were an unwonted behaviour, or doing contrary to common custom.

Insoluble, (lat.) See *Indissoluble*.

Insonnious, (lat.) wanting sleep, also apt to dream.

Inspection, (lat.) a looking narrowly into.

Insperable, (lat.) not to be hoped.

Insperion, (lat.) a sprinkling upon.

Inspiration, (lat.) an inspiring or breathing into.

Inspissation, (lat.) a thickning or making thick.

Instability, (lat.) unsteadfastnesse, inconstancy.

Instant, (lat.) a being near at hand, also earnestnesse or urgency.

Institution, (lat.) a renewing or repairing.

Instigation, (lat.) a stirring or pricking on, a provoking.

Instillation, (lat.) an instilling, or causing to drop by little and little.

Instimulation, (lat.) the same as *Instigation*.

Instinct, (lat.) a natural inward motion, or prompting.

Institutes, (lat.) ordinances, precepts, or commandments, and particularly certain bookes of the Civil Law, collected by *Justinian*.

Institutions, (lat.) an ordaining or appointing.

† **Insubid**, (lat.) hasty, inconsiderate, rash.

Insubria, a Country of Italy, anciently called *Gallia Cisalpinna*, now *Lombardy*, from the *Lombards*, a people of *Pannonia* which conquered it.

Insular, (lat.) belonging to an Island, or Island-like.

Insult, (lat.) unflattering, unpleasantness, also folly, bluntness of wit.

Insultation, (lat.) a leaping on, also a boasting or insulting.

Insuperable, (lat.) not to be vanquishd or overcome.

Insupportable, (lat.) not to be born or indured.

Insurrection, (lat.) a rising against.

Intabulation, (lat.) a laying on of boards of planks.

Intactible, (lat.) not to be touched.

Intakers, a sort of thieves so called, because they receive such things as the out-parters bring to them.

Intamination, (lat.) a defiling or polluting.

Intangible, (lat.) the same as *Intusabile*.

Integral, whole, in Arithmetick integral numbers are opposed to fractions.

Integration, (lat.) a making whole, or restoring.

Integrity, (lat.) sincerity, uprightnesse, as it were soundnesse, and intirenesse of mind.

Integument, (lat.) a covering, a garment to cover with.

Intellectual, (lat.) belonging to the Intellect, i. e. the faculty or act it self of understanding.

Intelligence, (lat.) knowledge, understanding, wisdom.

Intemperance, (lat.) inordinatnesse of life, a want of temperance to contain a mans desires and lusts.

Intemperivny, (lat.) unseasonableness, a doing a thing out of due season and order.

Intenebration, (lat.) a darkning or obscuring.

Inteneration, (lat.) a making tender, a softning.

Intense, (lat.) stretched to the utmost, contrary to remisse, as intently cold, i. cold in a high degree, remissly cold, i. cold in a low degree.

Inten, or **Intentive**, (lat.) seriously bent upon a business.

Intention, (lat.) a threatening, as it were a trying or endeavoring against.

Intercession, (lat.) an interserting or putting between; it is particularly applyed to the putting in of a day into the month of February in Bissextile or Leap-year.

Intercession, (lat.) a praying or mediating

ting in the behalf of another, as it were a stepping between to keep off harm or danger.

Intercident, (lat.) falling between as an intercidental day, an extraordinary critical day, which being caused by the violence of the disease, falls between the ordinary critical days.

Intercision, (lat.) a cutting between or in the midft.

Interclosure, (lat.) a shutting between, or a stopping up the passage between one thing and another.

Intercolumniation, (lat.) the distance between Columns or Pillars, also some kind of work placed between them. It is a term used in Architecture.

Intercostal, (lat.) being between the ribs, as those veins and muscles which run along in those parts, are called in Anatomy, the intercostal veins and muscles.

Intercurrent, (lat.) running or passing between, whence the substantive intercourse commonly used.

Intercutaneous, (lat.) being between the skin and the flesh.

Interditi, or *Interdiction*, (lat.) a forbidding or debarring one the use of any thing. In Common and Canon Law, interdiction is particularly taken for an Ecclesiastical censure prohibiting the use of Divine rites to the person condemned, also such persons whom all men are forbid ten to receive into their house, are said to be interdicted of fire and water.

Interditi, (lat.) a leading between, also a space left between full periods in writing or printing.

Intervention, (lat.) a killing or violent depriving of life.

† *Interequitation*, (lat.) a riding between.

Interest, a Verb impersonal in Latin signifies, it concerns or belongs unto; but we commonly use it substantively for a concernment, right, or appertinment, also usury, the use of money lent, being as it were the right of him that lends.

Interruption, (lat.) an interrupting or disturbing any one by speaking in the midft of their discourse.

Interfection, (lat.) a killing.

Interfectionary, an interfection or destroying Planet, and which is placed in the eighth house (in a Nativity) either five degrees before the cusp of the house, or 25 after. Secondly, the Lord of the

eighth house. Thirdly the Planet that is joyned to the Lord of the eighth house. Fourthly the Planet that disposeth of the Lord of the eighth house when he is not therein.

Interferer, (France) to hit one leg against another, also to exchange blows.

Interfluent, or *Interfluum*, (lat.) flowing between.

Interrogatories, in Common Law, are questions demanded of witnesses brought in.

Interjacent, (lat.) lying between.

Interjection, (lat.) a casting between: It is commonly used for one of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar, expressing some sudden passion of the mind.

Interim, an Adverb signifying in Latin, in the mean while; but we commonly use it substantively for the time passing between.

Intérieur, (lat.) inward, being on the inside.

Interition, (lat.) a perishing or decaying.

Interloquution, (lat.) a speaking or discouraging between.

Interlopers, in Common Law, are those that without legal authority, intercept the trade of a company, as it were Interleapers.

Interlucation, (lat.) a letting in of light between, by the cutting away of boughs, a term in Gardening.

Interlude, (lat.) a kind of Stage-play, that which is sung or represented between the several Acts.

Interlunary, (lat.) belonging to the *Interlunium*, or space between the old and new Moon.

Intermeation, (lat.) a passing between.

Intermedian, or *Intermeate*, (lat.) being in the middle, or lying between.

Intermeteth, (old word) medleth.

Intermination, (lat.) a shining between, or in the midft.

Intermission, (lat.) a putting between, also a deferring or leaving off for a while.

Intermissions, a term in Architecture, the spaces between the wall and the pillars, or between pillars and pillars.

Intermixtion, (lat.) a mingling between or amongst.

Intermural space, (lat.) a space between two walls.

Internal,

Internal, (lat.) inward.

Internecon, (lat.) a making a univerfal slaughter, or utter destroying.

Intervigilation, (lat.) a mingling of black.

Intervutation, (lat.) a going or sending of a message between several parties.

Interpellation, (lat.) an interrupting or disturbing.

Interplication, (lat.) a folding between.

Interpolation, (lat.) a fixing or inserting between.

Interposition, (lat.) an interposing or putting between.

Interpretation, (lat.) an interpreting, expounding, or explaining.

Interpricion, (lat.) a distinguishing by making points or pricks between.

Interregnum, in Latin *Interregnum*, the space between the death of one Prince or Ruler; and the succession or election of another; whence *Interrex*, he that ruleth or beareth sway during that space.

Interrogation, (lat.) an asking or demanding a question.

Interruption, (lat.) a troubling or disturbing any one in the midft of a business.

Interlineation, (lat.) an interlining, a writing between two lines.

Intersecants in Heraldry, are pertransient lines which croffe one another.

Interfection, (lat.) a cutting in the midft.

Interfection, (lat.) a cutting in the midft.

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Interfection, (lat.) a cutting in the midft.

Intestine, (lat.) inward, lying within the entrails.

Intbronization, (lat.) a placing upon a Throne or Seat of Majesty.

Intimation, (lat.) a signifying, or fecrer declaring.

Intimidation, (lat.) a making timorous or fearful.

Intinction, (lat.) a dying, a dipping into any coloured liquor.

Intire, (lat.) whole or found.

Intitulation, (lat.) an intiteling, an adding a title unto any thing.

Intolterable, (lat.) not to be born, or endured.

Intonation, (lat.) a thundering or making a terrible noise.

Intoxication, (lat.) a poisoning or envenoming.

Intractable, (lat.) not to be managed or trained, unmanageable.

Intrado, (Spanish) an entrance, also a yearly revenue.

Intraeous, (lat.) inward.

Intricary, or *Intrigue*, (lat. and Fr.) an intangledness, incumbrance, or winding like a labyrinth.

Intrinsic, (lat.) inward or secret.

Introduction, (lat.) a leading in, also a beginning or preface to any discourse.

Introgreffion, (lat.) a going in.

Intromission, (lat.) a sending inward.

† *Introsruption*, (lat.) a breaking in, a rushing in by violence.

† *Introversion*, (lat.) a turning upside down, also a turning ones thoughts within, a looking a word used in practical Divinity.

Intrusion, (lat.) a wrongful or unmanerly thrusting in.

Invention, (lat.) a clear seeing into, a distinct beholding.

Intumescence, (lat.) a swelling, or rising up into a heap.

Intumulation, (lat.) a throwing a heap upon, a burying.

Invagination, (lat.) a putting into a sheath or scabbard.

Invalid, (lat.) of no force, strength, or value.

Invasion, (lat.) an assailing, or setting upon anothers right or dominions.

Invecked, from the Latin *Invehere*, a term in Blazon; as a bordure invecked, is when the line of which the bordure is made inverts its points not toward the field, but into it self.

Invectio, (lat.) a carrying in, or assault.

Invective, (lat.) railing, sharp, bitter in expressions, as it were violently carried on against any one.

Invigile, to allure, or intice, from the Dutch word *avanglen*, i. to cast alluring eyes.

Involve, see *Envelope*.

Inventory, (lat.) a certain writing wherein is contained a Catalogue, or reckoning up of the Goods & Chattels of a deceased party, which are to be prized, or valued by sufficient men, and exhibited to the Ordinary.

Inversion, (lat.) a turning the inside out, a changing the order of things, or words.

Invest, (lat.) to give possession, which used to be done by delivering the Tenant a rod, and administering him an Oath, also to instal with any honour, or dignity.

Investigation, (lat.) a making diligent search, or inquiry.

Investiture, (lat.) a giving possession, an endowing with honour.

Inveterate, (lat.) grown old, rooted, and settled by long custome.

Invigilation, (lat.) a carefull watching, a diligent over-seeing.

Invigorate, to inspire vigour, life, and spirit.

Invincible, (lat.) not to be conquered, or overcome.

Inviolable, (lat.) not to be violated, or broken.

Inviron, (French) to encompass.

Invisible, (lat.) not to be seen, or discerned.

Invitation, (lat.) an inviting, bidding, or calling unto.

Imbration, (lat.) a casting a shadow upon.

Inunction, (lat.) an anointing thoroughly.

Inundation, (lat.) an overflowing with water.

Invocation, (lat.) an invoking, or calling upon.

Involution, (lat.) a flying into, or a flying upon.

Involve, (lat.) to wrap, or fold in, to entangle, or overwhelm.

Involuntarie, (lat.) unwilling.

Inurbanitie, (lat.) incivility, want of courtesie, or affability.

Inure, or *Enure*, to accustom, also in Common-law, it significeth to take effect, or be available.

Inustate, (lat.) not accustomed, un-wonted.

Inutility, (lat.) unprofitableness.

Inulnerable, (lat.) not to be wounded.

JO

Io, the daughter of *Inachus*, King of the *Argives*, the being beloved of *Jupiter* was transformed into a Cow, that the might not be known of *Juno*, who nevertheless suspecting, caused her to be watch't by *Argus*, who had many eyes, but *Argus* being slain by *Mercury*, *Juno* sent a Gaddly to sting her, which made her run up and down restless, till at length she arrived at *Ægypt*, where being restored to her former shape, she was married to *Ostris*, and called *Isis*.

Joab, (Hebr.) Fatherhood.

Joachim, an Hebrew proper name, signifying preparation of the Lord.

Joan, a proper name of women, answerable to that of *John* in men, it was the name of several great Queens, as those of *Aragon* and *Naples*.

Joannitiques, a certain order of Monks, that wear the figure of a Chalice upon their breasts.

Job, (Hebr.) fighting, or sorrowing.

Joblin, (French) a lot, or gull.

Jocasta, the daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*, and the wife of *Læus*, after whose death she was married unknowingly to her son *Oedipus*, to whom she brought forth *Eteocles* and *Polynices*, who slaying one another in a contest about the Kingdom, she killed her self for grief.

Joculatory, or *Jocous*, (lat.) jesting, sportive, done or spoken in jest.

Jocund, in (Latin *Jocundus*) cheerfull, pleasant, or joyfull, from *Jocus*, i. a jest.

John, a proper name, signifying in Hebrew gracious, there have been divers great Kings, and other famous men of this name, as Kings of *England*, *Scotland*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, 23 Popes of *Rome*, also *Joannes Hircanus*, a famous Captain of the Jews, who conquered *Samaria*, *Idumea*, and a great part of *Syria*; *Joannes Acutus*, or *Hackwood*, an Englishman, who performed several great martial exploits in *Italy*, under the Dukes of *Milain*; *Joannes Gutterenberg*, a German, who invented the Art of printing, this name was anciently pronounced *Joon*.

Joinder, in Common-law, is the coupling

ling of two in a suite one against another.

Joyning-issues, a Term in Common-law, the referring a point of a matter depending in suite, to the trial of the Jury.

Joynt-Tenants, in Common-law, are those that hold Lands, or Tenements by one Title, or without partition.

Joynture, a Term in Law, being a Covenant, whereby a husband assurcth unto his wife in respect of marriage lands, or Tenements for Term of her life, or otherwise.

Jolans, the Nephew of *Hercules*; he drove his Unkles Chariot, when he fought against *Cycnus* the son of *Mars*, afterwards when he grew old, he was restored to youth by the prayers of *Hercules*.

Jollitrus, (Fr.) a youngster, or young Gallant.

Jonas, a proper name, signifying in Hebrew a Dove.

Jonathas, another Hebrew name, signifying the gift of God.

Joncades, (French) a certain kinde of spoon meat.

Jonia, a Countrey of *Asia* the lesse, having twelve great Cities, whereof *Miletus* and *Ephesus* were the chief, the inhabitants of this Countrey descended anciently from the Greeks, whence their language was called the Ionick Dialect.

Ionick Order in Architecture, see *Corinthian*.

Jopean, a certain expression, used in Hymnes, or songs of rejoicing.

Jopar, an African King, who was one of those that fought to have married *Dido*, he was a great Musician, and sung in verse, of the course of the Moon, and the motion of the Stars.

Jordan, (Hebr.) the River of judgement.

Joselin, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Justillus*, being a diminutive from *Jost*, in Latin *Justus*, or *Jodocus*, the chief of this name was *Joselin* of *Lovan*, son to *Godfrey*, Duke of *Brabant*.

Joseph, (Hebr.) increase of the Lord.

Josias, (Hebr.) fire of the Lord.

Josuah, (Hebr.) the Lord Saviour.

Jos, a little, or very small matter, from the Greek letter *Iota*, or the Hebrew *Jod*.

Jotacisme, (Greek) a running much upon the letter *Iota*, or *I*, also a bad pronunciation of the same letter.

Jouketh, a Term in Faulconry, they say the Hawk *Jouketh*, and not sleepeth.

Journal, (French) a book of every

dayes passages, also so much land as may be plough'd in a day by one team of oxen.

Journee, (French) a dayes journey, also an expedition of war, a day of battell.

Joyce, the proper name of a woman, in Latin *Jocosa*, i. merry, pleasant.

Joyes of the Planets, are when they are in those houses where they are most powerfully and strong, as *Saturn* joyeth in *Scorpio*.

IP

Ipbianassa, *Iphinoe*, and *Lysippe*, the daughters of *Pratus*, King of *Argos*, who for despising the goddesse *Juno*, & equaling their own beauties to hers, were struck with such a Phrensie, that they imagined themselves transformed to Cows, but *Melampus* being sent for, & offered for the cure of them half the Kingdom, and which of the daughters he lik't best, soon brought them to their former estate, and married *Ipbianassa*.

Ipbichus, the son of *Amphitryo* by *Alckmena*, he was born at the same time with *Hercules*, who was begot by *Jupiter*.

Ipbicrates, a Captain of the Athenians, famous for many great victories.

Ipbigenia, the daughter of *Agamemnon*, and *Chytemnestra*, she was adjudged to be sacrificed to *Diana*, because that goddesse being incensed against *Agamemnon* for killing one of her harts, kept the Navy of the Greeks by contrary winds from their intended course, but after that *Ulysses* had by craft obtained her of her mother, and all things in a readinesse for the sacrifice, *Diana* accepted of a Hart, so that *Ipbigenia* was set free and sent to *Taurica*, where she was made Over-see of the rites of that goddesse, (which were performed by the sacrificing of men) by *Ithas* the King of that place, who was afterwards slain by *Orestes*, who was designed to be offered for a sacrifice.

Ipbimedia, the wife of *Aloeus*, who being ravish't by Neptune, brought forth Twins, *Orbus* and *Ephialtes*; who grew every moneth nine fingers in tallnesse, till they came to be of a very vast stature, they help the Gyants against the Gods, and were at length slain by the Arrows of *Apollo* and *Diana*.

Ipbinoe, see *Ipbianassa*.

Iphis, a young man of a great beauty, who fell in love with *Anaxarete*, see *Anaxarete*.

Iphis, is also the name of a Cretan Virgin

gin the daughter of *Lygdamus* and *Theleusa*, she was by her mothers prayers to the goddesse *Isti* changed into a man, least *Lygdamus* finding himself deceived should be incensed, for he going to travel, and giving a strict charge to *Theleusa*, whom he left with *Childe*, that if she brought forth a Female *Childe*, she should put her out from her, he was made to believe that it was a Boy, and as soon as his supposed Son came of age, he provided him a wife named *Jambe*, for whom as it hapned, *Iphis* proved a real husband.

Ipswich, the chief Town of *Suffolk*, it was sacked by the *Danes* in the year 991. this Town is famous for the birth of *Cardinal W. Hey*, who was a Butcher's son of this place, and who began to build here a very magnificent Colledge. here is yet to be seen the ruines of the old Town, which was called *Gippwich*.

I R

Iracundious, (lat.) of an angry disposition, inclinable to anger.

Irascible, (lat.) capable of anger, irascible faculty is that faculty of the Soul from whence anger and passion is stirred up, and kindled in men.

Archenfield, or *Archenfeld*, that part of *Herefordshire*, where the Citie of *Hereford* now standeth, and where the old Town of *Ariconium* stood in ancient times.

Irene, the mother of *Constantino* the 7th, she reigned at *Constantinople* joyntly with her son called a Council at *Nice*, consisting of above 300 Bishops, wherein the setting up of images in churches was confirmed by a decree, being expelled from the Empire by her son, who reigned alone for seven years, he at length took him by craft, put out his eyes, and cast him into prison where he died.

Iris, the daughter of *Thaumas*, feign'd by the Poets to have been the messenger of the gods, there is a kinde of watry Meteor, so called in Greek, appearing in the Clouds of divers colours, which we call the Rain-bow.

Irmisul, or *Ermisul*, a certain God worshipped by the ancient Britains, and thought to be the same with *Mercury*.

Ironical, (Greek) spoken in mockery, or by that figure called *Irony*, which is a speaking contrary to what a man means by way of bitter gibing, or scoffing.

Irradiation, (lat.) an calighting, or casting beams upon.

Irrational, (lat.) unreasonable.

† *Irrecordable*, (lat.) not to be remembred.

Irrecoverable, (lat.) never to be recovered, unrecoverable.

Irredivivous, (lat.) not to be revived.

Irrefragable, (lat.) unbreakable, also undeniable, not to be confuted.

Irregularity, (lat.) disorderlinesse, as it were a being without rule, also an incapacity of taking holy orders, as being maimed, or very deformed, base-born, or guilty of any hainous crime, a Term in Canon-law.

Irreligious, (lat.) having no Religion, or piety towards God.

Irremovable, (lat.) through which there is no passing back, or returning.

Irremediable, (lat.) not to be remedied, or helped.

Irremissible, (lat.) not to be remitted, or pardoned.

Irremonerable, (lat.) not to be rewarded.

Irreparable, (lat.) not to be restored, or repaired.

Irreprehensible, (lat.) not to be reprehended, or blamed.

Irresolute, (lat.) unresolved, doubting, or wavering.

Irrevocable, (lat.) not to be revoked, or called back.

Irrigation, (lat.) a watering of Gardens and Meadows out of some neighbouring River.

Irrisious, (lat.) a laughing at, a scoffing, or flouting.

Irritation, (lat.) a provoking, or stirring up.

† *Irrite*, (lat.) void, of no effect.

Irrogation, (lat.) an imposing upon.

Irroration, (lat.) a bedewing, or besprinkling.

† *Irruens*, (lat.) rushing, or running violently upon.

Irrugation, (lat.) a wrinkling, a contracting into wrinkles.

Irruption, (lat.) a breaking violently in.

Irys, a poor man of *Ithaca*, who was a continual messenger between *Penelope* and those that came to court her in her husbands absence, for which *Ulysses*, when he came home, killed him with his fist.

I S

Isaac, (Hebrew) laughter, as *Gasparus* in Greek.

Isaca,

Isaca, or *Isca*, a river in England, vulgarly called *Ex*, from whence the City *Exon*, or *Exeter*, is denominated.

Isagogical, (Greek) belonging to *Isagogue*, (i. e.) an Introduction or beginning.

Isca Danmoniorum, see *Excester*.

Isca Silurum, the name of a Town in *Monmouthshire*, commonly called *Caerleon*.

Isariot, the surname of *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, from the Hebrew, *Isch Carioth*.

Ischiatic, (Greek from *Isrias* the hip) troubled with a pain in the hip, which pain is commonly called the *Sciatica*, or hip gout.

Isicle, q. *Icseekle*, from the dutch word *Iskekel*, a tappe of ice, a drop of water frozen.

Isis, a goddesse, worshipped by the Egyptians, she was at first called *Io*, and was the daughter of *Inachus*, King of *Argos*, see *Io*.

Isis, the river *Onse*, in *Wiltshire*, which meeting with *Thames*, is called *Thamisis*.

Isip, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, anciently called *Gisilpe*, famous for being the birth-place of King *Edward* the Confessor.

Ismaelite, one descended from *Ismael*, the son of *Abraham*, by his Concubine *Ager*.

Isonomy, (Greek) an equality.

Isosceles Triangle, (in Geometry) is that which hath two equal sides, and two equal opposite Angles.

Ista de Nugarolis, a Virgin of *Verona*, the daughter of *Antonius de Nugarolis*, she was very famous for Philosophy, Philology, and Poetry.

† *Isted*, (old word) dispatched.

Israel, (Hebrew) prevailing in the Lord.

Issue, in Common law, signifieth either children begotten between a man and his wife, or the profits of lands, or the profits growing from a fine, or a matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties joyn.

Isthme, (Greek) a narrow neck of land, lying between two seas, the most famous *Isthmus*, is that of Greece; whereupon *Corinth* stands; from thence were denominated the *Isthmian* Games, instituted by *Theseus*, in honour of *Neptune*.

Thuria, a Country of *Italy*; joyning to *Ilyricum*.

Isurium Brigantum, the name of an ancient City in *Yorkshire*, so called from the River *Ure* running by it: It was many ages since, raised to the ground, but out of the ruines of it was built a Town, now called *Ealdburgh* or *Aldborow*.

I T

Italia, or *Italie*, one of the most famous Countries of Europe, so called from *Italus*, otherwise called *Atlas*, an ancient King thereof, who had two daughters, *Electra*, whom he married to *Cambalaseso*, King of the *Janigenes*, and *Rome*, whom he made Queen of the *Aborigenes*, she is said to have laid the foundation of the City *Rome*, which was afterwards finished by *Romulus*, others derive *Italy* from the Greek word *Italos*, an Ox, because that Country abounded with Oxen, it was anciently called *Hesperia*, from *Hesperus*, the brother of *Atlas*.

To *Italianize*, a made word, signifying to speak or do like an *Italian*.

Iteration, (lat.) a saying or doing the same thing over again, a repeating.

Ithaca, an Island in the *Ionian* sea, where *Ulysses* was born, it is full of Goats, but no *Hare* can live there.

Itinerary, (lat.) belonging to a journey, also substantially used for a Calender of miles, or a note-book; wherein are set down the passages of a journey.

Istylus, the son of *Zerbus* and *Edon*, see *Edon*.

Ity, the son of *Tereus*, King of *Thrace*, by *Progne*, the daughter of *Pandion*, King of *Athens*, he was slain by his mother, and set before *Tereus*, to eat at a banquet, (because he had deflowred her sister *Philomel*, who after her hands and tongue were cut off, wrought the relation of it with her needle) but *Tereus* discovering in the midt of the banquet, the slaughter of *Ity*, by seeing the head of the child, he pursued *Progne* and her sister, with his sword drawn, who running from him, *Progne* was changed into a swallow, *Philomel*, into a Nighthale, and *Ity* into a Pheasant.

J U

Juba, a King of *Mauritania*, he was a constant friend to *Pompey's* party, he overthrew *Curio*, and all his forces sent into *Africa*, by *Caesar*: when *Pompey* was overcome,

come; he joyned his forces with *Scipio*, and dyed fighting with *Petruis*.

Jubarb, *g. barba jovis*, because of its perpetual greenesse, a kind of plant, otherwise called *Housteek*.

Jubeb, fruit or *Jujubes*, (Arab. *zufataef*) a kind of Prun, used much in Physick, and sold by Apothecaries; it was a fruit known among the *Seres*, a people of *Scythia*, and therefore called in Latin *Sericum*.

Jubilation, (lat.) a solemn rejoicing, a shouting for joy.

Jubilee, a great festival, or time of rejoicing, celebrated every 50th year by the Jews, in remembrance of their deliverance from *Egypt*, it came at length to be solemnized among the Christians, being first instituted by Pope *Boniface*, the eighth in the year 1300, who ordained it to be kept every hundred years, it comes from the Hebrew word *Jocel*, rejoicing.

Jucundity, (lat.) pleasantness.

Judea, a County of Syria, in *Asia* the greater, bordering eastward upon the dead sea, it is also called *Chananaea*, or the land of *Promite*.

Judaisme, (lat.) the faith or religion of the Jews.

Judicatory, (lat.) a place of Judgement or hearing of causes.

Judicial, or *Judiciary*, (lat.) belonging to a cause, trial, or judgement.

Judith, (Hebr.) praising, a proper name of women.

Ivetot, a Town of lower *Normandy* in *France*, which hath in former times been governed by a titular King; whence a man of a great Title, and a small inheritance, is in derision called a King of *Ivetot*.

Jugal, (lat.) belonging to a yoke.

Jugament, (lat.) a yoking or coupling.

Jugular, or *Jugularie*, (lat.) belonging to the throat, whence the jugular veins are those veins which ascend along the sides of the neck, to the bottom of the head.

Jugulation, (lat.) a cutting the throat of any one, a killing.

Jugurth, the son of *Massinabales*, brother of *Micipsa*, King of *Numidia*; whom his Uncle, dying, constituted heir of his kingdom, together with his two sons, *Adherbal* and *Hiemsal*, but *Jugurth*, that he might possess the Kingdom to himself, slew them

both: whereupon the *Romans* made war upon him for a long time, wherein at length being overthrown by *Marius*, he fled to *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*, by whom he was betrayed to *Sylla*, and being brought to *Rome*, dyed in prison.

Jujubes, see *Jubeb* fruit.

To Juke, to perch or roost as a Hawk.

Julep, a kind of physical medicine, to open the inward parts, and prepare for purgation, being a decoction mingled with sirrups, or sweetened with sugar.

Jullaber, a certain hillock in *Kent*, so called from one *Jullaber*, a Giant, or as some say, a Witch, who was here entered, but *Cambden* rather thinks it so named from *Laberius Durns*, a Captain of *Julius Cæsar*, who was here slain.

Julian, surnamed the *Apollate*, because that being brought up in the Christian religion, he fell back to Heathenism: he was the son of *Constantinus*, and by his valour came to be made *Roman Emperor*, he prohibited to the Christians all kind of learning, that through their ignorance, they might become incapable to defend their religion: at last, in an expedition against the *Persians*, being mortally wounded, he cried out, *viciſſi Galilæe*, Thou hast overcome, O *Galilee*, meaning *Christ*; and soon after dyed: also, a proper name of women, contracted *Juliana*, some write it *Gilian*.

Julian account, see *Gregorian account*.

Julio, a kind of Italian coin, made by Pope *Julius*, valuing about six pence of our money.

Julius Cæsar, the first of the *Roman Emperours*, he subdued *France*, *Spain*, *Brittain*, the *Low Countries*, and the greatest part of *Germany*, afterwards he entered into a civil war with *Pompey*, whom he utterly defeated at the battle of *Pharsalia*, and his two sons, *Cneus* and *Sextus Pompeius* in *Spain*; and having reigned three years in *Rome*, as absolute *Emperour*, he was at length slain in the Senate house, by *Brutus* and *Cassius*, the word signifies in Greek *softhaired*.

Julius, the surname of *Ascanius*, the son of *Æneas*, and his first wife *Cressa*; he came along with his father into *Italy*, and built the City *Alba* in the place, where he found the white Sow with the 30 Pigs: also the son of *Ascanius*, who stood in competition for the kingdom of *Alba*, with *Silvio*

Silvio Posthumus the son of *Æneas* by his second wife *Laivia*; the word signifieth in Greek, the soft down appearing on the chin of a young man, before he comes to have a perfect beard.

July, the name of the fifth month from *March*, which was heretofore accounted the first month of the year, it was so named from *Julius Cæsar*, being in former time called *Quintilis*.

Jumentarius, (lat.) belonging to a horse, or any kind of labouring beast, called in Latin *jumentum*.

Junctures, (lat.) a joining together, also a joint, also juncture of time, the very nick or moment of time.

June, the fourth month of the year from *March* the first. Some say it was so called from *Juno*, as it were *junonian* month. Others from *Junius Brutus*, who began his Consulship in that month: it is called in Greek *Hecatombæon*, from the *Hecatombs* or *Sacrifices* of a hundred Oxen which used to be offered to *Jupiter* in this month.

Junkie, in Navigation, is any piece of an old cable.

Juno, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, and both wife and sister to *Jupiter*, to whom she brought forth *Ulcian* and *Mars*, and a daughter called *Hebe*, whom she conceived by eating of green Lettice: she is called *Juno a juvando*, i. from giving help, also *Lucina*, from causing men to see the light of the World, being said to be present at the birth of all children that come into the World, and to sit cross-legged when any miscarry. She is also called *Sospita* a *Sospitando*, i. e. keeping in safety.

Juno's teares, a kind of plant otherwise called *Vervain*.

Junto, or *Junta*, (Span.) a meeting together of men to sit in council.

Ivory, (French) the Elephants tooth being the finest and whitest kind of bone, of which boxes and several sorts of things are made.

Jupiter, the son of *Saturn* by his wife *Ops*, born at the same birth with *Juno*, and hid in the mountain *Ida* in *Creete*, where he was bred up by the *Cuertes* unknown to his father *Saturn*, who intending to devour all his male children, his wife *Ops* gave him a great stone wrapt up in swaddling clothes, to eat instead of his son *Jupiter*, who coming to age and understanding his fathers designs against him, conspired a-

gainst him, and cast him out of his dominions, and divided the government of the World between himself and his two brothers; the Heavens he reserved to himself, to *Neptune* he gave the Empire of the Sea, and to *Pluto* the lower Regions of the Earth.

Jupiter Belus, the second King of *Babylon*, or as some say the first, he was the son of *Nimrod*, called also *Saturn*.

Juration, (lat.) a swearing, or taking an oath.

Jurats, (French) certain officers otherwise called *Eschevins*, or *Sheriffs*.

Jurden, or *Jordan*, a kind of Urinal or Chamberpot, also *Jordan* is the name of a River dividing *Perea* from the rest of *Judea*.

Juridical, (lat.) belonging to the Law, judicial, or which will bear an action.

Jury, (in lat. *Jurati*) signifieth in Common Law, a company consisting of 24 or 12 men empanelled, and sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question, there being three sorts of trials, either by *Assize* or *Jury*, by *Battel*, or by *Parliament*. In every general *Assize*, there is both a Grand Jury consisting of 24 substantial men, chosen indifferently out of the whole County, and others called *Petit Juries*, consisting of 12, to whom are referred such things concerning life and death, as the Grand Jury have approved of.

Jurisdiction, (lat.) authority to make or execute Laws. Also it is used for any kind of power or authority.

A Jurist, a Lawyer.

Jurisprudence, (lat.) knowledge or skill in the Laws.

Jurn, or *Journ-coppers*, the regraters or changers of yarn.

Juro, one of the twelve men in a *Jury*.

Jury-mast, is one made at sea in case of necessity, by fastning several pieces together.

Juffel, a minutal from *ju*, signifying a dish made of several meats minced together.

Jussulent, (lat.) full of broth or porrage.

Juffes, (French) tilkings or combats on horseback with Spears and Lances.

Justice, or *Justicer*, (French) an officer deputed by the King or Common-wealth, to act by way of judgement.

Justice of the Kings Bench, is the capital or chief Justice of *England*, he is a Lord by his office, which is most especially to hear and determine all pleas of the Crown, that is such as concern offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace, of the King; as Treasons, Mayhems, and the like.

Justice of Common pleas, is he who hears and determines all causes at the Common Law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real. He is also a Lord by his office.

Justice of the Forrest, or Justice in eyre of the Forrest, is he that hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the Kings Forrest committed against Venison or Vert, and is also a Lord by his office.

Justices of Assises, such as were wont by special commission to be sent into this or that County to take Assises for the ease of the subjects.

Justices of oyer and terminer, are Justices deputed upon some special and extraordinary occasions, to hear and determine causes.

Justices in eyre, those that were wont to be sent with commissions into divers Counties, to hear such causes as were termed the Pleas of the Crown, and were for the ease of the subjects who must have come to the Kings Bench, if the cause were too high for the County-Court, from the French word *Erre*, a journey.

Justices of Goale delivery, are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into Goale.

Justices of Nisi prius, the same now a-days with Justices of Assises.

Justices of tryal baston, or *trayl baston*, were certain Justices appointed by *Edward* the first to make inquisition through the Realme, upon all Officers, as Mayors, Sheriffs, Escheatours, &c. touching extortion, briberies, intrusion into other mens lands, and Barratours that used to take money for beating of men, and they had power either to punish by death, or to exact a ranfome. This term comes from two French words, *treille* an arbour or form, and *baston* a staff or pole, to note that the Justices employed in this commission, had authority to proceed without any solemn Judgement-*sear*, but where-soever they could apprehend the malefactours.

Justices of peace, are such as are appointed by the Kings commission to attend the peace in the County where they dwell, whereof such whose commission begins *Quorum vos unum esse volumus*, are called Justices of the *Quorum*.

Justicies, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the dispatch of justice in some especial cause wherewith of his own authority he cannot deal in his County-Court.

Justificable, (French) subject to Law, under authority.

Justicians, a certain religious Order instituted in the year 1412 in the Abby of *St. Justine* at *Padua*, by one *Lewis Balus* a Venetian.

Justification, (lat.) a clearing, justifying, or making good; in Common Law it is a shewing a good reason why a man did such a thing as he is called to answer.

Justinianus, a name by which two of the Roman Emperours were called. The first was famous for causing the Civil Law to be reduced into the Pandects and the Code; whence Students of the Civil Law are called *Justinianists*: the second for the great wars he had with the Saracens and Bulgarians.

Justinopolis, a City of *Istria*, built upon the Sea side by the Emperour *Justine*: it is now called *Cabo d' Istria*.

Jutties of houses, are certain parts of a building, which jut or stand out farther than the rest.

Juturna, the daughter of *Dannus*, and sister of *Turnus* King of the *Rutuli*, she was by *Jupiter* in recompence of the losse of her maiden-head immortalized, and made Nimph of the River *Nimicus*.

Juvenility, (lat.) youthfulness, lustiness, or vigour.

Juventas, the Goddess of Youth, the same with *Hebe*.

Juverna, an ancient name of *Ireland*.

I W

Implied, (old word) muffed.

I X

Ixion, the son of *Phlegyas*, he having slain his son in law *Erionus*, after he had long wandered up and down, and could not be absolved either by gods or men; at length *Jupiter* pitying him, took him up into Heaven and expiated him; but he after

after his purgation remaining among the gods, fell in love with *Juno* and solicited her to unchastity, which the making known to *Jove*, he formed a cloud in the shape of *Juno*, and *Ixion* thinking it to have been the goddess, begat a race of *Centours*, and being soon after sent down to the earth, he boasted every where that he lay with *Juno*, for which being struck down to Hell with a Thunderbolt, he was condemned to be alwayes rowled on a wheele.

K A

K *Ab*, or *Cab*, an Hebrew measure containing three pints of our measure.

Kalends, see *Calends*.

Karens, the twentieth part of a drop, a term used in Chymistry.

Karobe, or *Carobe*, a kind of fruit; also an herb called *St. Johns bread*, also a very small weight used by Goldsmiths, being the 24 part of a grain.

Karos or *Caros*, a certain disease in the head which causeth much drouinesse.

Katharine, see *Catharine*.

K E

Keel, the lowest and first timber laid in a ship, the bottom of a ship, also a vessell to coole new beer or ale in.

Keen or *Kenes* (old word) sharp, some think it comes from the Greek word a cone, a whetstone.

Keeper of the great Seal of England, is he under whose hands passe all Charters, Commissions, and grants of the Kings, strengthened by the Great or Broad Seal, without which they are of no effect. He is a Lord by his office, and one of the Kings privy Council.

Keeper of the privy Seal, is also a Lord by his office, and one of the privy Council; under his hands passe all Charters signed by the King, before they come to the Broad Seal.

Keeper of the Forrest, is he who hath the principal government of all things belonging to the Forrest: he is also called chief Warden of the Forrest.

Kele, (old word) to coole.

Kemelung, (old word) a Brewets vessell.

Within *Ken*, within sight or view, a term in Navigation, and comes from the Saxon word *Kenne*, i. e. to know or discover.

Kentchester, a Town in *Heresfordshire*, built as some think out of the ruines of old *Ariconium*.

Kenhelm, the proper name of a man, signifying in Saxon, defence of his kindred.

Kenneleth, (applied to a Fox) when he is in his hole. A term in hunting.

Kenodox, or *Cenodox*, (Greek) vain-glory.

Kenotaph, see *Cenotaph*.

Kerchief, (French *Couvrechef*) a kind of linnen dresse which women use to wear upon their heads.

Kerk, or *Kirk*, (old word) a Church.

Kern, an old British word, signifying a horn.

Kerns, a kind of light-armed foot soldier among the *Irish*; we use it also for an ordinary Country farmer, also to *Kern*, signifieth to powder or to fall.

Kernels, (lat. *Kernellare*) an old word, signifying to embattle a house.

Kerry, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Mounster*.

Kers, or *Cresses*, a kind of plant so called.

Kerfic, (French) a kind of cloth or stuff much used.

Kesar, a word which the Britains used instead of *Cesar*, and is taken in the same sense at this day, when they say, King nor *Kesar*.

Kesteven, see *Holland*.

Key of a River or Haven, a place where ships ride, and are as it were lockt in. Some deduce it a *quiescendo*, i. from resting, or from the old Latin *Casare*, i. to restrain.

Keynard, (old word) a micher.

K I

Kichel, (old word) a kind of cake, the same which is called in Latin *Libum*.

Kilderkins, (in Dutch *Kindekin*) a kind of liquid measure; being the eighth part of a hoghead, it contains about eleven or twelve gallons.

Kiles, from the Dutch word *kegel* an *Isle*, certain pins to play withal, commonly called *Nine-pins*.

two Counties of *Ireland* }
in the Province of *Leim-* }
Kildare, }
Kilkenny, }
sher.

Kimburgh, (Sax.) strength and defence of kindred, a proper name of women.

King, (from the Dutch word *koning*, i. to know

know, because he ought to be the most knowing of men, or from *Kommen*, to be powerful the supreme Ruler of a Nation.

King of Hurrolds, or *King of Arms*, he is called *Garter*, and is the same with *Pater patratus*, among the Romans. See in *Herald*.

Kingsbench, the Court or Judgment-seat where the King was wont to sit in his own person, and therefore it was moveable with the Court or Kings household, and was called *Curia domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*.

Kings Silver, that money which is due to the King in the Court of Common-pleas, in respect of license there granted to any man for passing of a fine.

Clark of the *Kings Silver*, is an officer of the Common pleas, unto whom every fine is brought, after it hath been with the *custos Brevium*, and by whom the effect of the Writ of covenant is entered into a paper book.

Kingston upon Thames, a Town in *Surry*, so called because *Athelstane*, *Edwin*, and *Ethelred*, were here Crowned Kings in the open Market-place.

Kinial, see *Quinial*.

K N

Knip of ground, a little rising hillock. *Knave*, (*Sax. Canapa*) signifieth originally a Lacquey or Waiting-man, and cometh originally from the Hebrew word *Gनाव*, to serve.

Knees, in Navigation, are certain crooked pieces of timber used in Ships to fasten the beames unto the sides.

Knights, (*Sax. Knicht*) hath been taken originally for a souldier or horseman in war; those that were wont to accompany and wait upon the Emperour in the wars, were called in Dutch *Knechts*, i. e. servants or lusty young men. It is also taken for a client or vassal, but more especially one that holds his land by serving his Lord on horseback; it is now grown to be a Title of great Dignity and Honour. Of Knight-hoods there are many sorts, but the most usual in this Nation are these.

Knight Bachelor, the lowest, but ancientest Order of Knight-hood, and cometh from the Germans, among whom it was an ancient custom; that as soon as the State judged any of their young men fit to manage arms and weapons, and al-

lowed him sufficient for martial exercises, then in the very assembly and council, either one of the Princes, the father, or son of the kinsfolk of the young man, did furnish him with a shield and a javelin, as the Romans did the *tege virili*, or *Virile gown*, to those whom they thought capable of publick employment, and thenceforth from a part of a private house, he was accounted a member of the Common-wealth. It was also an ancient ceremony to honour men with the Girdle of Knight-hood, which he who received, was solemnly to go to Church, and offering his sword upon the Altar, to vow himself to the service of God; afterwards it came to be usual for Kings to send their sons to the neighbour Princes, to receive Knight-hood at their hands; Then it was also that besides the Sword and Girdle, *Gilt-Spurs* were also added for more ornament, whence in Latin they are called *Equites aurati*; the word *Bachelours* some derive from the French *Bacheliers*, as it were Knights of the lowest degree; others from *Battel* or *batel* or *fight*: they are also simply and without any addition called *Knights*.

Knight Bannerets, from the Dutch word *Bannerherr*, Lord or Master of the Banner, is a Knight made in the field, with the ceremonies of cutting the point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner, and is allowed to display his arms in the Kings army. This Dignity was given at first by the Kings of *England* and *France*, to such Gentlemen as valiantly carried themselves in two Royal Battels, or to such as had ten vassals and means to maintain a Troop of Horses at their own charge. Some say the first original of it was from *Edward* the third.

Knight Baronet, is a new distinct Order erected by *King James*, who for certain disturbances toward the Plantation in *Ulster*, created divers into this Dignity, and made it hereditary by his Letters Patents to be seen in the Rolles, whereas before that time there were Baronets who were not Knights, and these Knight Baronets were to have precedency in all Writings, Sessions, and Salutations, before all Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bachelor, and Bannerets, except those created under the Kings Standard in an Army Royal, the King being personally present, and the King was not to create any person into that degree of Baronet within

within the Kingdom of *England*, above the number of two hundred.

Knights of the Bath, an Order of Knights created within the lists of the Bath, and girded with a sword in the Ceremonies of their Creation, these Knights were wont to be created with a great many religious solemnities, which usually belong to Hermites, and other holy Orders.

Knights of the Carpet, are another sort of Knights made out of the field, and are so called, because in receiving their order they commonly kneel upon a Carpet.

Knights of the Garter, an order of Knight-hood; instituted by *King Edward* the 3^d. some say upon occasion of good success in a skirmish, wherein the Kings Garter was used for a token, others affirm that the King after his great successes abroad and at home; dancing one night with the Queen and other Ladies, took up a Garter that hapned to fall from one of them, whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said that ere long he would make that Garter to be of high reputation, and shortly after he erected this order of the blue Garter, which consists of 26 martial Nobles, whereof the King of *England* used to be the chief, and the rest be either of the Realm, or Princes of other Countreys, there are also depending upon this order 26 poor Knights, who have no other sustenance, but the allowance of this house, and are also called poor Knights of *Windsor*, the site of this Colledge being the Castle of *Windsor*, with the Chapel of *St. George*, the Officers belonging to this Order, are the Prelate of the Garter, which Office belongeth to the Bishop of *Winchester*, the Chancelour of the Garter, the Register of the Garter, who was always *Dean of Windsor*; the principal King of Arms, called *Garter*, and the Usher of the Garter, which Office belongeth to the Usher of the Princes Chamber, called *Black-rod*.

Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, an Order of Knight-hood erected in the year 1120. and had their first foundation and abode in *Jerusalem*, afterwards they had their residence at *Rhodes*, whence they were expelled by *Solyman*, and ever since their chief seat hath been at *Malta*, where they have done great exploits against the *Turks*, there was one general Prior that had the government of the whole Order in *England*, and *Scotland* but toward the end of *Harry* the eights

reign, they were suppressed in *England* for adhering to the Pope.

Knights of the Temple, or *Knights Templars*, an Order of Knight-hood erected by *Pope Galafus*, about the year of our Lord 1117. these Knights in the beginning dwelling not far from the Sepulchre of *Christ*, entertained Christian strangers and Pilgrims charitably, and in their Armour led them through the holy land, to view such things as there were to be seen, and to defend them from the Infidels, but because at the last they abounded in many Vices, and many of them fell away from Christianity to the *Saracens*, the whole Order was suppressed by *Pope Clement* the fifth; and their substance given to the *Knights of Rhodes*; and other Religious Orders.

Knights of the Shire, two Knights, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are chosen by the freeholders of every County, that can dispend forty shillings per annum, and be resident in the Shire; formerly none but Knights were chosen to that Office (*Milites gladio civiti*), for so runneth the Tenour of the Writ when every one that had a Knights fee was constrained to be a Knight, but now custome alloweth that Esquires may be chosen, so that they be resident in the County.

Knight Marshal, an Officer of the Kings house, who hath the Jurisdiction and Cognizance of any transgression; as also of all Contracts made within the Kings house and verge.

Knights of Calatrava in Spain, an Order created by *Alonzo*, the ninth King of *Spain*, conferred upon certain *Cavalleros*, who went in Devotion to succour *Calatrava* against the *Moors*, their badge was a red crosse on the left side of their breast.

Knights of the Jar, see *Jar*. *Knights fee*, so much inheritance as is sufficient to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue, which was in ancient time about 800 Acres, it is also taken for the Rent that a Knight pays for his fee to the Lord of whom he holds.

Knights service, or *Chevalry*, a certain ancient Tenure of Lands, by which a man was obliged to bear Arms in defence of his Countrey.

Knights Guild, a certain Guild or Company in *London*, consisting of 19 Knights, it was founded by *King Edgar*, who gave them a portion of void ground, lying

without the Citie, now called Portfoken Ward.

Knipperdollings, a certain Sect of Heretics, who lived in *Germany*, about the time of *John of Leyden*, they were so called from one *Knipperdollings*, who was the first founder of that Sect.

Knolls of Peace, certain Mounts cast up by mans hand, in the Sherifdom of *Sterling* in *Scotland*, called in Latin *Duni Pacis*.

K U

Kunigunda, or *Cunigunda*, the wife of *Henry* the second, Duke of *Bavaria*, and Emperour of *Germany*, she to free her self from the aspersions of in chastity that was cast upon her, caused certain Ploughshares to be heated red hot, and placed at a little distance one from the other, and went over them blindfold without receiving any harm, whereby she cleared her self from all suspicion, the like was reported of *Edward* the Confessours wife, and this tryal afterwards became oftentimes in use upon such like occasions, and was called the tryal of fire Ordeal.

K Y

Kyle, a County in the South part of *Scotland*, by *Bede*, called *Campus Cyel*, i. e. the field *Ciel*, this with other Territories *Eadbert* King of *Northumberland* annexed to his Kingdom.

Kyrie Eleison, a form of solenne invocation, used in the Liturgy, or Service book, and signifieth in the Greek tongue, Lord have mercy upon us.

L A

Labarum, (Greek) a military streamer, or flag, also a Church Banner, or Ensign.

Labda, the daughter of *Amphion* of the Race of the *Bacchidae*, she being lame and despised by the rest of the *Bacchidae* married *Action*, to whom she brought forth *Cypselus*, so called from a certain Corn measure, wherein his mother hid him from the ten men, whom the *Corinthians* by a publick decree ordained to kill him, because it had been foretold by the Oracle that a son of *Labda* should invade the Tyranny of *Corinth*.

Labdacisme, see *Lambdacisme*.

Labdanum, or *Eadannum*, a kinde of sweet Gumme, taken from the leaves of a certain small shrub, called *Cistus Ledan*.

Labefaction, (lat.) an enfeebling, or making weak.

Labels, Ribbands hanging down upon Garlands, or Crowns, made of flowers, also little pieces of parchment cut out long-ways, and hanging upon Indentures, or other kinde of writings, also in Heraldry they are those lines, which hang down from the file in an Escutcheon.

Laboons, (lat.) blaber-lipped persons. *Labienus*, one of *Cesars* Captains, who did very famous actions under him in *Gallia*, but when the *Civil* was broke out, fled from him to *Pompey's* party.

Labile, (lat.) slippery, apt to slip, or fall.

Laborarius, the name of a Writ that lieth against such as having not wherewith to live, do refuse to serve.

† *Laboriosus*, (lat.) laboriousness, painfulness.

Labour, a ship is said to *Labour* in the Sea, when the rowles and tumbles very much, either a Hull, or under Sail.

Labyrinth, (Greek) a Maze, or place made with to many turnings and windings that a man once entered in, cannot finde the way out, whereof the two most famous were, that built by *Miris* King of *Egypt*, and that which *Dedalus* built for *Minos*, King of *Crete*, it is also by *Metaphor* used for any kinde of intanglement, or intricate business.

Lacca, a kinde of red Gumme, issuing from certain Trees in *Arabia*.

Laceration, (lat.) a tearing, or dismembri-
ng.

Lacert, (Latin) from *Lacerta*, a Lizard (from *Lacertus*) the brawny part of the arm.

Laceffion, (lat.) a stirring up, or provoking.

Laches, in Common-law, signifieth negligence, from the French word *Lafche*, i. carelesse, or slothfull, or *Lafcher*, to loosen.

Lachesis, the name of one of the Deities.

Lacken, (old word) contemned, also extenuated.

Lachrymation, (lat.) a weeping, or shedding tears.

Laconisme, (Greek) a speaking briefly, or after the manner of the *Lacedemonians*.

† *Lactar*

Lactary, (lat.) a Dairy house, or place where they keep Milk, or make Cheefe.

Lactial, or *Lactious*, (lat.) milky, milk white, or made of milk.

Lactinina, a certain goddesse among the *Romans*, see *Matura*.

Lacunations, (lat.) a making holes.

Ladannum, or *Ladannum*, see *Labdanum*.

Lada, a Page of *Alexander* the Great, he ran to swift that the print of his foot could not be discerned in the sand.

Ladon, a River of *Arcadia*, where *Syrinx* was turned into a Reed.

Laghsite, a *Saxon* word from *Lah Law*, and *Slite* a breach, signifying a Mult for breach of the Law.

Lagophthalmic, (Greek) a disease in the eyes, which causeth one to sleep like a Hare with the eye-lids open.

Laiical, (lat.) belonging to Lay-men, or such as have not to do in the Ministerial function.

Laines, courses, or ranks laid in the building of stone, or brick-walls; a Term in Matony.

Laire, (a Term in hunting) the place where a Deer harbours by day.

Lais, a woman of *Sicily*, who going to dwell at *Corinth*, became a very famous strumpet, and exacted excessive rates for the prostitution of her body, afterwards removing to *Thessaly*, she was in such high request among the men of *Thessaly*, that the women out of envy killed her in the Temple of *Venus*, it was by her intigitation that *Alexander* the Great caused *Persepolis* to be burnt.

Lains, the son of *Labdacus*, King of *Thebes*, and the father of *Oedipus*, see *Jocasta*, or *Oedipus*.

Lake, a kinde of red colour, used in painting.

Lambith, q. *Lomebit*, i. e. a Lony; or Clayth rode, a Town in *Surry*, famous for a stately Palace, belonging to the Arch-bishops of *Canterbury*, first built by Arch-bishop *Baldwin*, in the year 1183.

In this place *Hardy-Canute* the Danish King of *England*, giving up himself wholly to luxurious banquettings, & costly entertainments expired suddenly, in the midst of his debauchery, and excessive Cups.

Lambdacisme, (Greek) a pronouncing the letter *L*, which is called in Greek *Lambda*, with greater force then it should be.

Lamdoides, the hindermost seam of the skull.

Lambert; the proper name of a man, signifying in *Saxon* fair Lamb, or as others will have it, Far famous.

Lambition; (lat.) a licking, a lapping with the tongue, also a going over a thing with a soft touch.

Lamiz, (lat.) certain Female spirits, or apparitions by some called fairies, there was also one *Lamia*, a Concubine of *Demetris*, to whom the *Thebans* built a Temple, under the name of *Lamia Venus*.

Lammis day, the first of *August*, so called, as some say, because the Priests, on this day, were wont to gather their *Tithe*. *Lambs*, others take it from the *Saxon* word *Laffmes*, i. Breadmas; it being kept as a feast of Thank-giving for the first fruits of the Corn, it is also called *Gale*, or Yule of *August*, see *Cele of August*.

Lampadius, a constellation in the head of *Taurus*.

Lampasse, vulgarly called the *Lamprey*; a disease in the mouth of a Horse, so named, because it is cured by burning with a Lamp, or a hot Iron.

Lampetas, see *Nezra*.

Lampoon, a kinde of Drolling Poem, or Pamphlet, wherein any person of the present age, is mentioned with reproach, or scurrility.

Lamprey, or *Suck-st-ne*, a kinde of fish, called in Latin *Murena*.

Lampsacus, a Town upon the *Hellepont*, near the Coast of *Asia*.

Lanarius, or *Laneous*; (lat.) belonging to, or made of wool.

Lanaster, or *Loncaster*, (i. a Town situate upon the River *Lone*) the chief Town of *Lancashire*, which some think to be the same with the ancient Town *Lancovicium*.

Lancelot, the proper name of a man, signifying in *Spanish* a Lance, or Spear, of this name was one of King *Arturs* Knights of the round Table.

Lancepedado, see *Lancepedado*.

Lanch, to put a float a ship, or boat, that lies aground.

Lanciferous, (lat.) bearing a Launce.

Landscape, an end of Land, or contentment, which stretcheth itself out into the *Landgraviate*, a Countrey belonging to Sea.

to a Landgrave, which in the Dutch tongue is as much as Count, or Earle of a Province, or piece of Land given by the Emperour.

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Landlock't, a term in Navigation, is when a man sees land round about him out of a ship or boat.

Landloper, (Dutch) a vagabond, that runs up and down the Country.

Landskip, see *Lanskip*.

Landto, just so far off at Sea, as a man can see the land.

Landturn, the same off the land by night, as a breiz is off the sea by day.

Langrel, (a term in Gunnery) a loose shot, which when it is put into the piece, flies out at length when it is discharged.

Langued, tongued, a term in Blazon or Heraldry, from the French word *langue*, a tongue.

Langid, (lat.) weak, faint, languishing.

Langueur, (lat.) a drooping, decaying, languishing.

Laniation, (lat.) a butchering, or tearing to pieces.

Laniferous, (lat.) bearing cotton or wool.

Lank, (old word) slender or weak.

Lanner, or *Lanerer*, a kind of Hawk, called in French *Faulcon Lanier*.

Langrave, see *Langrave*.

Lanskip, *Landskip*, or *Passage*, a description of Land as far as may be seen above the Horizon, by hills, valleys, cities, woods, rivers, &c. in a mixt picture which contains both persons, and the description of a Country, or any part of a Country; the persons are called the Argument, the *Landskip* the Parergon or By-work.

Lanuginous, (lat.) covered with Lanuge, which is a soft thin down or cotten-like substance, which groweth upon some kinds of fruit, also that which appeareth upon the chins of young men before they come to have perfect beards.

Laocon, the son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and Priest to *Apollo*, he was the first that dissuaded the *Trojans* from receiving the great horse into the walls, and strook his spear so hard against it, that the found of the armes was heard within; whereupon it hath been affirmed, that for his despising the gift of *Minerva*, there came immediately two great Serpents, and first devoured his two children, afterwards himself.

Laodamia, the daughter of *Bellerophon* and *Achomone*, she brought forth *Sarpedon* King of *Lycia* to *Jupiter*, who was ina-

moured of her; at length with grief displeas'd *Diana*, the goddess shot her with her own arrows.

Laodicea, a City in *Asia* the *Lesse*, which became very wealthy by the great gifts of divers rich Citizens, as *Jeronymus*, (who died worth two thousand talents) *Zeno* the Orator, and his son *Polemo*, whom *Augustus* advanced to be a King.

Laodoché, the wife of *Proteslaus*, she died embracing the dead body of her husband slain by *Hector*.

Laodocus, the son of *Antenor*, in his shape *Minerva* came into the Army of the *Trojans*, and perswaded *Pandarus* by shooting at *Menelaus* to break the league.

Laomedon, a King of the *Trojans*, he was the son of *Ilus*, and the father of *Priamus*, to divert a great pestilence which was sent upon the City, because he had defrauded *Neptune* and *Apollo* of the wages he had promised them for building the City walls, he was constrained to expose his daughter *Hesione* to be devoured by a Sea-monster, promising *Hercules* to give him his horses which were of sacred race, on condition he would undertake to free his daughter, which he having performed, and *Laomedon* going back from his word, *Hercules* made war against him, and took the City, slew *Laomedon*, took *Priamus* captive, and gave *Hesione* to *Tilamon*, who was the first man that skalded the walls.

Lapicide, (lat.) a stone-cutter, a hewer of stones out of the quarry.

Lapidary, (lat.) one that pollieth or works in stones, a jeweller.

Lapidation, (lat.) a stoning or putting to death with stones hurled or slung.

Lapidescence, (lat.) a waxing hard like stone, or of a stony substance.

Lapithæ, a people of *Thessilie*, inhabiting the mountains *Pindus* and *Oibrys*, they were governed by *Piribous*, had great conflicts with the *Centauris*, and were the first that invented bridles and saddles.

Lappewing, a kind of bird, so called from the often clapping of its wings; it is also called a Houpt, and in French *Lap-pouin*.

Lappise, is when Greyhounds open their mouths in their course, or Hounds in the liam or string, a term in Hunting.

Lapse, (lat.) a slip or fall; it is also when an original Patron departs from the right of presenting to a void Benefice, by

by neglecting to present within 6 months unto the ordinary.

Laqueary, (lat.) the roof of a chamber vaulted.

Lara, the name of one of the Nymphs called *Naiades*, the daughter of the River *Almon*: she was delivered to *Mercury* to be carried to Hell for revealing to *Juno* the love of *Jupiter* to the Nymph *Juvonia* the sister of *Tivans*; but *Mercury* falling in love with her by the way, lay with her, and begat twins called *Lares* or Household-gods, who are also named *Pænitæ*.

Larboard, a term in Navigation, the left side of a boat or ship.

Larçenie, (from the French word *Larcen*, *recin*, i. theft) a word used in Common-law, and is either great larcenie, namely, when the things stolen exceed the value of 12 pence, or petit larcenie, when the things stolen exceed not such a value.

The **Larch-tree**, a tree so called from *Larissa*, a City of *Thessalie* where it was first known. It hath leaves like the Pine-tree, and beareth a kind of drug called *Agaricum*, which is of an exhilarating nature.

Larow, (Sax.) a Master.

Lares, see *Lara*.

Largesse, (French) a free gift bestowed upon any one; also liberality.

Largitionial, an officer that oversees the bestowing of gifts.

Larins, the greatest Lake in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Lago di Como*, containing 80 miles from North to South.

Larvated, (lat.) masked or disguised for the representing some Gobling or dreadful Spirit.

Lascivious, (lat.) of a wanton carriage, loose or effeminate in behaviour.

Lask, a disease called in Greek *Disarthra*, causing an immoderate looseness of the belly, and cometh from the Latin word *Laxitas*, i. looseness.

Lastrate, (lat.) an extreme wantiness.

Lastage, or *Leftage*, a custom challenged in Markets or Faires for carrying of things, also the ballast of a ship; it cometh from the Saxon word *Last*, which signifies a certain kind of weight, also a Burthen in general.

Latebrous, (lat.) full of *Latebræ*, i. dens, or hiding-places.

Laten, (lat.) lying hid.

Lateral, (lat.) belonging to the sides of any thing.

Laterculus, a Patriarch of *Rome*, so called because he used to skulk and hide himself, for the taking of his ease and pleasure; he being designed Consul was slain by the command of *Nero*, and many Ages after his houses being very large and stately, were given by the Emperour *Constantine* to the Pope, and ever since it hath been called the *Lacran Palace*.

Latericious, (lat.) made of brick or tile.

Latible; (lat.) a hiding or lurking place.

Laticlavie, or cloak of the broad nail, a kind of broad purple habit, which used to be a badge of the Senatorian Order: a cloak of the narrow nail was of the Equestrian or Knightly Order.

Latifolium, (lat.) having broad leaves.

Latimer, the name of a Town and Barony in *Bucchinghamshire*, as also of several great Families in this Nation. This word, according as *Camden* observes, signifying as much as *Trüchman*, or *Interpreter*.

Latinity, (lat.) an incorrect speaking or pronouncing of the Latin tongue.

Larich, an ancient King of *Italy*, the son of *Evandrus* and *Mayris*, he married his daughter *Lavinia* whom he had by *Amata* sister of *Faunus* King of the *Rutulii*; to *Eneas* when he came into *Italy*; whereupon *Turinus* to whom she had formerly been betrothed; waged war against his Rival, and was slain in single combat.

Lation; (lat.) a bearing or carrying.

Latitancy, or *Latitation*, (lat.) a lurking or lying hid.

Latitæ, the name of a Writ; whereby all men in personal actions are called originally to the Kings Bench, because a man is supposed *latitare*, i. to be hid.

Latitude, (lat.) breadth or wideness; in Astronomy the latitude of a star is the Arch of a great Circle made by the Poles of the Earth, intercepted between the Star and the Equipack. The latitude of a place is the Arch of the Meridian intercepted between the Equinoctial and the Zenith of the place given.

Latomy; (Greek) a Quarry or place whence they hew out stones for building.

Latotha; the daughter of *Cæus*, one of the *Titans*, she was got with child by *Jupiter*, which thing so intended *Juno*, that she

she sent the Serpent *Pytho* to slay her; whereupon she fled to her sister *Asteria*, where she was delivered of twins, *Apollo* and *Diana*; but *Diana* being first brought forth, she immediately served her mother instead of a Midwife, and helped to bring her to bed of her brother *Apollo*, who as soon as he was come to age, killed the Serpent *Pytho*; *Apollo* and *Diana* being commonly taken for the Sun and Moon, are called Latonian Lights.

Latration, (lat.) a barking.

Latrie, (Greek) Divine-worship or service of God.

Latrocination, (lat.) a committing of robbery, or hainous theft.

Leucree, (lat.) a washing vessel, also a conduit.

Lavatory, (lat.) the same.

Lavatrines, (lat.) a square stone in a kitchen with a hole in it for the water to pass through, a sink.

Laudable, (lat.) worthy of praise or commendation.

Lauds, (lat.) commendations or praises, also certain Psalms of *David*, beginning with these words: *Laudate dominum*, which use to be recited by the Roman Catholics between the Nocturns and the Howres, which are certain other prayers or psalms so called.

Laudanum, or *Ladanum*, see *Labdanum*.

Lauden, or *Lothien*, a Country in the fourth part of *Scotland*, anciently inhabited by the *Picts*.

Lavedan, an iron-grey Gemmet, so called because it is bred on *Lavedon*, one of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, whereon the best horses of *France* are bred.

Lavender, a kind of plant, otherwise called *spiknard*, in Latin *Lavendula*.

Laver, or *Ewer*, or vessel to wash in, from the Latin word *Lavare*, i. to wash.

Lavard, or *Loverd*, (old word) Lord.

Lavernæ, a certain goddess worshipped by the ancient Romans, accounted the Patroness of Theeves, who were thence called *Lavernianes*; to her they built a Temple called *Lavernium*, from whence one of the gates of *Rome* near which it stood, was called *Por. a Lavernalis*.

Lavinia, the wife of *Anes*, from whose name the City *Lavinium* had its denomination. See more in *Latinus*, and *Tyrrhenus*.

Lauencelot, a Chirurgians Instrument

used in letting blood, otherwise called a *Fleam*, and in Italian *Lancetta*; also a proper name. See *Lancelot*.

Lancepésado, or *Lancepésado*, (French) the lowest officer in a Foot-company, or he that commands over a maniple, which is a Band of 10 souldiers.

Lands, or *Lawn* in a Park, (Ital.) plain untilled ground.

Lavolta, (Ital.) a course held in sailing, also a kind of dance.

Laureat, (lat.) crowned with Laurel, or the bay-tree, which used to be worn by Conquerours in token of Triumph, also laureated letters, were letters writ up in Laurel or Bay-leaves, which the Roman Captains were wont to send unto the Senate, to give them notice of their Victories. This plant is said to be proof against thunder and lightning.

Laurels, by a figure called Metonymy, is oftentimes used for Triumph or Victory.

Laurel, by a figure called Metonymy, is oftentimes used for Triumph or Victory.

St. Lawrence, the name of a famous Martyr, who being a Deacon and Questor of the Roman church, and being commanded by *Valerian* the Prefect of the City to produce the Treasures of the Church which *Sextus* committed to his charge, he assembled together the poor, the lame, and the sick, and told the officers that were the Treasures of the Church; whereupon the Prefect thinking he was deluded, commanded he should be broiled upon a Gridiron, and *Lawrence* as soon as he was almost ready to give up the ghost, said to the Prefect standing by, now turn me on the other side, this is broiled enough. This name is derived from the Latin word *Laurus*, i. a Laurel or Bay-tree.

Acca Laurentia, the wife of *Faustulus*, Shepherd of *Amulius* King, of the *Latins*, she took *Romulus* and *Remus* (the grandchildren of *Numitor*, whom his brother *Amulius* had expelled the Kingdom) and nursed them up secretly as her own, they being brought to her by her husband *Faustulus*, who found them sucking of a Wolf at the root of a Fig-tree from thence called *Ruminalis*, upon the banks of *Tiber*, into which they had been cast by the command of *Amulius*. Others say that the story of their being fostered by a Wolf ariseth from hence, namely that this woman from the gain she made by the prostitution of her body, was called *Lupa*, who dying very rich, had divine honours given

given her by the people of *Rome*, and festival days kept, which were called *Lupercalia*, and from her other name *Lupa*, those houses of intertainment are called *Lupanaria*.

Laurin, (lat.) bearing Laurel, or Bays.

Lavinia, the son of *Numitor*, and brother of *Rhea Silvia*, he was slain by his Uncle *Amulius*, after his father had been banished the Kingdom, also the son of *Mezentius*, King of the *Mezzurians*, was so called, whom *Aeneas* slew, as he went about to rescue his father, he was a famous hunter of wilde beasts.

Law of Arms, a Law that giveth precepts how rightly to proclaim war, to make and observe leagues, to set upon the enemy, to punish offenders in the camp, &c.

Law of Marque, *Mart*, or reprisal, is that whereby men take the goods of that people of whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary Justice, when ever they can catch them within their own Territories, or limits.

Law Merchant, a special Law, proper to Merchants, and differing from the Common-law of England.

Law days, a Lect, or County-Court.

Laying of Dogs, see *Expediate*.

Lawlesse men, the same as out-law.

Laws, see *Laund*.

A Lax, a kinde of fish without bones.

Laxations, (lat.) a loosening, easing, or setting free.

Lakity, (lat.) looseneffe.

Lay, (French) a song.

Lazaret, (Ital.) an Hospital, a spittle for Lazars, or Lepers.

Lazars, (Hebr.) Lords help.

Lazule, a kinde of Azure, or blewish stone, much used in Physick.

L E

Leach, (old word) a Phytician.

A league, a certain proportion of ground in length onely, consisting of about two, or three miles, it is called in Latin *Leuco*, from the Greek word *Leucos*, i.e. white, because formerly the end of every league used to be noted with a white stone, whence *ad primum aut secundum lapidem ab urbe*. at the first, or second stone from the Citie, was as much as to say, one, or two leagues from the Citie. League is also derived from the Latin word *Ligare*, and signifieth an agreement, Pact, or Covenant.

Leaf-dian, or *Hleaf-dian*, (Sax.) a Lady. *Leam*, a line to hold a Dogge in, it is also called a *Leaf*.

Leander, a noble youth of *Abydos*, a Town in *Asia*, situated upon the shore of the *Hellepont*, he being in love with *Hero*, one of *Venus* Nuns, who dwelt in *Sestos*, a Town of the opposite bank, used to swim over to her in the night time, which having done several times without danger, at length in his passage over, he was overwhelmed by a storm, and drowned in the *Hellepont*.

Learchus, the son of *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, and *Am*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, he was slain by his father, who in a raging madnesse, took him for a Lyons whelp, whereupon *Am* fled with her other son *Melicerta*, & both of them cast themselves into the Sea, and were changed into Sea gods, and called by the Greeks *Leucothea* & *Portunus*, by the Latins *Matuta* & *Portunus*.

Leaf, a word used in Common-law, and signifieth a demising, or letting of Lands, or Tenements, or right of a Rent, unto another for term of years, or of life, or for a Rent reserved, if it be in writing it is called a *Leaf by indenture*, if by word of mouth, a *Leaf Parole*, the party that letteth the *Leaf*, is called the *Leafour*, the party that taketh it, the *Leafee*, being derived from the French word *Laisser*, i. to leave, or permit.

Leafs, see *Leam*.

Leafings, or *Leafings*, (Sax.) lies.

Leaveret, (French) Diminutive, a young Hare.

Lecanomaney, (Greek) a divining by water in a Basin.

Leetern, a kinde of Desk used in Churches.

Leitstern, (lat.) the setting out, and adorning of a bed for a Comporation, or Banquet, a custome used by the ancients at their solemn feasts, who also used to rear the images of their Gods upon the Pillows.

Leitiver, or *Leitour*, (lat.) a publick Professour, a Reader of *Leiturs*, i.e. certain portions of an Author, or Science read in the publick Schools.

Leda, the wife of *Thebes*, and the daughter of *Tyndarus*, King of *Laconia*, she being got with *Childe* by *Jupiter*, (who to deceive her transformed himself into a Swan) brought forth two Eggs, out of one of which was born *Pollux* and *Helena*, out of the other *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*.

Z *Ledors*

Ledors, (French) reproaches, reviling Terms.

Lede, or **Lide**, an old word, signifying the month of *March*, whence Cow-hides are called *Lide pills*.

Leeds, a Castle in *Kent*, which *Bartholomew Lord Baldismar* fortified against King *Edward* the second, who had freely given it him, whereupon he lost his life; also a place in *Yorkshire*, where *Osby King* of *Northumberland* overthrew *Penda* the *Merician*.

The *Leer* of a *Deer*, a Term among Hunters, the place wherein he lies to dry himself, after he hath been wet by the dew.

Leero, see *Lyrick*.

Leet, (Sax.) a Law-day, whence Court *Leet*, is a Court, or Jurisdiction, containing the third part of a *Shire*, and comprehending three, or four wapen-takes, or hundreds, the *Leets* were called by the Romans *Falli*, wherein the *Prætor* might lawfully keep Court, and administer Justice, which was not done without the speaking of these three words, *Do, Dico, Adde*, i. e. I give, viz. way to actions and suits. I speak, viz. the Law, I Judge, viz. matters and men.

Legality, (lat.) lawfulness, an observing of the Law.

Legatary, (lat.) one to whom a Legacy is bequeathed.

Legation, (lat.) the sending of a messenger, or embassy.

Legate, (lat.) an Oratour, or Ambassador to any Prince.

Legend, or **Legendary**, (French) the Title of a book, containing the lives of the Saints; also words graven about the edge of a piece of Coin.

Legolium, the ancient name of a Town in *Yorkshire*, vulgarly called *Castleford*, where in old times the Citizens of *York* slew many of King *Ethelred's* army.

Legerdemain, (French as it were, light of hand) countenance, or juggling tricks.

Legion, (lat.) a Company of Souldiers, among the ancient Romans, consisting of three, or four thousand foot, and three, or four hundred horse, afterwards being increased to six thousand foot, and six hundred horse, every ordinary foot Legion consisting of ten Cohorts, every Cohort of three Maniples, every Manipule of two Centuries, & each Century of a 100 men, likewise every horse Legion contained six *Turme*, or *Troupes*, every Troup ten

Secures, and every Decury ten men; also there are in every Legion four Orders of Souldiers, the *Triarii*, the *Principes*, the *Hastati*, or *Spearmen*, the *Velites*, or light-armed.

Legionary, (lat.) belonging to a Legion.

Legislative, (lat.) having authority to make, or give Laws.

Legisthour, (lat.) a Law-giver.

Legist, (lat.) a Lawyer.

Legitimate, (lat.) lawfull, done according to Law and right.

Leguminow; (lat.) belonging to pulse, *Leicester*, the chief Citie of *Leicestershire*, called also *Legecestre*; *Leogora*, and *Legecestria*, this Citie was besieged by King *Henry* the third; (when Earle *Robert* rebelled against him) and the Wall round about it utterly demolish't.

Leinster, a Province in *Ireland*, containing these following Counties, *Kilkenny*, *Carlow*, *Queens County*, *Kings County*, *Kildare*, *Westford*, *Dublin*.

Leman, a Concubine, or Catamite, (*Pallus Jovis* Latin) some say it comes from the French word *Lemignon*, or *Leyman*, as it were by man.

Lemannus, the Lake *Leman*, upon which stands the Citie of *Geneva*.

Lemnos, an Island in the *Aegean Sea*, famous for the fall of *Vulcan*, who by reason of his deformity, being thrown down from heaven, as soon as he was born, happened to light in this place, whence he was called the *Lemnian God*, this Island was originally known by the name of *Hipsipylea*, from a daughter of *Thos* of that name, who was Queen thereof.

Lemster, a Town of *Hertfordshire*, so called *q. Leonminster*, from a *Lyon* that appeared to a certain religious man as some have fabled, others more probably derive it from a Church of Nuns built by *Mervalck*, a King of the *Saxons*; for those which we call Nuns; the ancient Britains termed *Leans*, some there are that derive it from *Lime*, whereof the best sort groweth there, this Town is now adays very famous for Wool, which is called *Lemster Ore*; it was defaced by *W. de Breosa*, Lord of *Brecknock*, when he revolted from King *John*.

Lemures, (lat.) certain spirits, or apparitions, vulgarly called *Subgoblins*.

Lenuity, (lat.) mildness, softness, gentleness.

Lentive, or **Lentient**, (lat.) softening,

of an affwaging or pacifying power.

Lentitude, (lat.) the same as *Lentiy*.

Lennox, a County in the fourth part of *Scotland*, so called from the River *Levin*, which *Ptolomy* calleth *Letanonius*.

Lenonian, (lat.) belonging to a Pander or Band.

Lentigenous, (lat.) belonging to *Lentills* which are a kind of round and flat pulse growing in hot Countries, also full of little pimples or freckles resembling *Lentills*.

Lentisk, (lat.) a kind of tree called the *Mastick-tree*, from which there is taken a Gum of very great vertue.

Lentitude, (lat.) slackness, slowness, or negligence.

Lentour, (lat.) stiffness, or clamyness.

Lent-jouson, (in Lat. *Quadragesima*) a Fast of fourty dayes, instituted by the Church, and first appointed to be kept in *England* by *Ercombert* a King of *Kent*. It comes from the Dutch word *Lente*, i. Springs, because it ever happens to be about the beginning of the Spring time, or as others say, from length, because about this time the dayes begin to lengthen.

Leo, the name of several Roman Emperours reigning at *Constantinople*; also the name of several Popes of *Rome*, also one of the 12 Signes.

Leocorion, a Monument erected by the *Athenians*, in honour of *Leo* the son of *Orpheus*, who when no body else would permit their daughters to be sacrificed to the gods to divert a great pestilence which then raged in the City, willingly consented to the offering up of his three daughters, *Palibea*, *Theope*, and *Eubule*.

Leodegar, or **Lege**, a German proper name, signifying a gatherer of the people.

Leodum, a famous City of Germany, anciently called *Ebor num Angitia*, and is said to have been built by *Ambioriges*, a King of Germany, who also called it *Legia*, from the cutting off of a Roman Legion in a valley near unto it; at this day it is named *Luttich* or *Leige*.

Leostian, i. most beloved, a Saxon name *Leofwin*, i. *Winlove*.

Leob, (Sax.) light.

Leonard, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch popular disposition as *Lipsum* will have it; but as others say, Lion-like disposition, answering to the Greek name *Thymoleon*.

Leonidas, a famous Captain and King of the *Lacedemonians*, who defending the *Streights of Thermopylae* against the whole Army of *Xerxes*, was himself slain, together with all his men.

Leonine, (lat.) belonging to, or like a Lion.

Leopard, or **Libberd**, a certain African beast, otherwise called a *Panther*: this beast is all over full of streaks or little spots, and is begotten between a *Pard* and a *Lionesse*.

Leopold, *q. Leopold*, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch Defender of the people, being in imitation of the Greek names *Democbares*, i. gracious to the people, and *Demophilus*, i. a lover of the people, and *Laodamus*, i. tamer of the people: the chief of this name was *Leopoldus* Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

Leorning knight, (Sax.) a disciple or scholar.

Lepid, (It.) neat, jocund, pleasant in speech, or behaviour.

Leparine, (lat.) belonging to a Hare.

Leprosie, (Greek) a kind of disease which causeth a white scurf to run all over the body; it is also termed *Elephantiasis*, from the roughness of an Elephants skin, which it resembleth.

Lerna, a Lake near the City of *Argos*, where the Serpent *Hydra* was slain by *Hercules*.

Lesbos, an Island in the *Aegean Sea*, which in old time obtained the Empire of all *Troas*. It is now called *Metelin*, from the chief City thereof *Mitylene*, the rest were *Erissus*, *Austissus*, *Metymna*.

Lefinage, (Ital) thriftiness, sparingness, good husbandry, from *Lefina* which signifieth a Coblers aule.

Lefion, or **Lefson**, (lat.) a hurting or endamaging.

Lesse and **Lessor**, see *Lease*.

Lesses, the dung of a Boare.

Lessian diet, a moderate temperate diet, from *Lessus* a famous modern Physician, who wrote divers rules for the keeping of an exact and temperate diet.

Lestage, see *Litage*.

Lestrigones, or **Levrigones**, a certain barbarous people, and of a vast Giant-like stature, that anciently inhabited *Formica* a City of *Campania*, and were said to live upon Human flesh, their King *Antiphatas* opposed *Ulysses* with all his might when he landed on that coast, and tore

one of his companions in pieces with his teeth.

Letanie, (Greek) the Book of Divine-service used in Churches, from *Liteno*, or *Lissomai*, i. to pray and supplicate.

Lethality, (lat.) deadliness or mortality.

Lethargick, (Greek) sick of a Lethargy, i. e. a disease which causeth an excessive drowsiness and sleepiness.

Lethean, (lat.) forgetful, from *Lethe* a River of Hell, which the Poets feign to be of that nature that the water of it being drunk, causeth oblivion or forgetfulness.

Lethiferous, (lat.) bringing death, deadly.

Letical, or *Letifical*, (lat.) making glad or joyful.

Letter missive, (lat.) an Epistle or Letter sent from one party to another, from the Latin word *Mittere*, i. to send.

Letters of Attorney, writings whereby an Attorney or any friend made choice of for that purpose, is appointed to do a lawful act in anothers stead, from which warrants of Attorney differ in this, that besides being sealed and delivered before sufficient witness, they must also be acknowledged before a Justice or Serjeant.

Letters of Marr, or *Mirque*, are Letters which authorize any one to take by force of arms those goods which are due by the Law of Marque. See Law of Marque.

Letters Patents, are writings sealed open with the Broad-Seal of England, whereby a man is authorized to do or enjoy any thing which of himself he could not, from the Latin word *patere*, i. to lie open.

Letitice, a Christian name of severall women, from the Latin *Letitia*, i. joyfulness, mirth.

Letitice, a kind of plant called in Latin *Laticca*, because in women that eat of it, it breedeth milk.

Levament, or *Levation*, (lat.) an enlightning, easing, comforting, also a lifting up or causing to rise.

Levant and Couchant, (French) terms used in Common Law, when the beasts or cattel of a stranger come into another mans ground, and there have remained a good space, i. rising and lying down. *Levant* is also taken for the Eastern Countries.

Levari facias, the name of a Writ di-

rected to the Sheriff, for the levying of a sum of money upon the lands of him that hath forfeited his Recognizance.

Leucophlegmatick, (Greek) troubled with a disease called *Leucophlegmaty*, i. a Dropick caused by the abounding of white flegme.

Leucothea, see *Ino*.

Leucothoe, the daughter of *Orchamus* King of the Babylonians, with whom *Apollo* being in love; transformed himself into the shape of *Euryome* her mother, &c. pretending private business with her, he re-assumed his former shape; and won her by fair speeches to consent to his desires; whereupon *Clytia*, who was in love with *Apollo*, growing extremely envious, declared the whole business to *Orchamus*, who in a great fury caused his daughter to be buried alive, whose death *Apollo* grieving at, transformed her into the Frankincense-tree, and *Clytia* seeing her self contemned of *Apollo*, pined her self away, and was turned into a Marygold.

Leudra, a Town in *Bavaria*, where the *Thebans* under *Epanimondus* gave the *Lacedemonians* so total an overthrow, that they could never after recover themselves.

Level-Coil, (French) is, when he that hath lost the game sits out, and gives another his place, as it were *lever le cul*, i. to lift up or remove the buttock; it is also called *Hitchbuttock*.

Levie, (French) signifieth in Common Law, to erect or fit up, also to tax or gather money.

Leviathan, an Hebrew word, signifying a Whale, or as some think a water-serpent of a vast bignesse.

Levigation, or *Levigation*, (lat.) a making plain or smooth.

Levitical, belonging to the Tribe of *Lew*, or to the Priestly office, which in the time of the Law, was the peculiar inheritance of that Tribe.

Levity, (lat.) lightness.

Lewis, the chief Town of *Suffex*, famous for the great pitched battle fought between King *Henry* the third, and the Barons of *England*.

Lewis, the proper name of a man, contracted from *L. dovic*.

Lewelin, or *Lewellin*, the proper name of a man, signifying in the old British tongue Lion-like, and is equivalent to the Latin name *Leontius*, and *Leontinus*.

Lexicon,

Lexicon, (Greek) a Vocabulary, or Dictionary.

Lex talionis, (lat.) a law which recom-penceth exactly one good or ill turn for another.

Leyerer, *Lothervit*, (Sax.) a liberty to take amends of him that defileth ones bondwoman without licence.

L H

Lhan, in the British tongue, signifieth a Church, as *Lhan Badern Vaur*, the Church of great *Patern*; *Lhan Struphadon*, the Church of *St. Stephens*.

L 'I

Libation, or *Libament*, (lat.) an offering up or sacrificing to God the first taste of any thing that is eat or drunk.

Libb, (old word) to geld, from the Greek word *libein*, i. to press.

Libell, (lat.) a little book, also a scandalous or invasive writing, secretly cast abroad or published by stealth; also an original declaration of any action in the Civil Law.

Liberate, the name of a warrant issuing out of the Chancery, to the Treasurer, Chamberlaines, and Barons of the Exchequer, for the payment of any annual pension, or other sums granted under the Broad-Seal.

Liberation, (lat.) a freeing, or delivering.

Libey Pater, a name attributed to *Bacchus* the god of wine.

Libertus, (lat.) a privilege held by grant or prescription, whereby men enjoy some benefit or favour beyond the ordinary subject, also the name of a goddess among the ancient Romans, who had a Temple built unto her upon the hill *Aventinus*.

Libertatis allocandis, a Writ that lieth for a Citizen or Burgesse of a City, who refusing or deferring to allow his privilege, is impleaded before the Kings Justices.

Libertinism (lat.) the state and condition of a Libertine, i. e. one born or made free, a freeman; also *Libertinism*, or *Libertinage*, is taken for sensuality, licentiousness, a dissolute life and conversation.

Libetbra, a Town seated upon the mountain *Olympus*, of which it was fore-

told by the Oracle, that all the inhabitants should be destroyed by a Sow, when the Sun should behold *Orpheus* his bones, which was thus verified; A great multitude of people being gathered together to hear a Shepherd sing in the way which leadeth from *Dion* to *Olympus*, a large Urn containing *Orpheus* his bones, which stood in that place, was overturned and his bones laid open to view, and the very same day, a great violent stream called *Sys* (which in Greek signifieth a Sow) overflowing, destroyed the whole Town with all the people in it. *Libetbra* is also the name of a Fountain of *Magnefia*, sacred to the Muses who are thence called *Libetrides*.

Libidinous, (lat.) sensual, incontinent, full of lustful desires.

Libitina, an ancient goddess worshipt by the Romans, who was the Patronesse of Funerals, Sepulchres, and all things belonging to the dead.

Libral, (lat.) belonging to a weight or measure called *Libra*, which is also the name of one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac into which the Sun entering, causeth the *Vernal Equinoctial*.

Library, (lat.) a Ruddy, or place where Books are kept.

Libration, (lat.) a weighing, or balancing.

Librata terre, see *Farding deal* of land.

Libya, the fourth part of the World, commonly called *Africa*.

Libence to arise, in Common Law, is a liberty given by the Court to a tenant that is esoynd *de malo lesi* in a real action, after he hath been viewed by Knights thereunto appointed, until which time, if the Demandant can prove that he hath been seen out of his chamber, or walking up and down his grounds, he shall be adjudged to be deceitfully esoynd.

Licentiate, (lat.) one that hath full licence or authority to practice in any Art; the same with him that we commonly call Bachelour of Divinity, or of Physick, or of Civil Law, and in Common Law a Barrister.

Licentious, (lat.) loose, disorderly, unruly.

Lichus, a boy that waited upon *Hercules*, by him *Deinara* sent the shirt that was dipped in the *Centaur*s blood, which *Hercules* having put on, and perceiving the

venome to seize upon his body, he in a fury took *Lichas* by the hair of the head and flung him into the Sea, where he was immediately changed into a Rock.

Lichfield, a Town in *Staffordshire*, by *Bede* called *Licidfield*, i. the field of dead bodies, from a great number of people, who as some say were martyred here in the time of *Dioctlesian*.

Lich-fowles, ominous, or ill-boding birds, as the Night-raven, and *Lich-owle*, commonly called the *Scritch-owle*, the word *Lich*, signifying in the *Saxon* language a Carcase, or dead body.

Licitation, (lat.) a cheaping, a setting out to sale, also an enhancing of a price.

Licite, (lat.) lawfull, allowable.

Lictorian, (lat.) belonging to the *Lictors*, who were certain Officers among the ancient Romans twelve in number, who carried the Axes and bundles of rods before the Magistrate, they are now taken for the same as we commonly call Sergeants.

Liddesdale, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*, so called as it were a dale by the River *Lidd*.

Lide, see *Lead*.

Liefenant, (French) as it were holding the place, one that executeth any place, Office, or employment in anothers stead, or absence.

Lief, or *Lrof*, (Sax.) rather.

Lief-bebbers, (Sax.) a Lover.

Liege, (French) in Common-law is taken either for the *Liege-lord*, or he that acknowledged *Liegeance*, or Fealty to his *Liege Lord*.

Liegeance, or *Liegeance*, (French) such a duty, or fealty as no man may owe, or bear to more then one Lord, also *Liegeance* is used for the Territory, or Dominions of the *Liege Lord*.

Lierwit, see *Lierwit*.

Lifts, in Navigation, are certain ropes, which serve to top the yard arms of all yards to make the ends of them hang higher, or lower, or even as we list.

Ligament, or *Ligature*, (lat.) a band, or string to tie with; in Anatomy it is taken for the string wherewith the joynts of bones and gristles are fastned and knit together.

Ligation, (lat.) the act it self of tying, or binding.

Ligne, (French) to couple as Dogs with bitches.

Lignation, (lat.) a providing for, or going to fetch wood.

Ligneas, or *Ligneous*, (lat.) wooden, made of wood.

Lignum vite, the wood, commonly called *Aloe*, by the Arabians *Calambuco*.

Liguria, a hilly Countrey of *Italy*, reaching from the *Apennine* to the *Tuscan* Sea.

Ligurion, (lat.) a glutton, or devourer.

Liguration, (lat.) a ravenous devouring.

Lilite, (lat.) a kinde of specious flower, otherwise the rose of *Juno*.

Lilith, the name of a certain the Devil which the *Jews* imagined to be a destroyer of children.

Lilycum, a Promontory in *Scily*, having a Town of the same name upon it.

Limacous, (lat.) belonging unto, or like a Snail, slimy.

Limation, (lat.) a filing, or polishing.

Limbers, or *Limber-holes*, (a Term in Navigation) certain little square holes cut in the bottome of the ground Timbers, and hooks next to the Keel to let water passe to the well of the Pump.

Limus Patrum, (lat.) a place where the Saints deceased are said to reside untill the day of Judgement, being as it were the skirts, or confines of Hell.

Limnarch, (Greek) the Governour of a Port.

Limitation, (lat.) a fining, or setting of bounds.

Limitation of Assize, is a certain time set down by Statute, within which a man must allege himself, or his Ancestours to have been seized of Lands sued for by a Writ of Assize.

Limning, a kinde of Painting, which is done in water colours, and also differs from the other sort of painting in the preparing of the colours.

Lim-sity, (lat.) muddiness, fulness of mud.

Limpid, (lat.) pure, clear, transparent.

A Limpin, a kinde of fish, otherwise called a muscle.

Linament, (lat.) linnen thread, also a rent, or lint for a wound.

Lincolns, the chief Citie of *Lincolshire*, anciently called *Lindum*, and by the Britains *Lindecoit*, by *Bede* *Lindcollina civitas*, from the old Britith *Lbin*, as *Cambden* is of opinion, which signifieth a Lake, it being

being situate near a Lake, and upon a hill, in this Citie *Vortimer*, the scourge of the *Saxons* ended his dayes.

Lincoln Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, founded by *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Lindsley, see *Holland*.

Lincolns Inne, one of the Inns of Courts heretofore the house of *Sir Henry Lucy* Earle of *Lincolns*, now a place for Students of the Law.

Lineament, (lat.) the feature, or proportion of any thing drawn out onely in lines.

Linear, (lat.) belonging to a line.

Ling, a kinde of small shrub, otherwise called *Heath*, in Latin *Erix*.

Lingel, a little tongue, or thong.

Lingor, see *Ingor*.

Linguacity, (lat.) ja being full of tongue, or much given to talk.

Linguis, one that is skillfull in tongues, or languages.

Lingerous, (lat.) bearing Flax, or Hemp.

Liniment, (lat.) an ointing, or daubing over.

Linne-woolsey, a kinde of mixt cloath, part linnen, part woollen.

Lintels, (French) the head pieces over a door, also the same as *Lentils*, i. a kinde of pulse.

Linus, the son of *Apollo*, and *Psammas*, the daughter of *Crotopus*, King of *Argos*, by whom *Apollo* being intainted as he came from slaying the Serpent *Pytho*, lay privately with *Psammas*, who proving with Child brought forth *Linus*, who having committed some offence, and hiding himself among certain bushes, was found out and torn in pieces by the Dogs, also the son of *Apollo* and *Terpsichore*, one of the nine Muses, he proved a very famous Musician, taught *Thamyris*, *Orpheus*, and *Hercules*, by whom, as some say, he was knockt on the head, because he laught at him for playing unhandfomely.

Lins, (lat.) a kinde of spotted beast, otherwise called an Ounce.

Lionel, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Leonellus*, i. little Lyon.

Lions paw, a kinde of Herb, called in Greek *Leontopodium*.

Lipthymie, (Greek) a distemper, which causeth a fainting, or swooning by reason of sudden decay, or oppression of the vital spirits.

Lippitude, (lat.) a wateriness of the

eyes, a looking bloud-shot, or beareyed.

Liptote, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein more is understood then is expressed.

Liquation, or *Liquefaction*, (lat.) a melting, dissolving, or making *Liquid*, i. moist or of a watery substance.

Liquids, (lat.) are those four Consonants, which do as it were melt in the pronunciation, namely *L. M. N. R.* the rest are called mutes.

Liquidation, (lat.) a making moist.

Lizard, or *Lizard*, (French, from the Latin *Lacerta*) a certain beast, so called because it hath feet like the brawne, or sinews of a mans arms, or thighs, also the *Lizard* point, the utmost South-west point of *Cornwall*.

Litanie, see *Letanie*.

Litiation, (lat.) a sacrificing.

Literature, (lat.) knowledge in letters, learning.

Lithargie, or *Lithargie*, (Greek) the foam that riseth from silver, or lead, when they are tried.

Lither, (old word) lazy, or sluggish.

Lithoglyphick, (Greek) a graver, or cutter in stones.

Lithomanie, (lat.) a Divination, the casting of pebble stones.

Lithotomie, (Greek) a cutting of stones, a quarry whence stones are digged.

Litigation, (lat.) a contending, or wrangling.

Litigious, (lat.) full of strife, contentious.

Litispence, (lat.) the hanging of a suit, till it be decided.

Litiose blue, a kinde of blue colour, used in painting and limning.

Litoral, or *Litorans*, (lat.) belonging to the Thor, sea-side, or side of a river.

Liturgie, (Greek) signifieth in general any publick Office, but particularly Divine service, or the function of a Minister.

Liverie, (French) the Cognizance, device, or badge, which a Noble-man, or Gentleman gives to his servantes and followers, also *Livery* of feisin is a Ceremony used in Common-law, being a delivery of possession of Lands, or Tenements, or other things unto another, also a Writ, which letteth for the Heir to obtain the possession, and seizin of his Lands at the Kings hands.

Lividity, or *Livor*, (lat.) a kinde of leaden

lead or dead bluish colour in the body, caused by a stroke or blow given; also metaphorically taken for spite or envy.

Lixiviated, (lat.) washed with lye made of ashes.

Lizard, see *Lizard*.

L O

Loach, or *Loboch*, (French) a kind of Confection or Electuary that is to be licked, or suffered to melt in the mouth without chewing; it is an Arabick word, and signifieth in the Latin *Littulus*, i. a licking.

Lobbe, or *Lobling*, a kind of great north Sea-fish.

Local, in Common Law, is as much as tied or annexed to a place.

Locatum, (lat.) a placing, or setting in place, also a letting out to hire.

Lockers, little cupboards which are made by the ships sides, to put in stor, by the pieces.

Lococestus, (lat.) a yielding or giving place.

Locomotion, (lat.) a moving out of a place, or from place to place.

Locrians, or *Loevri*, a people of *Loevri* in Greece inhabiting on either side of the Hill *Parnassus*. *Loevri* is also a City of that part of *Italy* called *Magna Grecia*, built by those *Loevrians* that followed *Ajax Oileus* to *Troy*.

Loculament, (lat.) a little place distinct, or apart by it self.

Locuplete, (lat.) abounding with riches, wealthy.

Locust, (lat.) a kind of winged Insect, commonly taken for a Grasshopper; but others think it to be the same with that which the Frenchmen call *Cigale*.

Locution, (lat.) a speaking or saying.

Lodemanage, the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ship from one place to another, from the Dutch word *loot*, i. lead.

Lodesman, a Guide or Pilot, from the same word *loot*; whence he is also called *Lootsman*.

Lodestar, the Cynosure or North-Star which guideth Mariners.

Lodestone, as it were a leading-stone, because by it Mariners are guided and directed in their voyages: It is of a rusty-iron colour, and hath the vertue to at-

tract or draw iron to it, whereby many admirable secrets are performed.

Lodewikes and *Stremeworks*, certain works in the Stannery in *Cornwall*; these are performed in the higher grounds by making deep wells which they call *flats*; those in the lower grounds by digging of trenches and diverting the course of the Rivers.

Lodge, a Buck is by the Forresters said to lodge, when he goes to his rest.

Log, the name of an Hebrew measure, and thought by some to be of the same quantity with *Sextarius Atticus*.

Logarithmes, (Greek) are certain borrowed numbers which differ among themselves by Arithmetical proportion as the numbers which borrow them differ by Geometrical proportion.

Log-line, a term in Navigation, being a small line with a little piece of board at the end, with a little lead to it, to keep it edge-long in the water, the use of which is, by seeing how many fathom this runs in a minute, to give a judgement how many leagues the ship will run in a watch.

Logicians, (Greek) one that hath skill in *Logick*, i. the art of disputing probably in any argument.

Logists, (Greek) one skilled in the *Logistical Art*, i. the Art of reckoning or casting account; also *Logists* were certain Officers among the *Athenians* ten in number, to whom all such as had ended their Magistracy gave an account within 30 dayes of all those affairs whereof they had had the administration, they also kept an account of the monies, and of all matters belonging to the publick Revenue.

Logographers, (Greek) those that write pleas in the Law, or books of account, Lawyers Clerks.

Logomachy, (Greek) a verbal strife, a contention in words.

Loboch, see *Loach*.

Lollards, a Sect of Hereticks that abounded here in *England* in the dayes of *Edward* the third, and *Henry* the fifth; so called from one *Gualter Lollard* a German the first Author of them: or as others say, from *solium*, because they were accounted as daniel or cockle growing among wheat.

Lombard, or *Lombar*, a Bank for usury or pawns, from the *Lombards*, or *Lombards*, a people inhabiting the hithermost part of *Italy*, formerly called *Insubria*, much

much addicted to usury, whence oftentimes Usurers are called *Lombardeers*.

Lome, (old word) clay or mortar.

London, the chief City of *England*, situated in *Middlesex*, so called as *Cambden* conjectureth, either from *Lbon* (which in the Brittain tongue signifieth a Grove) or *Lbong*, (i. a ship) and *Dinas*, i. a City, so that it may seem to have been anciently termed *Lbundinas*, i. a City thick of trees, or *Lhonginas*, i. a City of Ships, from whence the Latins derive the word *London*. It was called *Augusta*, and *Troja dimm*, being first founded by *Brutus*, who sprang of the *Trojan* race, and repaired by King *Lud*, and thence called *Caerlud*, or *Lud-town*.

Longevity, (lat) length of age, long life.

Longanimity, (lat.) as it were length of mind, long-suffering, patience, forbearance.

Longinquiry, (lat) far distance, or length of place.

Longitude, (lat.) the length of any thing, also the Longitude of a Region, City, or Cape, is the distance of it East, numbred in the Equinoctial by Meridians, from the first general and fixed Meridian. The Longitude of a star, is the arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the beginning of *Aries*, and the circle of the stars Latitude.

Long-Meg, the name of a stone 15 foot high, erected near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, next which are 77 more erected in a circular manner, which the country people call the Daughters of *Long-Meg*.

Long-primer, one of the forts of Characters used by Printers.

The *Loof*, of a Ship, is that part aloft of a Ship, that lies before the ches-trees, as far as the bulk-head of the caffle.

A Ship *Loomes* a great or a small sail, a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or a little Ship.

Lootsman, see *Lodesman*.

Loovers, a place made open (to let out the smoak) on the top of a house, from the French word *Povert*, open.

Lopum, a great Desert in the Country of *Bactria*, in which it is reported that certain evil Spirits do abide, by which strangers that passe that way being called by their names, and following the voice, perish miserably.

Loquacity, (lat.) talkativeness, or a be-

ing given to much babling.

Loquabre, a Country in the North part of *Scotland*, so called, q. the mouth of the Lake.

Lorament, (lat.) that which is composed of thongs of leather.

Loray-law, an article found in the memorials of the chamber of account in *France*, which ordaineth, that if a combat be once accepted, and afterwards taken up, by consent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the parties is to pay two shillings six pence, but if it be performed, the party vanquish forfeits 112 shillings.

Lordane, or *Lourdane*, a dull heavy fellow, a lazy lubber, it being a proverbial word taken from the tyranny of the Danes over the English, who were forced to labour and till the ground for them, while they sat idle and ate the fruits of their labours.

Lore, (Sax.) learning or skill.

Loricated, (lat) armed with mail.

Lorimers, (French) the name of a Trade and Company in *London*, that makes bits, spurs, and all kind of small iron-work, and is by some derived from the Latin word *Lorum*.

Loriot, (French) a Bird called a *Wit-wall*, *Woodpecker*, or *Greenfinch*.

Lorn, the name of a County in the south part of *Scotland*.

Lorty's, a great and ancient Family of *Somersetshire*, stiled in Latin records, *de Urtiaco*.

Lofenger, a flatterer, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Lotharius, the son of *Ludovicus Pius*, Emperor of *Germany*, and King of *France*, he succeeded his father in the Empire; but his brothers *Charles* and *Lodovic*, not contented with their portions, and raising an army against their brother, a great battle was fought at *Fontenay*, in the borders of *France*, where *Lotharius* was put to flight, but at last they came to an agreement, and *Lotharius* after he had reigned about 15 years betook himself to the *Pruemienstein* Monastery. There were also several Kings of *France* and Dukes of *Lorraine* of his name.

Lothbrook, (i. *Leatherbreecb*) a certain Dane, whose daughters were so skilful at needle-work, that the Danes bare in their Ensign a Raven of their working, with such an opinion of good success, that they imagined it would never be won.

Lotherwitz, see *Leyerwit*.

Lotion, (lat.) a washing or cleansing with water, also in Physick it is used for the taking away of any superfluous quality out of any medicament, or the bringing on of a new one.

Lotos, or **Lotos**, the daughter of **Neptune**, she fleeing from **Proserpine** (who made an attempt upon her chastity) and invoking the help of the gods, was turned into the Lote-tree.

Lotophagi, a certain people of *Africa*, dwelling near the *Syrtes*, so called because they feed much upon the Lote-tree, which is a tree of that nature, that when the companions of **Ulysses** being cast upon the coast of *Africa* had tasted of the fruit of it, they could hardly be got from thence to return into their own Country, whence the word is proverbially used for those that are forgetful of their Parents, Country and Kindred.

Lovell, an ancient Family in *Northamptonshire*, filed in Latin records, *de Lovello*.

Loverd, or **Loverd**, (old word) a Lord.

Lordain, see **Lordane**.

Louvre, a stately Palace in *Paris*, and the chief seat of the Kings of *France*, built by **Francis** the first, and augmented with a long stately Gallery by **Henry** the fourth.

Lowbell, as it were loud bell, a certain bell hung about the neck of a weather.

Lozenge, a little square cake made of preserved herbs, in the form of a Rhomb or a quarrel of Glasse.

L U

Lua, a certain goddesse among the ancient Romans, she was the goddesse of all lustrations and purging from sin.

Lubricity, (lat.) slipperiness.

Lucernes, a kind of rich Fur, taken from a beast of the same name, breeding in *Russia* and those Northerly Countries.

Lucina, a Christian name of divers women, signifying in Latin Lightsome.

Lucida Laucis, a Star in 9 degrees 45 minutes of *Scorpio*.

Lucidity, (lat.) brightnesse, shiningnesse.

Lucifer, (lat.) as it were lightbearing, the morning Star called in Greek *Phosphorus*.

Lucina, a name attributed to *Juno*, as

she is the Patronesse of Childbirth, or as some say to *Diana* or the Moon.

Lucius, the pronomen of divers famous men among the Romans; as **Lucius Sylla**, **Lucius Antonius Commodus** the Emperour, **Lucius Septimus Severus**, and many others. The first of this name is likely to have been so called from being born in the dawn or first shining of the day.

Lucre, (lat.) gain or profit, whence **Lucretian** a gaining or winning.

Lucretia, the daughter of **Lucretius Tricipitinus** Prefect of *Rome*, and the wife of **Tarquinius Collatinus**, she being ravish'd by **Sextus** the son of **Tarquinius Superbus** King of the Romans, slew herself, which was the cause of banishing both **Tarquin** and Kingly Government from *Rome* which was afterwards ruled by Consuls chosen anew every year, and this act of **Lucretia** hath ever since been so famed, that every chaste woman is proverbially called a **Lucrece**.

Luctation, (lat.) a striving or wrestling.

Lucretius Catulus, a famous Captain of the Romans, who with 300 ships overcame 600 of the Carthaginians, and made an end of the war.

Lucretation, (lat.) a studying or working by candle-light.

Luculency, (lat.) clearnesse, brightnesse, fulnesse of light.

Lucullus, a famous Roman, being a man of great eloquence, and ingenuity, he having been successful in the wars against **Mithridates**, heaped up a mighty masse of riches, after the war was ended, gave himself up wholly to ease and delicacy, living in more state and splendor than any of that Age, besides afterwards beginning to grow mad, he was given in charge to his brother **Marcus**.

Ludibrious, (lat.) shameful, or reproachful.

Ludicrous, (lat.) belonging to sport, recreation, or mockery.

Ludification, (lat.) a mocking or deceiving.

Ludlow, a Town in *Shropshire*, in Old times called *Dinan*, afterwards *Lystwysac*, i. the Princes Palace, it hath a fair Castle built by **Roger Montgomery**, which was besieged by King **Stephen**, who valiantly rescued **Henry** son to the King of *Scots*, who was about to have been pulled into the Castle with an iron hook.

Ludovicus Pius, the son of **Charles** the Great (who was created Emperour by

Pope

Pope Leo) he succeeded his father in the Empire and Kingdom of *France*, also **Ludovicus** hath been the name of several other Emperours and Kings of *France*, this name according to **Helmoldus Nigellus** is deriv'd from the Dutch words *Hludo Wigg*, i. e. famous Warrior.

Lugdunum, the chief Citie of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called **Lyons**, built by **Munatius Plancus**, a Roman Governour.

Lugubrious, (lat.) mournfull, heavy, sorrowfull.

Lution, (lat.) a making satisfaction for any offence, also a paying a ranfome.

Lukes, (Hebr.) risings, or lifting up.

Lumbar, see **Lombar**.

Luminaries, (in Lat. *Luminaria*) lights, lamps, also conspicuous stars, as the sun and moon, also the feast of Christs Nativity, the commonly called Christmas, was by the ancient Western Church, called **Luminaria**.

Lunation, (lat.) full of light.

Lunenburgum, a great Citie of *Germany*, built by **Julius Caesar**, vulgarly called **Lunenburg**.

Lunar, belonging to the Planet of the Moon, called in Latin *Luna*.

Lunatick, (lat.) troubled with a **Lunacy**, i. a kinde of madnesse, which happens at certain times of the Moon.

Lunes for Hawks, leashes, or long lines to call them.

Lungis, (French) a tall slim man that hath no making to his height.

Lupercal, a place about *Rome*, where anciently certain feasts were celebrated to **Pan**, which were called **Lupercalia**, from **Lupa** a she-wolf, which gave **Romulus** suck, or as some say, a Harlot of that name which nursed him.

Lupines, (lat.) a kind of little flat round pulse, almost like a small bean.

Luxation, (lat.) a greedy eating, or playing the glutton, derived originally from **Luxa**, a great leathern bottle.

Lure for Hawks, a certain leathern device, wherby with a little piece of flesh, they call a Hawk from a good distance off, it comes from the Dutch word *Laedens*, i. e. to invite.

Luid, (lat.) pale, wan, of a fallow colour.

Luscitation, (lat.) a being dim-sighted, or pore-blind.

Lushborough, a bafe Coyne brought over from beyond Sea, in the dayes of King **Edward** the third.

† **Lusitan**, (lat.) a playing, or gaming. **Lusitania**, the third part of *Spain*, according to the ancient division; it is now called *Portugal*, and is a Kingdom by it self.

Lusk, a slug, or sloathfull fellow, from the French word *lasche*.

Lust of a ship, a Term in Navigation, when a ship out of her own mold, and making hath an inclination more to one side then another.

Lustration, (lat.) a going about, also a purging by sacrifice.

Lustre, (French) a shining, also from the Latin word *lustrum*, it signifieth a Den of wilde beasts, also the space of five years, by which space the *Romans* were wont to compute the time.

Lutheranisme, the doctrine and judgement of **Martin Luther**, who being first a Monk of the Order of *St. Augustin* forsook the Church of *Rome*, and writ against the errors of it.

Luteous, (lat.) muddy, or of a muddy colour.

Lutulent, (lat.) miry, or dirty.

Lutzenburgum, or **Lutzenburg**, a Dutchy in the low Countreys, adjoining to *Leige* and *Namur*, being one of the 17 Provinces, and having a chief Citie of the same name.

Luxation, (lat.) a putting out of joynt, a making loose.

Luxuriant, or **Luxurious** (lat.) riotous, given to excess, or debauchery.

L Y

Lycanthropy, (Greek) a kinde of melancholy, or phrenzy, which causeth those that are possest therewith to think themselves turned into Wolves, and to fly the company of men.

Lycaon, the son of **Pelagus**, and King of *Arcadia*, who when **Jupiter** came into *Arcadia* in the likeness of a mortal man, resolved to try whether he were a God, or no, as men reported him to be, and killing one of those, whom the King of the *Moelosi* had left with him for pledges, he caus'd him to be dressed, and part roasted, to be set before **Jupiter**, whereto he being highly provoked turned **Lycaon** into a Wolf, and burnt his Pallace with Thunder, others say it was for sprinkling with the blood of an Infant, an Altar which he had erected to **Jupiter** upon the Mountain

Lycaeus, a hill of *Arcadia*.

A a 2

Lyc-

Lycania, a Countrey of *Asia* the lesse, near *Phrygia*, and reaching as far as the Mountain *Taurus*; also *Arcadia* was heretofore so called from *Lycan*, the King thereof.

Lycum, the name of a School, which *Cicero* erected at his Mannor of *Tusculum*, calling it so after the name of *Aristotles* School, near *Athens*.

Lycomedes, a King of the Island *Scyros*, by whom *Achilles* being entertained before he went to the *Trojan War*, and conversing with his daughters in womans apparel, he got one of them called *Deidamia* with Child, and begat *Pyrrhus*.

Lycurgus, the son of *Polydectes*, and King of *Sparta*, after the death of his brother *Eumonus*, but he soon resigned up the Crown to *Charilus* his brothers son, and having made wholesome laws for the good of the Common-wealth, which were confirmed by the approbation of the *Delphic Oracle*, he afterwards retired himself to *Cyrrha*, where at length he, slew himself, and had a Temple built him, and Divine honours given him by the *Lacedaemonians*: also the name of a King of *Thrace*, who proceeded so violently against *Bacchus*, that he forced him to retire himself to *Naxos*, and would have caused all the Vines in his Kingdom to be rooted up, that no sacrifice might be made to him, but ere he had effected his design he fell mad, and cut off his own legs.

Lycus, a King of *Baotia*, who married *Antiope*, the daughter of *Nycteus*, but she being got with Child by *Jupiter* in the form of a Satyr, he put her away and married *Dirce*. See more in *Dirce*, and *Amphyon*; also a King of *Lybia*, who using to sacrifice his Guests, had intended the same thing towards *Diomedes*, but *Callirroe* the daughter of *Lycus*, falling in love with him delivered him out of Chains, and being afterwards neglected by him, hanged her self for grief.

Lydia, a Christian name of divers women, from the Countrey so called.

Lydia, a Kingdom of *Asia* the lesse, so called from *Lydus*, the son of *Atys*, who perceiving the people grow too numerous for the Countrey, resolved to send out one of his sons, to whose lot it should fall, to plant a Colony in some other place, so that it falling to *Tyrrens* his lot, he went out with a great multitude of *Lydians*, and choosing out a part of *Italie*, which lieth upon the Sea-side, he called it from his

own name *Tyrrhenum*, his brother *Lydus* tarrying at home succeeded his father *Atys* in the Kingdom, and called it from his own name *Lydia*, whereas before it was called *Meonia*.

Lydford Law, a certain Law, whereby they first hang a man, and afterwards indite him.

Lymphatick, (lat.) mad, distracted, as it were by seeing the likeness of a Nymph in the water, from *Lympho*, i. water.

Lyncus, the son of *Apareus*, and one of the *Argonauts*, he was reported to be so quick-sighted, that he could see through stone walls even to the very deep it self, and that he could discern the Moon in her last quarter, and the first, the very same day, in the signe of *Aries*; whence a sharp-sighted man is proverbially called a *Lyncus*, also *Lyncus* and *Idas* were two brothers, who fought with *Castor* and *Pollux*, about the two daughters of *Lencippus*, *Castor* fell by the hand of *Lyncus*, *Lyncus* by the hand of *Pollux*, *Idas* going about to slay *Pollux*, was strook with Thunder from Heaven.

Lyncus, a King of *Scythia*, who going about to kill *Tripolemus* his Guest as he lay asleep, that he might gain to himself the glory of inventing the use of Corn, was changed by *Ceres* into a beast, called *Lynx*, or *Ounce*.

Lyndus, a Citie of *Rhodes*, famous for the solemn sacrifices, which in old time were performed there to *Hercules*.

Lyra, one of the celestial Harmonies, which the Poets feigned to be *Ariens* Harp.

Lyrick, verses, or songs, songs composed to the Lyre, or Harp, whence we say vulgarly, playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is commonly used for *Lyra-way*, i.e. Harp-way.

Lysander, a Captain of the *Lacedaemonians*, who overcame the *Athenians* under the command of *Conon* in a very great battel.

Lysidice, the daughter of *Pelops*, the was married to *Eletrion*, and brought forth *Alcymena* the mother of *Hercules*.

Lysimachus, the son of *Agathocles*, and one of the chief Captains of *Alexander* the Great, he was thrown to a Lyon to be devoured by *Alexanders* command, for hearing *Callithenes* the Philosopher after he was in Chains, but he wrapping his Garment about his hands, thrust them into the Lyons mouth, and pulling out his tongue

tongue killed him; after *Alexanders* death he had the Government of *Thrace*.

Lysippe, see *Lybianassa*.

Lysius, one of the surnames of *Bacchus*, to whom under that name the *Baotians* consecrated a Temple, because by his help they overcame the *Thracians*, by whom they had been set upon before and beaten.

Mabel, the Christian name of divers women, in Latin *Mabilia*, from *A-mabilis*, i. lovely.

Mac, an Irish word, signifying as much as son in English, or fitz in Welsh.

Macareus, the son of *Eolus*, who got his sister *Canace* with child, which *Eolus* coming to discover by hearing the child cry, sent *Canace* a sword privately, bidding her do with it as the deserved best, whereupon she killed her self, and *Macareus* fleeing to *Delphos*, was made a Priest of *Apollo*.

Macaleb, a kind of Pomander or bastard Coral whose berries are black and shining and serve for Bracelets.

Macaronique, (French) a confused huddle of divers things jumbled together.

Macarons, (Ital.) lumps of boiled paste, strewed over with sugar or spice, a dish much used by the *Italians*; but here they are commonly compounded of Almonds, Sugar, Rose-water, and Musk.

Macedonia, a large Countrey of Europe, heretofore famous for being governed by two great Kings, *Philip* of *Macedon*, and *Alexander* the Great, it was anciently called *Emathia* and *Emonia*, now *Ko-melli*.

Macegrafs, those that buy and sell follen flesh.

Maellariom, (lat) belonging to a shambles.

Maceration, (lat.) a mortifying, or bringing low, also a steeping in liquor.

Machaon, a famous Physician, the son of *Esculapius* and *Arin e*, he was slain at the wars of *Troy* by *Enripilus*.

Machiavilian, belonging unto *Machiavilli*, a famous Historian and Polititian of *Florence*, whence it is commonly used for subtle or well versed in State-policy.

Machination, (lat.) a plotting, contriving, or devising, from *Machina*, an Engine or Instrument of war, but used also for a device or invention.

Macilent, (lat.) thin, lean, fallen of ones flesh.

Mackerell, or *Maquerell*, (French) a kind of fish, so called from the great company of spots it hath, in Latin *Scombrus*; it is also used for a pander or procurer.

Macritude, (lat.) leanness.

Macrobii, a certain people of *Ethiopia*, so called from the long life they live.

Macrocosme, (Greek) the greater, being taken contradistinct to the *Microcosme* or lesser world, which is man.

Macrology, (lat.) a figure among Rhetoricians, being a speech containing more words than are just necessary.

Mactation, (lat.) a killing or committing slaughter.

Maculation, (lat.) a staining or defiling with spots.

Madesations, (lat.) a moistning or wetting.

Madidity, or *Madour*, (lat.) moistness or wetness.

Madder, a kind of plant, with whose root being of a red colour, they use to dye wool.

Madoc, an ancient British name, from *Mad*, i. good.

Madrigal, (Ital.) a kind of Song.

Meonia, see *Lydia*.

Meotis, a Lake in the North part of *Scythia*, near the mouth of the River *Pbassis*. It is called by the *Italians* *Mar della Tana*, and *Mar Bianco*, by the *Scythians*, *Garpaluc*.

Magazine, (French) a Store-house where Armes and Ammunition of War are put, as it were *Munso Gaze*.

Magdalen, (Hebr.) Majestical, the Christian name of divers women.

Magdalen Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built together with a Hall near adjoining to it, by *William Wainflet* Bishop of *Wynchester*.

Magdalen, (lat.) a kind of long plaster like a rowler, called also a *Langate*.

Magdeburgum, or *Magdeburg*, as it were *Maidenburg*, from the Dutch word *Magd*, i. a Maid, the chief City of *Saxony*, in *Germany*, heretofore called *Parthenopolis*, from *Venus Parthenia*, who was there worshipped.

Magician, (lat.) one that professeth the

Art Magick, which was the same among the *Perfians*, as Philosophy among the *Grecians*, i. e. the Study of the more occult and mysterious Arts; whence the 3 Wifemen of the East were called *Magi*, but among the vulgar, the word simply taken, is used in the same signification as Diabolical Magick, i. e. Sorcery or Witchcraft.

Magifterial, (lat.) pertaining to Magiftery, or Mafterfhip, done by or like a Mafter; in Phyfick a pill or plaifter, &c. prepared after the best manner is called *Magifterial*.

Magiftracy, (lat.) the office of a Magiftrate or chief Ruler.

Magna charta, the great Charter containing a number of Laws ordained in the ninth year of *Henry the third*, and confirmed by *Edward the first*, containing the sum of all the written Laws of *England*.

† *Magnalicy*, a greatneffe to be admired at, being a made word from the Lat. *Magnalia*, i. e. great and wonderful things.

Magnanimity, (lat.) greatneffe of mind, courage, frounellec.

Magnes, a youth of *Smirna*, the moft beautiful of his age, and excellent in mufick and poetry, for which he was in high eſteem with *Cyges* King of *Lydia*, who becaufe the Parents of *Magnes* ſpoiled his cloths, and cut off his hair, made war upon the Country, overcame them, and brought away *Magnes* in Triumph to *Sardes*.

Magnetick, (lat.) belonging to the *Magnete* or *Lodestone*. See *Lodestone*.

Magnificence, (lat.) as it were a making great, ſumptuousneffe, ſtatelineffe, a carrying things on at a great height.

Magnificat, the Song of the *Virgin Mary*, fo called becaufe it begetteth with theſe words, *Magnificat anima mea*, &c.

Magnifico, (Ital.) the title of a Noble man of *Venus*, alfo the Governours of *Academies* in *Germany*, are called *Magnifici*.

Magniloquence, (lat.) a lofty ſpeaking, a talking of high things.

Magnitude, (lat.) greatneffe, ampleneffe, largeneffe.

Mago, the firſt that increaſed the wealth of *Carthage*, before the firſt *Punic* war he aided the *Romans* in the war of *Taurentum* with 120 ſhips.

Migog, ſee *Gog* and *Magog*.

Magonel, according to *Chaucer*, is an instrument to caſt ſtones with.

Mabim, or *Maim*, (in *Latin Mabemium*) is the hurting or taking away of any member by the wrongfull act of another, whereby the party ſo hurt is made unable to fight, it comes from the old French word *Mebaighn*, and is called by the *Canonifts*, *Mutilatio membri*.

Mahumetanifme, the Religion and Law of the *Turks*, founded by *Mahomet* the firſt Emperour of the *Saracens*, there was alfo of this name a great Emperour of the *Turks*, who overthrew the *Greek* Empire, took twelve Kingdomes, and two hundred Cities from the *Chriftians*, whereof the chief were *Conſtantinople*, the Iſland *Chalcis*, *Scodra*, *Trapezuntium*, and *Hydruntum*, in *Italie*, but at the ſiege of *Belgrade*, or as ſome ſay of *Taurinum*, he was overthrown, and put to flight.

Maia, one of the ſeven *Pleiades*, on whom *Jupiter* begat *Mercury*, ſhe was the daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*.

Maid Marrian, or *Morion*, a boy dreſſed in womans apparel to dance the *Morifco*, or *Morifdance*.

Maiden-hair, a kinde of plant, called in *Latin Adiantum*, or *Capillus veneris*.

Maidenhead, a Town in *Barkſhire*, fo called from a Maids head that was had in great reverence, being one of thoſe 11000. who returning from *Rome* with their Leader *Urfula*, were taken by *Attila*, and martyred at *Colein* in *Germany*.

Maidſtone, a pleaſant Town in *Kent*, ſituate upon the River *Medway*, and therefore anciently called *Medwegſton*, and thought to be the ſame with the old Town *Vagniac*.

Maim, ſee *Mabim*.

Mainour, *Manour*, or *Meinour*, (from the French word *Maniere*) ſignifieth in Common-law, an apprehending of one that hath ſtollen any thing, and is followed with *Hue* and *Cry*, with the manner, that is, having the thing.

Mainprife, (from the French words *main*, i. a hand, and *prins*, i. taken) ſignifieth in Common Law, the receiving a man into friendly cuſtody, that otherwiſe might be committed to priſon, giving ſecurity for his forth coming at a day aſſigned; thoſe that do thus undertake for any, are called *Mainpernours*, he that is taken into cuſtody *Mainpernable*.

Mainst, (Saxon) mingled.

Maintenance, in Common Law, is, upholding

holding of a cauſe depending in ſuite between others, either by lending of money, or making of friends for either party.

Maſjo, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Maſor, ſignifieth in *Latin* greater, but with us it is commonly taken ſometimes for a *Pretor* or Governour of a *City*, ſometimes for a *Military* officer; alſo in *Logick* the firſt part of a *Syllogiſme* is called the *Maſor* or the propoſition, the ſecond the *Minor* or the aſſumption.

Maſoriation, (lat.) a making greater.

Maſtulwarings, and by contraction *Maſwarings*, the name of a great and ancient Family in *Cheshire*.

Maſter of the Rolles, is an aſſiſtant unto the *Lord Chancelour of England* in the high Court of *Chancery*, and in his abſence heareth cauſes and giveth orders.

Maſters of the Chancery, are aſſiſtants to the *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal* in matters of judgement; of theſe there are 12 in number, whereof the chief is the *Maſter of the Rolles*.

Maſters of the Court of Wards and Liveries, the principal officer of that Court, named and aſſigned by the King to whoſe cuſtody the Seal of the Court is committed.

Maſter of the Horſe, is he that hath the rule and charge of the Kings ſtable.

Maſke, in Common Law; ſignifieth, to perform or execute, as, to make his Law, is to perform that Law which he hath formerly bound himſelf unto, that is, to clear himſelf of an action, commenced againſt him by his Oath, and the Oaths of his Neighbours; alſo to make ones beard, (an old phraſe) to deceive.

Malachias, (Hebr.) my meſſenger.

Malachite, (Greek) a kinde of precious ſtone, ſo called.

Malaciffation, a kneading, a making ſoft.

Malacy, (Greek) a calm on the Sea, alſo a longing of women with child.

Maladie, (French) a diſeaſe, ſickneffe, or infirmity.

Malaga, a *City* and *Port-Town* of *Andaluſia*, whence we have that ſort of wine, which is called *Malaga* Sack; it is ſaid to have been ſo called, becauſe *Cava* the daughter of *Count Julian*, after that her being raviſht by King *Roderigo* had been the occaſion of the loſſe of *Spain* to the

Moors, threw her ſelf from a high *Tower*, crying out, *Malaca*, i. here's the evil.

Malanders, a certain diſeaſe in a horſe, from the *Italians Mal andare*, i. to go ill.

Malaperi, faucy, impudent, as it were *Male parvus*, i. ill brought forth.

Maldifant, (French) a backbiter, an evil ſpeaker.

Maldon, a *Town* in *Effex*, anciently called *Camalodunnm* from *Camulus*, whom the old *Brittains* worſhip't here for *Mars*, the God of war; this *Town* being made a *Colony* of the *Romans*, was ſacked by *Queen Bouduca*, or *Boadicia*.

A *Male*, a kinde of ſack, or budget from the *Greek* word *Milloi fleece*, becauſe they uſed to be made of ſheepskins.

Malecontent, (lat.) diſcontented, evil content.

Malediction, (lat.) an evil ſpeaking, or curſing.

Malefactor, (lat.) an evil doer, an offender.

Maleſice, (lat.) an evil act, a ſhrewd turn.

Maletent, a *Toll* of fourty ſhillings for every ſack of *Wool*, Anno 29. *Edw. 1.*, it is alſo called *Maletot*, from the *French Maletote*.

Malevolence, (lat.) ill will.

Malignity, (lat.) ſpite, malice, grudge.

Malevolent Planets, *Saturn* and *Sagittarius*.

Maliſon, (French) a curſe.

Mallard, (French) a wilde *Drake*.

Malleable, (lat.) to be wrought, or beaten out with a *Mallet*, or *Hammer*.

Milkin, or *Minkin*, a *Beem* to make clean an *Oven* with, it is alſo called a *Scovel*.

Malliverie's, the name of an ancient family in *Yorkſhire*, ſtilled in *Latin* Records *Mali Leporarii*.

Mallow's, a kinde of plant of a ſoftning, or looſening quality, called in *Latin Malva*.

Malmefe, a ſort of wine, which is brought out of *Arviſum*, in the Iſland of *Cbio*, vulgarly called *Marviſa*, or *Malliviſa*.

Malmesbury, a *Town* in *Wiltſhire*, firſt built by *Malmutius*, a King of the *Brittains*, and by him named *Caer Baldon*, afterwards from one *Mardulph* an *Iriſh-Scott*, who here led a *Hermiteſ* life, it was called *Mardulphsburgh*, and ſo by contraction *Malmſbury*.

Malta, a rocky and barren Iſland, ſixty miles

Trujillo

miles distant from *Sicilie*, called in the New Testament *Melita*, this Island was given by *Charls* the fifth, to the Knights of *Rhodes*, who have ever since been called Knights of *Malta*.

Mamalukes, a certain Order of Soldiers, who fought lightly armed on horseback, and were the chief military support of the last Empire of *Egypt*.

Mamitus, the thirteenth King of the *Assyrians*, he trained up his subjects in military discipline, and was a terror to the *Egyptians*, and many other Nations.

Mammetted, (lat.) having paps, or teates.

Mammet, a puppet, from the Greek word *Mamme*, as it were a little Mother, or Nurle.

Mammillary Processes, (lat.) a Term in Anatomy, certain bones in the temples, representing the teates in a Cows Udder.

Mammocks, fragments, or pieces.

Mammon, the God of wealth, the word signifying in the *Syriack* tongue riches, or wealth, and is derived from the Hebrew word *Hamon*, i. plenty, having *M. Hemanick* added at the beginning.

Mammooda, a kind of East-Indian Coy, valuing about a shilling.

Manation, (lat.) a passing away, a flowing.

Manage, in Italian *Maneggiare*, to govern, to rule, to handle.

Manasses, (Hebr.) not forgotten.

Manbote, (Sax.) a pecuniary compensation for killing of a man.

Manchester, a pleasant Town in *Lancashire*, which anciently belonging to the Kings of *Northumberland*, and having been destroyed in the *Danish* war, King *Edw.* the Elder, sent an Army of *Mercians* into *Northumberland*, to re-edifie this Citie; some say, because the inhabitants behaved themselves valiantly against the *Danes*, it was called *Manchester*, as it were the Citie of men, others derive it from *Main*, i. a stone, because it standeth upon a stony Hill; it was anciently called *Mancunium*.

Manchet, (from the French word *Main*, i. e. the hand) the finest, and the smallest sort of wheat bread, called in Latin *pau Capituli*, in Greek *Collyria*.

Manch present, (old word) a bribe.

Manicipation, (lat.) an ancient manner of selling before witnesses, wherein divers Ceremonies were used; it is also used in the same sense as *Emancipation*.

Maniple, (lat.) a Steward, or Caterer,

but chiefly one that buyes the common provisions in a Colledge, or Hospital.

Mancule, a kinde of Coy, valuing about thirty of the ancient pence, each of which contains three pence of our money, some hold a *Manca*, or *Mancus* of Gold, to be as much as a Mark of silver.

Mandatarie, (lat.) one that comes in to a Benefice by a *Mandamus*.

A Mandate, (lat.) a Commandment, or charge, also in Common-law, it is a Judicial Command of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice.

Mandevils, an ancient family in *Essex*, stiled in Latin *Records de Magna Villa*.

Mandible, (lat.) from *Mandibulum* a jaw, (from the participiate *Mandibilia*) carabale.

Mandilion, or *Mandilian*, (French) a kinde of military garment, a loose Cassock.

Mandonius and *Indibilis*, two famous Spanish Captains, who having assisted *Scipio*, and the *Romans* against the *Carthaginians* began afterwards to revolt, but because of the memory of their former good service they were dismissed.

Mandrake, a kinde of plant, so called from the Greek word *Mandra*, i. a Cave, because it groweth near unto *Dev's* and in shady places, it beareth a fruit called *Mandrake*, Apples of a cold and soporiferous quality, it is also called by some *Anthropomorphos*, because its root being divaricated, something resembleth the shape of a man.

Manducation, (lat.) a chewing.

Mandy Thursday, as it were *dies Mandati*, the day of Commandment, because of that great charge which our Saviour gave to his Disciples, concerning the observation of his Supper, being the Thursday next before Easter day.

Mangonels, the same as *Magonells*.

Mangonisation, (lat.) a trimming, or setting out things to the best advantage for sale.

Manichees, a sort of Heretics that maintained that there was a fatal necessity of sin, which Doctrine was first broached by one *Manes* a Persian.

Manicles, (French) fetters wherewith the hands of prisoners are bound, being derived originally from the Latin word *Manns*, a hand.

Manifeſto, (Ital.) a Declaration of some Prince, or Common-wealth, about publick affairs.

Maniple,

Maniples (lat.) a handful, in phylick more especially it is taken for such a bundle of herbs or other things as may be griped with the hand; also a company consisting of 10 souldiers; some also take it for a fannel or such a kind of ornament as Priests used to wear about their wrists when they went to sacrifice.

Manipular, (lat.) belonging to a maniple.

Manlius, the name of divers famous Romans, whereof the chief were *Marcus Manlius Capitolinus*, and *Titus Manlius Torquatus*. See *Capitolinus* and *Torquatus*.

Manna, a certain delicious food wherewith God fed the children of Israel in their journey to *Canaan*, being a congealed dew which fell from Heaven, it comes from the Hebrew word *Mannah*, i. to distribute or *Mabna*, i. what is it, because they admired what it was: there is also at this day a certain sweet dew, which falling early in the morning upon trees and herbs, is called *Manna*, which congealing into a whitish substance, is of a pleasant taste, and is much used in phylick.

Mannour, (in Latin *Materium* a *manendo*; i. remaining to the heir, or else from the Lords remaining there himself) it signifieth in common Law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee.

Man of War, in Navigation, is taken for a ship of War, by the figure *Metonymia*.

Manqueller, (old word) a murderer.

Manſion, (lat.) a remaining, an abiding, also a Manor-house, or the Lords chief dwelling house within his fee.

Manſlaughter, in Common Law, is the unlawful killing of a man upon some sudden occasion, or falling out, without premeditated malice.

Manſuetude, (lat.) gentleness, tractableness, meekness.

Mantelet, a term in Falconry, for when the Hawk stretcheth one of her wings along after her legs, and so the other: It is said the *Mantelet*.

Mathematicks, Arts taught by demonstration which comprehend four of the liberal Arts, Astronomy, Arithmetick, Musick, and Geometry.

Manticores, (Ital.) a kind of Indian beast, faced like a Man, and bodied like a Lion, and having three rows of sharp teeth.

Mantication, (lat.) a doing a thing slyly, a carrying on a business closely.

Mantle, or *Mantile*, (lat.) a kind of long robe, also in Heraldry it is that flourish which proceeds from the wreath and helm, and descends on each side the Escutcheon.

Mantua, a City of *Italy*, situate upon the River *Po*, and built by *Ocnus*, who called it so from his mothers name *Manto* a *Theban* Prophetesse, the daughter of *Tiresias*, she after the death of her father fleeing from the tyranny of *Creon* King of *Thebes*, went first into *Asia* and built the Temple of *Apollo Clarius*, afterwards she came into *Italy*, where being got with child by *Tiberinus*, she brought forth *Ocnus*.

Manual, (lat.) belonging to the hand, filling the hand; it is also used substantively, for a book of a small volume which may easily be carried in ones hand.

Mannibary, (lat.) belonging to the spoil or prey.

Manucaption, (lat.) a taking by the hand.

Manucaptors, (lat.) Sureties or Bailes.

Manuduction, (lat.) a leading by the hand, a guiding.

Mannel, in Common Law, signifieth that whereof present profit may be made.

Manufecture, (lat.) handly work.

Manumission, (lat.) an Enfranchising, a making free a slave or bondman, which in former time was performed with divers ceremonies before a Magistrate.

Manure, from the French word *Manourrier*, to work and labour the earth with the hand.

Manuscript, (lat.) a thing onely written with the hand.

Manutentia, a Writ used in the case of maintenance.

† *Manutention*, (lat.) a holding by the hand.

Marria or *Mir*, the name of a Country in the North part of *Scotland*.

Marathon, a Town of *Greece*, about ten miles distant from *Athens*, famous for the Victory of *Themus* over the *Marathonian* Bull, and of *Milhiades* over *Darius* his Army consisting of above 100000 men.

Maravedis, a kind of Spanish coin of very small value, 34 of them amounting
B b but

but to a Royal, which is about 6 pence of our money.

Marcellus, a great General of the Romans, who overcame the Captain of the Gauls in a single Duel; vanquish *Hannibal* after he had given the Romans several great overthrows, took *Syracuse*, and at last was circumvented by *Hannibal* and slain.

Marcescibile, (lat.) apt to putrify or corrupt.

Marcgrave, (Dutch) a Count or Earl of the Marches, i. e. the Frontier of a Country, whence the title of *Marquess* seemeth to be derived; also those Noblemen which from the *Marches*, i. the limits between *England* and *Wales*, or between *England* and *Scotland*, were heretofore called *Marchers*, and enjoyed private Laws to themselves which now are worn out.

March, so called because it was dedicated to *Mars* by his son *Romulus*.

Marchefite, or *Marqueste*, (Span.) a certain kind of stone intermingled among metals, and partaking of the nature and colour of the metal it is mixt with: it is by some called a firestone.

Marcheta, a certain Law made by *Eugenius* King of *Scotland*, which was that the Lord of the land should have the first nights lodging with every married woman within his jurisdiction, (the word signifying, as some think, the first carnal copulation with a woman) but this law was abrogated by *Malcolm* the third.

Marchpane, (French) a kind of Sugered paste made into little cakes, it is called in Greek *Saccharites*, in Latin *Panis dulcarius*, also *Sagunculus*, from *Saguntum* a Town in *Spain* where the best are made, or *Panis Martius*, because it had wont to be consecrated to *Mars*, having towers, castles, and such like on it.

Marciditas, or *Marcor*, (lat.) a withering away, rottenness.

Marcionists, a sect of ancient Hereticks, so called from one *Marcion* a Stoick, they denied *Christ* to be the Son of God.

Marcus, the praenomen of divers eminent Romans, as *Marcus Curtius*, (who for the publick good, devoted himself to the infernal powers, and rid compleatly arm'd into a monstrous gap with which the earth opened) and others. See *Regulus Salina-r.*, &c.

Miremaid, see *Syren*.

Mireotis, a great Lake in *Agypt*, on the

south side of *Alexandria*, having a large and commodious Port.

Margaret, (Greek) pearl, the Christian name of divers women, contracted *Marger*.

Margaritiferosus, (lat.) bringing forth, *Margarites*, i. pearls which are found in Oysters and other kind of shell-fish.

Margery, a Christian name of divers women; some think it to be the same with *Margaret*, others derive it from *Marjora*, a kind of flower.

Marginally, (lat) belonging to the margin or margin, i. the brink or brim of any thing, also written in the margin of a book, which is, the extrem or uttermost part of a page, which terminates the lines.

Mariandunum, a Country of *Asia*, famous for the *Acherusian* Den, through which the Poets feign that *Hercules* went down into Hell.

Mariets, (French) a sort of violets, called also *Marian* violets; some think from *Maria* the name of a woman who first discovered them.

Marigold, a kind of flower of a yellow or golden colour, called in Latin *herba solaris*, in Greek *Heliotropium*, because at night it contracts it self, and at sun-rising opens and dilates it self.

Marine, (lat.) belonging to the Sea, whence *Mariner*, a Sailour, a Seafaring-man.

Marital, (lat.) belonging to Wedlock or Marriage.

Maritime, (lat.) belonging to the Sea, or being along the Sea side.

Marius, a stout Roman born at *Arpinus*, he overcame *Jugurth* King of *Namidia*, and led him in Triumph before his Chariot, after he had had five Consulships together conferred on him by the Romans, being the sixth time Consul with *Caullus*, he overthrew the *Cimbrians* in *Gallia*, and the *Teutones* in *Italy*, at length being overcome by *Sylla*, he hid himself by the Lake *Minturno*, from whence he fled into *Africa*, but was recalled by *Cinna*, and made Consul the seventh time.

Mark, (Hebr.) high, or from the Latin *Marcus*, which name according to *Varron*, was given to those that were born in the month of *March*, but according to *Festus*, it signifies a hammer or mallet.

Mark, a sort of coin, or money valuing with us about thirteen shillings and four pence, but a *Mark* of Gold is counted a-

bou

bout eight ounces, or thirty three shillings and four pence.

Marcab, the pinion of the wing of *Pegasus*.

Marleborough, a Town in *Wiltshire*, seated upon the River *Canetio* or *Kenet*, so called from *Marga* or *Marle*, because it standeth upon a chalky ground. *Alexander Necham* calleth it *Merlebrigia*, from the Tomb of *Merlin* the Prophet; this Town is famous for a Parliament in old times, assembled here, who made a Law for appealing tumults, called the Statute of *Marle* *roy*.

Marlin, a kind of Hawk called in French *Esmerillon*.

Marling, a term in Navigation, being a small line made of untwisted hemp, to fasten the ends of ropes from faring out.

Marmaduke, the proper name of a man, from the Dutch *Mermachtig*, i. more mighty.

Marmalade, (Ital.) a kind of conserve made of quince, which is called by the Italians *Marmelo*.

Marmoræan, (lat.) like Marble, or made of Marble.

Marmoset, a Monkey, from the French word *Marmosier*, i. to mutter.

Maronean wine, a sort of wine made at the City *Maronea*, of great vertue and strength.

Maronites, were a sort of Christians dwelling in Mount *Libanus*, they received the Catholik religion from Pope *Clement* the eighth, and were a branch of the *Jacobites* having a Patriarch of their own, who was always called *Peter*.

Marpeffa, called also *Alyceus*, the daughter of *Eneus*, and wife of *Idæus*, the comliest man of his time, she was so loved of her husband, that when *Apollo* carried her away he pursued the god with his bow and arrows; he had by her a very fair daughter called *Cleopatra*, who was married to *Meleager*.

Marque, see Letters of *Mart*, or *Marque*.

Marquiste, see *Marchefite*.

Marquetry, a kind of chequer'd or inlaid work, made with wood of divers sorts or colours, into the shape of knots, flowers, or other things.

Marquisate, (French) the title and jurisdiction of a *Marquess* who is a Noble man, next in Dignity and account unto a Duke, from the Dutch word *March*, i. a

bound, because originally they were the Prefects of the borders of some Country.

A *Marrow*, (French) a companion or fellow, also a beggarly rascal.

Mars, the son of *Juno*, who without the help of *Jupiter*, proved with child by eating of a flower which grew in the *Oleonian* fields, according to the advice of *Flora* and brought forth *Mars*, who was called the god of War; he being in bed with *Venus*, was discovered by *Vulcan* her husband, who throwing an iron net over them exposed them to the view and laughter of all the gods; but at the suite of *Neptune* they were set free. Also the name of one of the 7 Planets.

Marshal, (in Latin *Mariscalcus*) was anciently no other than a Master of Horse, from the Dutch words *Mars*, i. a horse, and *Scalc*, i. a servant, but of late there are several officers of that name, as the *Marshals* belonging to the several Courts of Law, the *Marshals* of each Regiment in an Army, but the highest officers that bore this name among us, were the Lord *Marshal* of *England*, whose power consisted chiefly in matters of war and arms, and *Marshals* of the Kings House, whose office was to hear pleas of the Crown, and to punish faults committed within the verge.

Marshallsee, as it were *Marshals* seat, the Court of the *Marshal*.

Marsyas, a certain Musitian of *Pbrygia*, instructed by *Minerva*, he provoking *Apollo* to a contest in Musick, was overcome and fled for his presumption, and from his name the River *Marsyas* whose streams were augmented by the tears of the Nymphs that bewailed him, took its denomination.

Marternes, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur, being the skin of a little beast called a *Marten*.

Martia, the wife of *Cato Uticensis*, whom he gave to his friend *Hortensius*, and after he was dead, about the beginning of the civil wars, took her again.

Martials, (lat.) born under the Planet of *Mars*, also warlike or valiant, whence the Law of Arms is called *Maxial* Law.

Martichore, see *Manticore*.

Martins, the proper name of a man, from the Latin *Martinus*. The first of this name was St. *Martin* the Military Saint, Bishop of *Tours*.

Martinet, or *Marteler*, a kind of bird, called in Greek *Apus*, because it wanted the use of its feet.

Martingale, see *Cavalin*.

Martlets, a Term in Navigation, the small lines which being fastned to the legs on the leech of a sayl, come down by the mist to the deck.

Martyrology, (Greek) a discourse, treating of the lives, and sufferings of Martyres.

Martulus Pomponius, the greatest Grammarian and Critick of his age; who reprehended *Tiberius* for speaking improper Latin, and gave *Ateius Capito*, the lie for vindicating it.

Mary, (Hebr.) exalted.

Mascarade, (French) a mask, or pompous representation.

Masles, in blazon, is a short lozenge, having a square hole in the midst, from the French word *Macle*, i. e. a spot, also the mesh, or hole of a Net.

Masculine, (lat.) manly, or of the male kind.

Mastageta, see *Scyria*.

Masse, (in Latin *Missa*) the Liturgy, or Divine service performed by the Roman Catholics, is also called from the Hebrew *Masseh*, i. e. sacrifice, or oblation.

Masticot, a kind of Oaker, made of Ceruse, or white Lead.

Mastice, a Town of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which after it had been destroyed, was rebuilt by the *Phoenicians*, who flying from the Tyranny of *Cyrus*, seated themselves in this place; the Arts and Sciences flourished here at that height, that it was accounted a second *Athens*, it is vulgarly called *Marseilles*.

Mastissa, a King of *Nubia*, who from an inveterate enemy of the Roman name, became a faithful friend and ally, he was a man of that strength, and vigour of body, that at 90 years of age, he begat a son.

Mastoret, a sort of Jews, which corrected the false written words of the Scripture, noting them with a little *o* (for they made a scruple to blot them out) and setting down their corrections in the Margin.

Mastication, (lat.) a chewing between the teeth.

Mastic, a kind of sweet Gum distilled out of the Mallick, or Lenciske Tree.

Mastic, a kind of yellow colour used in painting.

Mastigophore, (Greek) an Usher that with stripes makes way in a crowd.

Mastruke, (French) a kinde of winter Garment made of Wolves and Deers skins together.

Masturbation, (lat.) lascivious violence offered to a man.

Matachin, (French) a kinde of French dance.

Matagot, (French) a kinde of Ape, or Monkey, also a Hypocrite.

Match, a Term in Hunting, when a Wolf desires copulation, he is said to go to his match, or to his mate.

Matotechny, or *Matotechny*, (Greek) the vanity of any Art, a vain Science.

Mate, (Saxon) daunted, also confum'd.

A Mate, or *Checkmate*, (a Term used in the Game at Chess) is when the Game is brought to that passe, that there is no way left for the King to escape, from the Italian word *Motto*, i. e. foolish and inconsiderate, or the Spanish *Matar*, i. e. to kill.

Matelotage, the Hire of a Boat, or ship, from the French word *Matelot*, a Saylor, or Shipman.

Material, (lat.) consisting of matter, or substance; also being of some weight, or importance.

Materiation, (lat.) a felling of Timber for building.

Maternal, (lat.) motherly, on the mothers side, whence maternity, motherhood.

Mathematician, (lat.) one that is skilful in the Mathematicks, that is, those Sciences which are understood by demonstration, of these there are four in all, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick.

Matthew, (Hebr.) Gods gift.

Mathurins, certain Fryars of the Order of the holy Trinity, whose Office is to redeem Christian Captives out of Turkish slavery.

Matriocides (lat.) a killing of ones mother, or one that kill's his mother.

Matrice, (lat.) that part of the Womb, where the Child is conceived, also a mould for letters.

Matriculation, (lat.) a Registering of young Scholars, into the society of their Foster-mother of learning the University.

Matrimonial, (lat.) belonging to matrimony, i. e. marriage, or wedlock.

Matrimo, (French) Morning-prayer.

Mattock, a kinde of Pick-axe, from the Dutch word, *Met, baek*, i. e. with hook.

Mat-

Mattresse, (French) a quilt, or flock-bed.

Matura, a certain goddesse among the ancient Romans, who was said to be the Patronnesse of Corn, when the eares began to ripen, as *Patalena* took charge of them when the cups began to open, and *Lactuina*, when the juyce, or milky substance began to abound.

Maturity, (lat.) ripenesse, whence maturation, a ripening.

Matura, see *lno*.

Maurine, (lat.) belonging to the morning.

Maud, (Germ.) a Christian name of divers women from *Mavilda*, or *Marbildis*, i. Honourable Lady of maids.

Maugre, or *Maugre*, (French) whither one will, or no, or as we commonly say in despite of his teeth; also a proper name, in Latin *Malgerius*.

Mavin, in Latin *Malvicinum*, a bird called a Thrush, or Thruffel.

Mawnd, (French) a hand-basket, from *Mawu*, i. a hand, or from *Mandere*, i. to eat, because they use to carry meat in it.

Mauudy-Thursday, see *Mandy-Thursday*.

Mavors, the same as *Mars*.

Mauritania, the utmost Region of Africa, toward the *Gaditan Bay*, now called the *Streights of Gibraltar*, where the Giant *Anteu* is said to have reign'd, who was overcome by *Hercules*, it is divided into *Tingitana* and *Cesariensis*, which *Strabo* call's *Mastilia* and *Masseylia*.

Mausolus, a King of *Caria*, the husband of *Artemisia*, by whom he was so intirely loved, that after he was dead, she is said to have drunk up his ashes in wine, and built him a very stately Sepulcher, which from his name she called *Mausoleum*, being one of the seven wonders of the world, and from which every rich Monument is figuratively called a *Mausoleum*.

Maxillary, or *Maxillary*, (lat.) belonging to the jawbone.

A Maxime in Phylosophy, or Law, is a proposition, or principle generally received, grounded upon reason, and not to be denied, called also an axiome.

Maximilian, a name, first given to one of the German Emperours, by his father *Frederick* the third, composing it of the names of two famous Romans, *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio Emelianus*, with hope that his son would imitate their vertues.

May, so called, because *Romulus* dedicated it to *Marya*, the mother of *Mercury*.

Maze, an astonishment, also the same as Labyrinth.

Mazer, a Beker, or standing Cup to drink in, from the Dutch word *Mesfer*, i. *Mesle*, of which sort of wood those Cups are commonly made.

M E

Mead, the same Hydromel.

Meagre, (French) scraggy, or lean.

The *Mean*, in Musick the Tenor, or middle part, also in Law, it is used for the interim, or middle time, as, the action was mean, &c.

Meander, or *Meander*, a River of *Phrygia*, which hath many oblique diversions, whence a thing that is full of intricate turnings and windings, is called a *Meander*, by way of Metaphor.

Mearb-wis, (in Latin *Lapides terminales*) certain stones, which are put as bounds and limits between one mans land and another.

Mease, (in Latin *Mansus*) a Mansion house, from the French word *Maison*, i. e. a house, or as some say from *Mox*, i. e. a Mansion, also *Mease*, or *Mele*, is used for a measure of Herrings, consisting of 500.

Measandue, an Hospital, from the French *Maison de Dieu*.

Meath, a Province of Ireland, containing these following Counties, *Eastmeath*, *Westmeath*, and *Longford*.

Mecenas, a learned Noble-man of Rome, who lived in the time of *Augustus*, he was a great favourer of *Virgil* and *Horace*, whence every favourer of learning, and learned men hath been ever since saluted with the Title of *Mecenas*.

Meche, a Citie in *Arabia Felix*, which is had in great reverence by the *Turks*, as being the place where *Mahomet* was buried.

Mechanic Arts, or Handycrafts those Arts, which require the labour of the hand, of which these seven are esteemed the chief; *Agriculture*, *Clothing*, *Navigation*, *Hunting*, *Architecture*, *Medicine*, *Military Discipline*: the word comes from the Greek, *Meche*, an artifice, or invention.

Mechation, (lat.) a committing fornication, or whoredom.

A Medal, (French) a kind of ancient coyn, or piece of plate, having stamp upon

on it the effigies of some Prince, or other eminent man.

Medea, see *Jafon*.

Medwife, (Sax.) a woman of merit.

Media, a large Country in *Asia*, so called from *Madai* the son of *Japheth*, or *Medus* the son of *Egeus* and *Medea*, it is divided into the greater *Media*, whose chief Citie is *Ecbatana*, and the lesser called also *Atropatia*.

Mediastine, from the Latin *Mediastinus*, is a drudge, or Kitchin slave, from *Mediastinum* it signifies that partition made by certain thin skins, dividing the whole breast into two hollow bowomes.

Mediations, (lat.) a dividing into two, also a making suit, or means for any one, whence *Mediator*, an intercessour.

Medicable, (lat.) able to heal, also easie to be heal'd, or cur'd.

Medicament, (lat.) a Medecine, or Physical drudge.

Medication, (lat.) a curing, or healing.

Mediata lingue, an ineffect empanell'd upon any cause, whereof one part consisteth of Denizens, the other of strangers.

Mediety, (lat.) the half, or middle.

Medimne, (lat.) a certain measure, containing six bushels.

Mediocriety, (lat.) a mean, a middle temper, and indifference.

Mediolanum, the chief Citie of that part of *Italie*, formerly called *Gallia Cisalpinga*, it was first built by the *Gauls*, who as they were digging in the earth, finding a sow half covered with wool like a sheep, called the Citie *Mediolanum*, vulgarly *Milain*, and the whole Country afterwards being Conquered by the *Lombards*, was thence named *Lombardy*.

Medisance, (French) evil speaking, obloquy, or reproach.

Meditation, (lat.) a studying, or devising.

Mediterranean, (lat.) being in the middle of the earth, or land, whence the Mediterranean Sea is that Sea, which hath its course in the midst of the earth.

Medrinacles, a kinde of course Canvas, called also *Pouledavies*.

Medullar, (lat.) belonging to the marrow.

Medusa, the daughter of *Phorcys*, with whose golden hair *Neptune* was so much in love, that he lay with her in the Temple of *Minerva*, and begat *Pegasus*,

at which the goddesse being incenced, turned her hairs into Serpents, whose sight converted all that look't on them into stone, but at length *Perseus* finding the Serpents asleep, killed them, and cut off *Medusa's* head.

Meed, (old word) merit, or reward.

Meen, (French) the countenance, or posture of the face, also the outward Garb.

Meer, in Common-law, hath been used for meer right.

Mees, (Saxon) Meadows.

Megabylus, one of the *Persian* Nobles, who in the behalf of *Darius* overthrew the Tyranny of the *Magi*, in *Europe* he took *Perinthus*, overcame the *Peones*, and attempted *Macedonia*.

Megaclo, the daughter of *Macares*, King of the *Lesbians*, who being of a froward disposition, and always contending with his wife, *Megaclo* was so grieved at her mothers calamity, that she hired the *Muses* to be her maids, and teaching them to sing, they by the sweetness of their Musick, so allayed the spirit of *Megares*, that his wife ever after lived a better life with him, for which benefite to her, he in thankfulness built pillars of brasse to their glory, and caused them to be honoured in all the Temples thereof.

Megaclosme, (Greek) the great world.

Megera, the name of one of the three *Furies*, the other two being *Alcio*, and *Tiphone*.

Megalestian games, were certain games celebrated in ancient times at *Rome*, in honour of *Cybele*, or the great goddesse.

Megaloppychie, (Greek) Magnanimity, or greatness of minde.

Megara, the daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*, she was given in marriage to *Hercules*, upon condition that he should free the *Thebes* from the oppression of *Erginus*, King of the *Orchomenii*, which he performed, but *Juno* being highly incenc'd against him for killing *Lycus*, posselt him with such a madnesse that he slew his wife *Megara*, and all the Children he had by her.

Megrin, a distemper which causeth a great pain in the temples and fore part of the head; the word seems to be contracted from the Greek word *Hemicrania*.

Meire, a term in Blazon. See *Varry Cuppy*.

Melampod, (in Greek *Melampodium*) a certain kind of herb, otherwise called *Helobore*.

Me-

Melampus, the son of *Amythaon* and *Dorippe*, who laying him abroad in the Sun and covering all his body except his feet, they were so scorched by the Sun, that they became black, whence he was called *Melampus*, i. Blackfoot. He was a famous Physician and understood the voices of *Prutus* of their madnesse, one of whom named *Iphianassa* he married.

Melancholick, (Greek) sad, penive; troubled with melancholy, i. e. black cholera, one of the 4 humours of the body, also a distemper caused by the abounding of that humour.

Melantho, the daughter of *Protens*, who had a humour to ride upon a Dolphin back up and down the Sea, which *Neptune* observing turned himself into a Dolphin, and carrying her to shore upon his back, ravish'd her and begot *Amycus*.

Melanthus, the son of *Andropomphus*, he being a *Messenian* was driven out of his Country by the *Heracidae*; he went and help'd the *Athenians* against the *Bootians*, and killed their Captain *Xanthus*, for which he was chosen King of the *Athenians* in the place of *Thymetes*.

Melbora, a Cattle in *Darbyshire*, where *John Duke of Barbon*, taken prisoner at *Agincourt*, was detained prisoner 19 years under the custody of *Sir Nicholas de Mountgomery* the younger.

Melchior, the name of one of the *Magi*, or Wife men of the East who offered gifts to our Saviour; He offered Gold as to a King, the second call'd *Jasper* frankincense as unto God, the third call'd *Balthazar* Myrrh as to one that was to die; also the name of a great Heretic, the founder of that sect call'd the *Melchiorists*.

Melchires, a sort of Christians in *Syria*, subject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, they are so called from *Melchior*, which in the *Syriack* tongue signifies a King, because they used to follow the Emperours injunctions in matters of Religion.

Melicent, (French) honey-sweet, a Christian name of women.

Melenger, the son of *Oenew* King of *Calidonia*, and *Althea*, he gathered a company of valiant youths together to slay a wild Bore that wasteth the Country of *Etolia*, and having slain it, presented the head to *Atalanta* the daughter of *Jafus* King of *Argos*, which *Plexippus* and *Toxus* the brothers of *Althea* endeavouring to take away, he slew them both, and

by

married *Atalanta*, but *Althea* enraged at the death of her Brothers, threw the brand into the fire which she had saved from the *Destinies* which he was borne, which as it burnt, he consumed away.

Melivelle, see *Pome Paradise*.

Melioration, (lat.) a making better, an improving.

Melissa, see *Mellons*.

Mellation, (lat.) the driving away of the Bees; and taking the honey out of the Hives.

Mellification, (lat.) a making Honey.

Mellifluous, (lat.) flowing with Honey, full of sweetnelle.

Mellivoxus, (lat.) speaking sweetly, as it were speaking Honey.

Mellitote, or *Melilotes*, a certain herb, bearing round leaves with slender branches, from the Greek word *meli*, i. honey, and *Lotus* the Lote-tree, as it were, the Lote bearing honey.

Mellona, a certain goddesse worshipt by the ancient Romans, as the Patronesse of Bees, perhaps the same with *Melissa* who first found out the use of Honey, whom the Poets feign to have been turned into a Bee; she was the daughter of *Melissus* King of *Creet*, and the sister of *Amalthea*, the Nurse of *Jupiter*.

Melody, a musical sound, or sweet aire, from the Greek words, *meli*, i. honey, and *ode*, i. a song, as it were a honey'd or sweet song.

Melpomene, the name of one of the nine *Muses*, the first inventresse of Tragedies.

Membrane, (lat.) a certain little thin skin which covereth every part of the body; also a skin of parchment, also the pill between the bark and the tree.

Memnon, the son of *Tithonus* and *Anora*, and brother of *Laomedon*, he was slain by *Achilles* in the *Trojan War*, and his body being burnt, it is reported that there flew out certain Birds, which are thence call'd *Memnonian* Birds, who are said every year to come out of *Ethiopia* to visit the Tomb of *Memnon*.

Memorandum, (lat.) a short note or token for the better remembrance of any thing, or as we commonly say, an *Irem*.

Memorable, (lat.) easie to be remembered, worthy of remembrance.

Memorial, (lat.) a remembrancer, or that which puts one in mind of any thing.

Memphis, the chief City of *Egypt*, built by

by *Ogdous*, and called after his daughters name, and from whence the *Egyptians* are anciently named *Membrians*; it is now vulgarly called *Alcairo*.

Menalippus, a *Theban*, who having given *Tydeus* a mortal wound, was slain by the friends of *Tydeus*, who causing *Menalippus* his head to be brought to him, tore it in pieces for revenge, and immediately after died.

† *Mendaciloquent*, (lat.) speaking false, telling lies.

Mendication, (lat.) a begging, whence a *Friar Mendicant* is one that goes up and down begging alms.

Menelaus, the son of *Atreus* and *Erope*, he marrying *Helena* the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, she was in his absence stolen away by *Paris* the son of *Priam*, which was the occasion of the *Trojan* war, wherein after 9 years siege *Troy* was destroyed, and *Helena* recovered.

Menestheus, the son of *Peleus*, he with the help of the *Tyndaride* raising a sedition against *Thebes*, became King of the *Athenians*, but going to the siege of *Troy* he there died.

Menial or *Menial servant* one that lives within the walls of his masters house, from the Latin word *Menia*, i. walls, or from the old word *Meny*, which signifies a Family.

Meninges, (Greek) two thin skins which enwrap the brain, the one called *dura mater* next to the skull, the other *pia mater*, which immediately covereth the brain.

Meniver, a kind of Fur, being as some think, the skin of a Squirrels belly, or as others say, of a little white beast, (like to a weasel) breeding in *Muscovy*.

Mennow, (from the French word *Menn*, i. small) a little fish, otherwife called a Cackrel, in Latin *Minimus*.

Menaeus, a *Theban* youth, the son of *Creon*, he was so zealous for the safety of his Country, that when the Oracle had foretold that the *Citie*, which was besieged by the *Argives*, could not be saved unless he voluntarily kill himself, he slew himself with his own sword.

Menial, (lat.) belonging to a table.

Mensions, (lat.) a measuring.

Menstruosity, (lat.) the abounding of womens monthely flowers.

Mensuration, (lat.) the same as *Mensions*, or measuring.

Mental, (lat.) kept in the mind, whence mental reservation, a speaking something, and concealing the rest.

Menteith, the name of a Country in the fourth part of *Scotland*.

Mentition, (lat.) a lying, or forging tales.

Mera, the daughter of *Praxus* and *Antia*, she being a great Huntresse and following *Diana* in the Woods, was ravish'd by *Jupiter*, who lay with her in the shape of *Diana*, whereupon the goddesse shot her to death with one of her arrows, and afterwards turning her into a dog, she plac'd her among the heavenly Constellations; also the name of *Icarus* his dog. See *Icarus*.

Meracity, (lat.) a being pure and without mixture.

Menker, the jaw of the Whale.

Meraud, the Christian name of divers women, from the precious stone called the Emerald.

Mercature, (lat.) a buying, trading, or merchandizing.

Mercenary, (lat.) hired with reward or wages.

Mercenary, (lat.) the same.

Merch, the name of a Country in the fourth part of *Scotland*.

Merchenlage, the law of the *Mercians*, or the inhabitants of these eight Countries, *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Chester*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*, the Land being formerly divided into three parts; the *Mercians*, the *West-Saxons*, and the *Danes*. See *Denelage*.

Mercury, as it were *Medius currens inter Deos & homines*, i. e. sent on messages between the gods and men, the son of *Jupiter* and *Maia* the daughter of *Atlas*, he lay with his sister *Venus* and begat *Hermaphroditus*, he was counted the god of Eloquence, of Merchandry, of Handycrafts-men, and the first inventor of the Harpe, also among Astronomers the name of one of the seven Planets; among Chymists of *Quicksilver*.

Mercurial, or *Mercurialist*, one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

Meretricious, (lat.) belonging to a Whore.

Meridian, (lat.) belonging to noon, also substantively used for one of the greater circles dividing the Spher into two equal parts, and passing through the Poles of the World, and the Zenith or Vertical point.

Meridiation,

Meridiation, (lat.) a sleeping at noon. *Meritor*, a kind of play used by Children, wherein they swing themselves up and down upon a Rope, to which is tied a little beam, across which they fit; it is called in Latin *Osillum*.

Meremaid, or *Mermaid*. See *Syren*. *Mern*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Vernicones*, by some *Vestruiones*.

Meroe, an Island encompass'd with the River *Nilus*, in which there is a *Citie* of the same name, built by *Cambyses*, whose sister was called *Meroe*, from whence the *Citie* and Island took their denomination, this *Citie* Astronomers make to be the farthest of the Northern Climats, whose parallel-line they call *Dia Meroes*, because it runs through the midst of the *Citie*.

Merope, one of the seven daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, they were feigned by the Poets to be changed into seven stars, called the *Pleiades*.

Merrick, a proper name of a man, among the ancient *Brittains*, in Latin *Mericus*.

Mersion, (lat.) a ducking, or plunging over head and ears into the water, a drowning.

Merton, a Town in *Surrey*, where *Kinulph*, King of the *West-Saxons* was slain by a *Clito*, or Prince of the blood, in a Harlots house, the *Clito* himself being also slay'd immediately by *Kinulphs* followers: in this place was born *Walter de Merton*, founder of *Merton Colledge* in *Oxford*.

Mese, see *Mese*.

Mesel, (Sax.) a Leaper.

Mesentery, (Greek as it were, the middle of the entrails) a certain thick, and double skin that fastneth the bowels, or entrails to the back, and affordeth passage to a number of veins, called the *Mesenterick*, or *Meserack* veins.

Meskite, a Church, or Synagogue among the Turks and Moors, from the Arabic word *Mezquidum*, i. an Oration.

Mesnagerie, (French) husbandry, or housewifery.

Mesnalty, a Term in Common-law, the right of the Meisn, that is, a Lord, of a Mannour, who hath Tenants holding of him, yet holding himself of a Superior Lord, from the French word *Muisné*, i. e. younger by birth.

Mesopotamia, a large Country of *Asia*; so called because it is between the two

Rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, it was called by the ancient Hebrews *Aram Nabaraim*, i. e. *Syria* of the Rivers, now *Apamia*, and by some *Adiabene*.

Mesagry, (old word) diligence in doing a message.

Messalian, a Sect of Hereticks, who held the Lords Supper, and baptism to be but of indifferent concernment.

Messana, the chief *Citie* of *Sicilie*, built by the *Messenians*, near unto the Promontory of *Pelrum*.

Messapia, or *Mesapia*, a Country of *Italie*, anciently so called from *Messapus*, the son of *Neptune*, it containeth those Regions which are now called *Calabria*, and *Apulia*.

Messene, a famous *Citie* in *Greece*, situate in the *Peloponnesus*, whose ancient inhabitants the *Messenii*, waged a long and bloody war with the *Spartans*, but at last were reduced to absolute slavery.

Messias, the same in Hebrew as *Christos* in Greek, i. anointed, and is oft used in the Holy Scriptures for our Saviour Christ.

Messorious, (lat.) belonging to mowing, reaping, or harvest.

Mesuage, in Common-law, is used for a dwelling house, with Garden, Courtilage, Orchard, and all other things belonging to it.

Metachronisme, (Greek) an error in Chronology by the mis-reckoning of time, or the ill connexion of passages, a word compounded of the Greek preposition *Mesa* and *Chronos*, i. time.

Metaleptise, (Greek) belonging to the figure *Metaleptise*, wherein one thing is used to signify another.

Metalline, (lat.) belonging to mettals.

Metamorphosis, (Greek) a changing of one body, or figure into another.

Metastaphor, (Greek) a certain figure, wherein one word is borrowed to expresse the signification of another, as smiling Meadow's; youthfull Summer.

Metaphysicks, (Greek) a science, which treateth of supernatural things, as God, Angels, the Souls of men, &c.

Metaplasmos, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein words, or letters are plac'd contrary to their usual order.

Metarib, an arm of the Sea in *Lincolnshires*; commonly called *Maltraith*, and the *Walbes*.

Metathesis, (Greek) transposition, being

ing a certain figure wherein one letter is put for another.

Metellus, a famous Roman Captain, who being to go by Sea, with a great Army against the *Carthaginians* and *Sicilians*, prayed to all the gods but *Vesta*, who being thereby offended, kept back the Navy with contrary winds, which *Caius Julius* the Priest affirmed could not be diverted, but by the sacrificing of his daughter *Metella*, which he yielding unto, the goddess took compassion of the Virgin, and sent a Heifer in her stead, also the name of a High-Priest of the Romans, who when the Temple of *Vesta* was on fire, running into the *Palladium* out of the flame, he lost his sight by venturing too far into the fire.

Metempsychosis, (Greek) a Transmigration, or passing of the Soul out of one body into another.

Meteor, (from the Greek word *Meteoros*, i. high) a certain imperfectly mixt body, consisting of vapours drawn up into the middle Region, whereof are engendered Rain, Winds, Thunder, and Lightning.

Meteorologie, (Greek) a discourse of Meteors.

Meteoroscope, that part of Astrology, which handleth the difference of Sublimities, and distance of Stars.

Metheglin, (in latin *Mulsum*) a kinde of drink made of Herbs, Hony, Spice, &c.

Methodical, (Greek) belonging to a Method, i. an orderly, or artificial disposing, or placing of things.

Metiochus, the son of *Alcibiades*, he being taken by the *Phenicians*, and brought a prisoner to *Darius* the King of *Persia*, against whom his father then made warre, was yet honourably received, the King bestowing upon him large possessions, and a wife named *Persiba*, by whom he had many Children.

Metius Suffetius, Dictator of the *Albans*, who being bound by Covenant to aide *Tullius Hostilius*, King of the Romans, against the *Fidenates*, stood with his Army upon a Hill, to see the event of the batle, for which he was by the command of *Hostilius*, torn in pieces with wilde horses.

Metonymie, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein there is a changing of one name for another, as of the cause for the effects, of the subject, for the adjuncts, and contrarily.

Metope, (a Term in Architecture) the

distance of space in a pillar, between the Denticles and Triglyphs.

Metoposcopy, (Greek) the guesling at mens inclinations, as also the future events of men, by looking on their faces.

Metrical, (lat.) belonging to *Meeter*, or verse.

Metropolitan, belonging to a *Metropolis*, (Greek) i. the chief Citie of a Countrey, or Province, whence an Arch-bishop is called a Metropolitan Bishop, because his Sea is always in the chief Citie.

Mexico, a great and famous Citie of the Mexican Province in *Nova Hispania*, the Citie was the chief seat of *Motexcumo*, who was Lord of the new world.

Mezentius, a King of the *Thuscans*, who with his son *Laius*, assisting *Turans* in the war against *Aeneas*, and the *Trojans*, they both fell by the hand of *Aeneas* himself.

M I

Miagrus, the God of flies, fo called by *Plautus*, by others *Myopes*.

Miasme, (Greek) a polluting, or desiling.

Michael, (Hebr.) who is like God. *St. Michaels Mount*, a Rocky cliffe, or Promontory in *Corn-wall*, which *John*, Earle of *Oxford* fortified against King *Edward* the fourth, there is also a place fo called in *Normandy*.

Miche, to play the Truant, or hide ones self out of the way, from the French word *Muser*, i. to be idle, or the Dutch *Micke*, i. a wary looking about.

Mickle, much, from the Saxon word *Micel*, or as some say from the Greek word *Megale*.

Microcosme, (Greek) the body of man is commonly so called, being as it were a little world, see *Macrocosme*.

Micrologie, (Greek) a discoursing about petty small affairs.

Microscope, (Greek) a certain instrument whereby the full proportion of the smallest things may be discerned.

Midus, a King of *Phrygia*, the son of *Gordias* a Cowheard, he having intertained *Bacchus*, and being bid to ask of him what ever he had a munde to, he desired that whatsoever he toucht, might be turned into gold, which desire was immediately granted, and not onely every thing else he toucht, but his meat also, before he could bring it to his mouth, was changed to gold, whereupon he being forced to request that he might be freed from that gift

gift he was counfelled to wash himself in *Pactolus* streams, which immediately became very bright with the glittering of the sands which were turned into gold, afterwards *Pan* having challenged *Apollo* to a musick duell; *Tmolus* being chosen Judge, *Midus* being the onely man that gave the victory to *Pan*, was adjudged for his ignorance to have *Asses* ears grow to his head, which disgrace neverthelesse had been concealed, had not his Barber gone into a hollow place of the earth, and cried out *Midus* hath *Asses* ears, and soon after the reeds which grew in that place became vocal, and continually uttered the same words.

Middleburgh, the chief City of *Zealand*.

Mithrissie, see *Diapragme*.

Migration, (lat.) a removing, or passing from place to place.

Mile, such a space of ground in length onely, as containeth a thousand paces, or eight furlongs, every furlong containing 125 paces.

Miles, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Milo*, from the grain called *Milium*, i. *Millet*, others make it a contraction from *Michael*.

Miletus, the chief Citie of *Ionia*, whose inhabitants the *Milesi* were accounted the potentest, and the richest people of all *Asia*; it was originally called *Anaxoria*, now *Melazzo*, also a Citie of *Caria*; built by *Miletus* the son of *Apollo* and *Argos*, or as some say, by *Sarpention* the son of *Jupiter*, and the brother of *Minos*, and *Rhadamantus*.

Milfordbaven, a very commodious Haven in *Pembroke-shire*, where *Henry* Earle of *Richmond* landed, when by that famous battel at *Bosworth*, he won the Crown from *Richard* the third, this Haven hath sixteen Creeks, five Bay's, and thirteen Rodes.

Militarie, (lat.) belonging to Souldiers or War.

Millefoile. (in Lat. *Millefolium*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called yarrow.

Millemarians, see *Chiliasts*.

Millet, in Latin *Milium*, in Greek *Cenchrus*) a kind of plant, fo called from the multitude of small granes, or seeds which it beareth.

Milo, a certain *Crotonian* of that vast strength, that at the *Olympick* games he carried an Oxe the space of a whole furlong, killed it with his fist, and afterwards eat it all himself in one day.

Miltiades, a great Captain of the *Athenians*, who with 11000 *Greeks* overthrew 60000 *Persians* in the fields of *Marathon*, yet afterwards being accused of bribery, he was forced by the *Athenians* to die in Chains.

A Mime, or *Mimick*, (Greek) a Jester, or one that counterfeites the gestures, or countenances of others, whence *Mimical*, *Apith*, or given to imitate.

Minacity, (lat.) a menacing, or threatening.

Minchings, an ancient word for those consecrated, whom we call Nuns.

Mindbruch, (a Saxon word) a hurting of honour and worship.

Mines, (French) the same as meen, the aspect, or garb of any person. *Cleop.*

Mineralist, one skilfull in minerals, (lat.) i. metals, or any thing growing in mines.

Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, she is said to have been born without a mother, and to have sprung out of *Jupiters* head, she is reported also to have invented the liberal sciences, and to have found out the use of wool, about which a *Lydian* Virgin named *Arachne*, contesting with her, was overthrown and turned into a Spider, also to her is attributed the first finding out of the use of Oyl, she was called in Greek *Athenaea*, and from her the Citie of *Athens* took its denomination.

Miniature, a drawing of pictures in little, which is many times done with *Minium*, i. red lead.

A Minime, a certain quantity in musick, containing one time up, or down, from the Latin word *Minimus*, i. least, also *Minime* friars, are a certain order instituted by *Fran. de Paul*.

A Minion, or *Mignon*, (French) one that is in highest credit and esteem with a great person, above any one besides, and especially in an amorous sence, it is also used adjectively for neat, spruce, polisht, or adorn'd.

Minions, (lat.) of a red, or Vermilion colour.

Ministry, (lat.) service, or charge in any employment, but used more especially in a spiritual sence for the Priestly function.

Miniver, see *Meniver*.

The *Minor*, in a syllogisme the latter part, or assumption.

Minoration, (lat.) a diminishing, or making lesse.

Minority, (lat.) nonage, or being under age.

Minos, a King of *Greet* the son of *Jupiter*, (or as some say, of *Xanthus*) and *Europa*, he having great wars with the *Athenians* and *Megarians*, because they slew his son *Androgeus*, had *Megara* delivered to him by the treachery of *Scylla*; he entertained *Deidalus* an *Athenian* being banished from his Country, who being an excellent Artist, made that famous Labyrinth into which the *Minotaur* was put; But afterwards for making a wooden Heifer into which *Pasiphae* the wife of *Minos* being included, received the Bull again, by which she had formerly had the *Minotaur*, he was shut up into the Labyrinth himself, together with his son *Icarus*; but he making waxen wings for himself and his son, fled away into *Sicily*, where he was stifled in a Bath by the daughter of King *Crocus*, his son having melted his wings by the way, and fallen into the Sea, which was thence called the *Icarian Sea*.

Minotaurus, the Monster which *Pasiphae* the wife of *Minos* brought forth, having had carnal copulation with a Bull, it had partly the form of a man, partly of a Bull: to this Monster the *Athenians* overcome by *Minos*, were bound by covenant to send yearly seven of their noblest youths to be devoured; but in the third year *Theseus* the son of *Aegeus* was sent to slay the *Minotaur*, which having done, he escaped with the help of *Ariadne* out of the Labyrinth by a clew of thread.

Minouery, (from the French word *Main-ouvre*, i. handy-work) is a trespass committed by a mans handy-work in the Forrest, as an engine to catch Deer, &c.

Minster, a Saxon word, signifying a Monastery.

Mint, a certain herb, so called from *Minthe* the daughter of *Cocytus*, who being taken away with *Proserpina* by *Pluto*, was changed into a plant of the same name, also the place where the Kings coin is formed, which at present is at the Tower of *London*, but in ancient times it was at *Caleis*.

Minute, (lat.) little, small, whence *Minution*, a diminishing, or making little, also a Minute is substantively used for a moment or the smallest part of time.

† *Mirabile*, (lat.) wonderful, strange, to be admired.

Miraculous, (lat.) the same.

Mirmillions, (lat.) a sort of gladiators or sword-fighters.

Mirour, or *Mirror*, (French) a looking-glasse.

Misanthropy, (Greek) a man-hating, a flying the company of men.

Mirach, the Girdle of *Adromeday*.

Misadventure, in Common Law, is the killing of a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chance, as by throwing a stone carelessly, shooting an arrow, or the like.

Misbode, (old word) wrong.

Miscellanies, (lat.) a mixture of several things together, a collection of divers notions treating of different matters.

Miscreant, (French) an Infidel, or unbeliever.

Mise, a French word, signifying in an action of right or property, the point whereupon the parties proceed to trial, either by Assize or Battle, as issue is in an action personal.

Misericordia, in Common Law, is an arbitrary punishment, very moderate, and rather lesse than the offence.

Miskemning, is a changing of speech in Court.

The *Misue*, or *Misen-sail* of a Ship, is that which is between the poop and the main-sail.

Misogamy, (Greek) a hating or contempt of marriage.

Misogyny, (Greek) a hating of women.

Misprision, (from the French word *mespris*) signifieth in Common Law, a neglect or oversight, as a misprision of Felony, &c. is a neglect or light account had of Felony committed, by not revealing it, when we know it to be committed.

To *Misquam*, (old word) to displease.

Missale, (lat.) a breviary or mass-book.

Missetoe, or *Missetdin*, (in Dutch *Misset*) a certain plant which grows not upon the ground, but upon other trees, of which it is reported, that Thrushes eating the berries of this plant and afterwards sitting to roost all night, and sitting upon it, causeth it to bear bird-lime, whence cometh the Proverb, The Thrush sits her own sorrow.

Mistle, (lat.) a dart or arrow, also a term in Heraldry, being a mixture of several colours together.

Mission, (lat.) a sending, it is also taken peculiarly

peculiarly for a power given by the Church of *Rome*, to go into other Countries and preach the Catholick Faith, and those that are thus sent, are called *Missionaries*, or fathers of the *Mission*.

A letter *Misive*, (lat.) a letter which is sent from one friend to another.

Mister, (old word) need, want.

Mistery, (French *Mistier*, Latin *Magisterium*) a craft, trade, or occupation, but coming from *Mysterium*, it signifieth a secret or hidden business.

Mithridates, a King of *Pontus*, who spake 22 Languages, he rebelling against the Romans was overcome by *Sylla* near *Dardanus*, and afterwards by *Lucullus* near *Cyzicus*, and flying to *Tigranes* King of *Armenia* he renewed the war, but at length was totally overthrown by *Pompey*, and besieged in his own Palace, where having in vain attempted to poison himself, he assisted *Gallus* the Executioner (when his hand trembled) in the murdering of himself. He was the first inventor of that excellent Antidote against infection and poison, called from his own name *Mithridate*.

Mitigation, (lat.) a pacifying or softening.

Mittins, (in French *Mitains*) certain winter gloves made of cloth or furs.

Mittimus, a Justice of peace his warrant to send an offender to the Goale or prison.

Mitylene, an ancient City of *Lesbos*, not far from *Methymna*: from this City the whole Island now takes its denomination.

Mixen, (old word from *Meoze*, i. dung) a dunghill.

Mixture, (lat.) a mingling of several things together.

Mizmor, (Span.) a Dungeon.

M N

Mnemosyne, a certain Nymph who being got with child by *Jupiter*, brought forth the nine Muses; the word signifieth in Greek memory.

Mneftens, see *Meneftens*.

M O

Mobbis, a certain drink made of Potato roots, much used in the Island of *Barbado's*.

Mobility, (lat.) moveableness, inconstancy.

Modality, (lat.) a School-term, signifying the manner of a thing in the abstract.

Modder, (from the Dutch word *Modde*: or *Moddekin*, i. a Maid or Virgin) a young girl or wench.

Moderation, (lat.) temperance, government, discretion.

Moderatour, (lat.) a discreet governour, a decider of any controverſie.

Moderus, (lat.) of late time.

Modicum, (lat.) a little matter, a small pittance.

Modification, (lat.) a qualifying, a setting a measure or limit to any thing.

Modulation, (lat.) an exact singing, a keeping time and measure in singing.

Mogontus, a certain heathen god, worshipped by the ancient Britains in *Northumberland*, like as *Bellovacardus* in *Cornberland*, and *Andates* in *Essex*.

Moguntia, a City of *Germany*, now called *Mentz*: the Arch-Bishop of this place is one of the three spiritual Electors of the Empire.

Moiles, (in Latin *Mallei*) a kind of high-soled-shoes worn in ancient times by Kings and great persons.

Moirie, (French) the half part of any thing.

Mokel, (Sax.) bignesse.

Molar, (lat.) belonging to a Mill, whence the molar-teeth are those five most extreme teeth on either side of the mouth both above and beneath, which are called Grinders.

Molendinarius, (lat.) belonging to a Mill.

Moleſtatin, (lat.) a vexing, a troubling.

Moliminous, (lat.) requiring strength, force, areſſe, or endeavour.

Molition, (lat.) a trying, endeavouring, or attempting.

Mollification, (lat.) a making soft or tender.

Mollitude, (lat.) softness, tenderness, effeminatenesse.

Mollock, or *Meore*, (old word) dirt, dung, excrement.

Molochite, see *Malachite*.

Moly, a certain herb of very great virtue, mentioned by *Homer*.

Momus, a certain deity among the Ancients, reputed the god of carping and reprehension, he is feigned by the Poets to

have been born of *Nox* and *Somnus*, and that his whole business was to reprehend and carp at all the other gods.

Mna, see *Anglesey*.

Monachal, (lat.) belonging to a Monk.
Monarchy, (Greek) the government of a Common-wealth by a Monarch or one man alone.

Monas, (Greek) the number one.

Monasterial, (lat.) belonging to Monasteries, *i.* solitary places where Monks live: it comes from the Greek word *Monos*, *i.* alone.

A *Mond*, a ball of Gold, being one of the Emblems of an Emperour, who challengeth a kind of right to the whole World.

Monedule, (lat.) a jackdaw.

Monmouth, the chief Town of *Monmouthshire*, called in the British tongue *Mongwy*, because it is seated at the confluence of the Rivers *Monow* and *Ifye*. This Town is famous for the birth of King *Henry* the fifth, and of *Geffry* *ap* *Arthur* Bishop of *Afish*, the compiler of the ancient British Story.

Moneth, (Sax. *Monad*, Dutch *Maend*, from *Mene*, *i.* the Moon) the space of 28 dayes, in which time the Moon compleateth her circle. There are four sorts of moneths. First a moneth of Apparition, *i.* the space of 26 dayes and 12 hours, wherein the Moon appears, the other three days being deducted wherein it is obscured by the Sun. Secondly Medical or Decretorial, *i.* the space of 26 days and 22 hours. Thirdly of Consecration or Progression, *i.* the space of one conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, and the other being 29 dayes and a half. Fourthly of Peragrations, *i.* the space of the Moons revolution from any part of the Zodiac into the same again, being 27 dayes and 8 hours.

Monger, or *Manger*, a Saxon word anciently used for a Merchant, whence *Woodmonger*, &c. *i.* a Woodmerchant.

Moniers, a word anciently used for ministers of the Mint, coiners of money.

Mention, (lat.) an admonishing, or giving warning.

Montepood, a kind of flower called in Latin *Consolida Regalia*.

Monoceros, (Greek) a Unicorn, or beast having but one horn.

Monocular, (lat.) having but one eye.

Monodical, (Greek) belonging to *Monody*, *i.* a kind of Funeral-song, wherein one sings alone.

Monogamy, (Greek) a single marriage, a having but one wife or one husband.

Monogram, (Greek) a writing or sentence, consisting of one line or verse.

Monology, (Greek) a talking alone, a discourse held by one man only.

Monomachy, (Greek) a single combat, or fighting of one couple onely hand to hand.

Monophagy, (Greek) an eating alone, or of one kind of meat.

Monopoly, (Greek) the ingrossing of any saleable commodity by one man, that no body can gain by them but himself.

A *Monops*, (Greek) a kind of beast of *Peonia*, otherwise called a *Bonafus*, which voideth a kind of sharp and fiery ordure deadly to whomsoever it lights upon.

Monopote, (Greek) a term in Grammar, being a Noun that hath but one Case.

Monostick, (Greek) a sentence consisting onely of one single verse.

A *Monosyllable*, (Greek) a word consisting onely of one syllable.

Monothelites, (Greek) a sort of Hereticks living in the year 640, who held that there was but one will in *Christ*.

Mnistrifity, (lat.) monst:ousnesse, that which is beyond the ordinary course of nature.

Montanists, a sort of Hereticks, so called from their first Author *Montanus*; they held that the Holy Ghost was not given to the Apostles, but to themselves.

Montanous, (lat.) full of mountains, belonging to a mountain.

Montchenisy, a great firmame in *Kent* and *Suffolk*, stiled in Latin records *de Monte Canisio*.

Montefasc, a sort of rich wine made at *Montefascione* a City in *Italy*.

Montera, (Span;) a kind of cap used by Hunters and Seamen.

Monticulous, (lat.) full of Monticles, *i.* little mountains or hillocks.

Montivagous, (lat.) wandering up and down the hills and mountains.

Montfibel, a name of great note, stiled in the Latin records, *de Monte Fivo*.

Montgomeryshire, the chief City of *Montgomeryshire*, so named from *Koger de Montgomery* Earle of *Shrewsbury* who built the

Castle.

Castle. It is called in Latin *Montis Gomeritius*.

Monument, (lat. from the verb *Mnere*, *i.* to admonish) a memorial of any famous person or action, by Sepulchre, Statue, Pillar, or the like.

Monychous, the name of one of the *Centaurs*, whose strength was such, that he could pull up the strongest trees by the roots, and use them instead of darts.

Monyma, the wife of King *Mithridates*, who when her husband was overthrown, attempted to have strangled her self by tying her Diadem to her neck, but the rope breaking, she cursed her Diadem, as being neither useful in prosperity, nor adversity, and delivered her self up to an Eunuch to be slain.

To *Moor* a ship, a term in Navigation, to lay out her Anchors, as is most fit for the Ship to ride by in that place where she is.

Moorland, a part of *Staffordshire*, so called from certain barren places thereabout which have been anciently called *Moors*.

To *Moot*, (from the French word *Mot*, *i.* a word, or the Dutch *ghe-moot*, *i.* a meeting together) a term used in the Innes of Court, and signifieth to handle a case in Law, and those that handle these cases are called *Mootmen*, who after 7 or 8 years study, are chosen *Utterbaristers*.

Morals, (lat.) pertaining to manners or civility, also the moral of a fable is used substantively for the application of it to mens lives and manners; whence to moralize, is to give the moral sense or interpretation of any thing.

Moration, (lat.) a tarrying or staying.

Moravia, a Country of *Germany*, anciently called *Marcomannia*, it is now joynd to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Morbidezasa, (Ital.) tenderness, effeminacy.

Morbifical, (lat.) causing sickness, bringing diseases.

Mordacity, (lat.) bitingnesse, sharpnesse, also bitterness of speech, taunting terms.

Mordication, (lat.) a biting or fasting the teeth deep into any thing.

Moresk work, (French) a kind of antick work in painting or carving, wherein there is a wild resemblance of birds, beasts, trees, &c. intermingled.

Morgan, a proper name of a man, signi-

fying in the ancient British tongue, as much as *Seanian*.

Morglay, (from the French words *Mort*, *i.* death, and *Glaive*, *i.* a sword) a mortal or deadly sword.

Moris, a proper name, in Latin *Mauritius*, from *Maurus* a Moor. the most famous man of this name was *St. Morice*, a Commander in the *Theben* Region, martyred for the Christian Faith under *Maximianus*.

Morigeration, (lat.) as it were a bearing manners, an obeying, a yielding obedience.

Morion, (Ital.) a steel-cap or head-piece.

Morisco, (Span.) a Moor, also a kind of Dance which seemeth to be the same with that which the Greeks call *Eyrichia*, we vulgarly call it the *Morris* Dance, as it were the *Moorish* Dance.

Morkin, (a term in Hunting) a Deer that dies by mischance or sickness.

Morling, or *Mortling*, the wool which is taken from the skin of a dead sheep.

Morology, (Greek) foolish speaking, talking like a fool.

Morosity, (lat.) peevishnesse, frowardnesse, waywardnesse.

Morphew, a kind of white scurf upon the body, from the French word *Mort-fes*, *i.* dead fire, because it looks like the white sparkes that fall from a brand extinguished.

Morphews, the minister of sleep, used also metaphorically for sleep itself.

Morta, the name of one of the three *Deities* according to the *Latins*. See *Parce*.

Mortal, (lat.) deadly, bringing death.

Mort d'ancestor, is a *Writ* that lieth where a mans father, mother, brother, or Uncle die seized of land, and a stranger abateth or entrench the land.

Mortgage, (French) a pawn of land or goods, bound for money borrowed to be the Creditours for ever, if the money be not repaid at the time agreed on.

Mortiferous, (lat.) bringing death.

Mortification, (lat.) as it were a making dead, a quelling or subduing, but it is peculiarly used in *Divinity* for an humbling or bringing down the flesh by fasting and prayer.

A *Mortise*, (French) a term in Carpenters work, being a fastning a piece of wood as it were by biting into another piece.

Mortmain, (French) signifying a dead hand)

hand) is in Common-law an Alienation of Lands, or Tenements to any Corporation, or Fraternity, and their Successors with the Licence of the King and the Lord of the Mannour.

Mortresse, a kinde of made dish of meat consisting of several ingredients.

A Mortuarie, (lat.) a Funeral, a burying place, also a gift left by a man at his death to his Parish in recompence of his Tythes not duely paid in his life time.

Mosaical, Mulaique, or Musive work, a kinde of curious work in Architecture, consisting of small inlaid pieces of stone, glasse, sundry coloured shells, or other materials.

Moscovia, a large Countrey of Europe, otherwise called *Russia*, bordering upon *Tartary*, it is governed by the great Duke of *Moscovie*, called also Emperour of *Russia*.

Moses, (Hebr.) drawn up.

A M'sque, the same as *Mesquite*.

A M'stick, a word used in painting, being a round stick about a yard long, which the Artist doth rest upon when he paints.

Mot, or *Motto*, (French and Italian) an Emblem, Impresse, or devise, as it were a short sentence comprised in a word, also a certain note which hunt-men wind on their horn.

Motets, (French) a verse in Musick, a stanza of a song, also a short posie.

Mouch, (old word) to eat up.

Mougnon, (French) the brawny part of the arm, also the brassel, or that part of a Coat of Armour, which covereth the Arms.

Mound, q. *Munimentum*, a Fence, or Hedge.

Mounster, a Province in Ireland, containing these following Counties, *Kerry*, *Desmond*, *Kork*, *Waterford*, *Limmerick*, *Tipperary*.

Mountain of piety, a certain stock, or bank of money, which used to be raised out of voluntary contributions, and treasured up to be lent upon occasion to poor people, who were ruined by the usury and extortion of the Jews.

Mountebank, (from the Italian word *Montimbanco*, because he mounts upon some high bench or form) a Drug-seller, or one that buys Drugs of Apothecaries, and by much boasting of their virtues, sells them again for choice Medecines. He is called in French *Charlatan*, from his great

talking and bragging.

A Mowe, (from the French *Amas*, i. e. heap) a pile or stack of corn or hay.

M U

Mucilaginous, or *Murculent*, (lat.) full of stoothy or slimy substance.

Mucidity, or *Mucour*, (lat.) mouldiness, hoariness, filthiness.

A Muesor Hawks, a kind of cage or aviary where Hawks are kept when they change their feathers, it comes from the French word *Muer*, to change, whence that place called the *Mues* near Charing-crosse came to be so called, it having been anciently appointed for the keeping of the Kings Hawks.

Muffi, the chief Priest among the *Turks*, who is created by the Emperour himself.

Mugwort; a kind of herb, which being carried about a man, taketh away weariness; it is called in Latin *Artemisia*, from *Artemisia* the Queen of *Caria*, or from *Artemis*, i. *Diana*.

Mulat; (Span.) one whose father is a Blackmore, and his mother of another nation or contrarily.

Mulle, (lat.) a fine, penalty, or amerciamen.

Muleto, (Ital.) a beast called a Moile or great Mule, made use of in some parts for the carrying of Sumpters.

Mulierity, (lat.) womanishness, softness, effeminacy.

Mulier, in Common Law, is a word taken contradistinct to a bastard, as if a man have a son by a woman before marriage, and then marrying the mother of that son who is called a bastard, have another son, this second son is called *Mulier*, and being compared together, they have this addition, Bastard eldest, and *Mulier* youngest; but the most proper signification of *Mulier* is a woman that hath had the company of man.

Mullax, (in French *Mulleux*) the upper stone wherewith Painters use to grind their colours.

Mullet, (in Latin *Mullus*) a kind of fish called a Barbel, also a term in Heraldry, being like a spot falling from above, and divided into five ends.

Mulle, (lat.) a kind of wine mingled with honey.

Multifarious, (lat.) of divers sorts, divided into many parts.

Multifidous,

Multifidous, (lat.) having divers slits, cleft into several parts.

Multiformity, (lat.) a having divers forms, or shapes.

Multiloquous, (lat.) talking much, of many words.

Multiparous, (lat.) bringing forth many young ones at a birth.

Multiplicious, (lat.) manifold, consisting of divers wayes or things.

Multiplication, (lat.) an increasing, a making much or many.

Multipotent, (lat.) having much power, able to do much.

Multiscious, (lat.) having much skill, or knowledge.

Multisonant, (lat.) sounding much, making much noise.

Multivagant, (lat.) straying, or wandering much.

Multure, in Common Law, is a toll that a miller taketh for grinding of corn.

Munne, a kind of Dutch Beer made originally at *Brunswick*.

Mummery, (French) a personating of any one in a mask.

Mummy, (lat.) a kind of pitchy substance arising from the moisture which is sweat out of dead bodies that have been embalmed with divers sorts of spices, and is called in Greek *Pissasphaltus*.

Muncerians, a sort of Anabaptists that made a great insurrection in Germany, so called from their Ringleader *Muncer*.

Mundane, (lat.) worldly, belonging to the world.

Mundification, (lat.) a making clean, purging, or purifying.

Muneration, (lat.) a recompensing, or rewarding.

Municipal, (lat.) injoying a freedom, or the right of a free City.

Munificence, (lat.) bountifulness, liberality.

Muniment, (lat.) a Fence or Fortress, also a house of Strength where the Deeds or Plate of a Colledge are kept.

Munites, (lat.) fenced, made strong.

Munkseam, (a term in Navigation) a kind of sowing the canvasses of sails the edge of the one over the edge of the other.

Murage, (lat.) a toll to be levied for the building or repairing of publick walls.

Mural, (lat.) belonging to a wall.

Mural Crown, a Crown which among the ancient Romans was given to him who

first scaled the walls of an enemies City.

Murder, in Common Law, is a wilful and felonious killing of any man upon premeditated malice.

Murengers, certain officers in *Weschester* that look to the City walls.

Muricide, (lat.) a mouse-killer, a cowardly fellow.

Muriel, the Christian name of divers women, from the Greek *Myron*, i. sweet ointment.

Muring, a term in Architecture, the raising of walls.

Murrain, (from the Greek word *Maraino*) a kind of rot or consuming disease among cattel.

Murnival, (French) the number 4.

Murray, a Country in the North part of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Moravia*.

A Murrey colour, (from the Greek word *Maurus*) a dusky, blackish, or dun colour.

Musack cassa, a certain chest in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, wherein Kings were wont to cast their offerings.

Musaph, a certain book containing the Laws of the *Turks*.

Muscadel wine, (French) a sort of wine brought from the Island of *Candy*, having a sweet odour like to that of Musk.

Musohamp, a name formerly of great note in *Northumberland*, filed in Latin records, *de Musko Camp*.

Muscheto, a kind of Insect so called, somewhat resembling a gnar.

Mussock, a kind of drink, much in use among the *Chineses*.

Muscow, (lat.) mossy, or full of mosse.

Musculus, (lat.) belonging to, or full of Muscles, i. certain organick parts of the body being of a fleshy and tendinous substance, and interlac'd with filaments and little veines and arteries, and serving as the instruments of motion to every part.

Musen, a term among Hunters, is when a Stag or male Deer casts his head.

Muses, the 9 daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemofyne*, born in the Countrey of *Pieria* (whence they are called *Pierides*) and inhabiting *Helicon* a hill of *Boeotia*; they were accounted the goddesses of Musick and Poetry, and the rest of the ingenious Arts and Sciences, their names were *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpsichore*, *Euterpe*, *Polyhymnia*, and *Urania*.

Musive, see *Mosaical*.

Musket, the rassel or male of a sparrow-Hawk.

Muskinne, a kind of bird otherwise called a finch, in Latin *fringillaga*.

Musson, the name of a certain beast resembling partly a sheep, partly a goat.

Mustration, (lat.) a muttering or speaking between the teeth

Musulmans, or *Mulsulmans*, an Arabick word, signifying a people faithful in their Religion, being an attribute which the Turks or Mahometans arrogate to themselves.

Must, (lat.) wine newly pressed from the grape.

Mustache, or *Mustachio*, (French from the Greek word *Myrtax*) the beard of the upper-lip.

Mustaphis, certain Prophets or Learned men among the Turks.

Musteline, (lat.) belonging to a weasel.

Mustriche, a Shoemakers last.

Mutability, (lat.) changeableness, inconsistency.

Mutation, (lat.) a changing.

Mute, (lat.) dumbe, speechlesse, also Mutes, used substantively for those consonants which have no sound of a vowel before them; also certain Executioners among the Turks appointed to strangle offenders, are called Mutes. Also a Hawk is said to mute, not to dung.

Mutilation, (lat.) a maiming or curtailment of any thing.

Q. Mutius, a stout Roman, who in the war with *Porenna* King of the *Hetrurians* went into the enemies Camp with an intent to have killed the King; but being taken and threatened with extraordinary punishments, he thrust his right hand into the fire and burnt it off, to shew his contempt of torments; whence he was called *Scævola*, and telling *Porenna*, that 300 youths had in like manner conspired against him, he was so terrified that immediately he made a peace with the Romans.

Mutual, (lat.) passing between two, interchangeable.

M Y

Myriad, (Greek) the number of ten thousand.

Myrmidons, a certain people of *Thessaly*, who went under the conduct of *Achilles*

to the wars of *Troy*. They were so called from *Myrmidon* an ancient King of *Thessaly* the son of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Corymba*, or else from a certain Virgin called *Myrmice*, who for contemning *Ceres*, was changed into an Ant, from which they springing up a multitude of Ants, they were by the prayers of *Bacus*, when *Thessaly* was almost depopulated, changed into men.

Myrobalanes, a sort of medicinal fruit, by some called Egyptian acorns, of which there are five sorts, *Bellerick*, *Chebulé*, *Citrine*, *Emblick*, and *Indian*.

Myropolist, (Greek) a seller of ointments or sweet oils.

Myrrha, the daughter of *Cynarus* King of *Cyprus*, who by the help of her Nurse coming to lie with her father, was got with child by him, and brought forth *Adonis* the Paramour of *Venus*, but *Cynarus* afterwards being sensible of what was done, would have slain her with his sword, whereupon she fled into *Arabia Felix* and was changed into a Tree of her own name, from which there distilleth a sweet aromatick Gum called also *Myrrhe*.

Myrrhine, (lat.) belonging to myrrhe, made of myrrhe.

Myrsilus, the son of *Myrsus*, a King of *Lydia*, called also *Candaules* the last of the race of the *Heraclidae*. See *Candaules*.

Myrtilus, the son of *Mercury* and *Phaethusa*, he was the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*, who being to run a race with *Pelops* *Myrtilus* being promised a great reward, loosened the axeltree fo, that the Chariot being overturned *Oenomaus* fell out and broke his neck, but before he died, he intreated *Pelops* to revenge his death; whereupon when *Myrtilus* came to demand his reward, he was thrown into that Sea which from thence was called *Mare Myrtoum*, now *Mar de Mandria*.

Myrtle, a kind of low tree which beareth a little blackish leaf of a very fragrant scent, and groweth onely in hot Countries; this tree was by the ancients accounted sacred to *Venus*.

Mysia, a Country of *Asia* the Lesse, anciently divided into Higher *Mysia* and Lower *Mysia*, it containeth those Countries which are now called *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Wallachia*.

Mythagogical, (Greek) belonging to a *Mythagogue*, i. e. he that interprets Divine mysteries or ceremonies, also he that hath

hath the keeping of Church relicks, and shewing them to strangers.

Mysteriaris, (Greek) a chief overseer of sacred mysteries.

Mytical, (Greek) mysterious, secret, hidden.

Mythology, (Greek) a discourse and exposition of fables.

N A

Nam (from the Dutch word *Memmen*, i. to nim or take hold on) in Common Law is the taking of anothers moveable goods, which if it be by reasonable distress proportionable to the value of the thing distrained for, it is called lawful *Nam*.

Nacre, (French) mother of pearl.

Nadir, an Arabick word oft used in Astronomy, signifying that point of heaven directly under our feet, and opposite to the Zenith.

Nenia, (lat.) Funeral-songs, Funeral-prayers or praises.

Naiades, the Nymphs of Rivers and Fountains, from the Greek word *Nao*, i. to flow.

Naiant, (French) swimming or floating, a term in *Heraldry*.

Naif, (French) a term in Jewelling and is spoken of a Diamond or other Stone, which looketh quick and natural, and hath all its properties as in water, cleanliness, &c.

Nantwich, a Town in *Cheshire*, famous for the pits of brine or salt water, which are called *Wiches*; it was named by the ancient Britains *Hellath Wen*, i. the white Wich or Salt pit; and by Latin Writers *Vicus Malbanus*, perhaps from one *William Malbedeng* or *Malbanc*, anciently Lord thereof.

Napee, the Nymphs of the woods and mountains, from the Greek word *Nape*, i. a wood.

Napthe, (lat.) a kind of sulphureous substance, called Median oile, or *Babylonish bitumen*.

Narcissus, a youth of great beauty, the son of *Cepheus* and *Liriope*, of whom the Prophet *Iyresius* foretold that he should live so long as he should abstain from beholding himself; he being beloved of many Nymphs and especially of *Echo*, was insensible to all their loves, & at length coming to drink of a clear Fountain, and beholding his image in the water, he fell

in love with it, and seeing no hopes of enjoying it, he pined away for grief and was changed into a Flower of the same name, vulgarly called a white *Daffadilly*, and *Echo* seeing her self despised likewise, pined away, and was changed into a voice. Also the name of a Bishop of *Jersusalem*, who when oil was wanting at Divine service for the Lamps, by his prayers turned water into oil.

Narcotique, (Greek) of a stupefying and benumbing quality, whence divers things which are used in physick to that end, are called *Narcotic Medicines*.

Nares, a term in *Faulconry*, the holes in the Hawks beake.

A *Narration*, or *Narrative*, (lat.) a report, discourse, or relation of any thing.

Narfes, an Eunucho who being General of the Emperor *Justinians* Army in *Italy*, after *Belizarus* performed very great service against the *Goths*, but at last being affronted by *Sophia* the Emperesse, he called in the *Lombards* into *Italy*.

† *Nasicornens*, a made word which signifieth having a horn upon the nose, from the Latin *Nasus*, i. a nose, and *Cornu*, i. a horn.

Natalitions, (lat.) belonging to ones nativity or birth-day.

Natation, (lat.) a swimming.

Nathaniel, a proper name, signifying in Hebr. the gift of God.

Nativity, (lat.) the birth, or first entrance into the World.

Nativo habendo, a Writ for the apprehending and restoring to a Lord his villain claimed as his inheritance, who in Common Law is called *Nief*.

Naturalist, (lat.) one that understandeth natural causes, a natural Philosopher.

Naturalization, (lat.) an admitting of strangers into the number of Natural Subjects.

Naval, (lat.) belonging to a Ship or Navy.

To *Nauicife*, (lat.) to set at naught.

The *Nave* of a wheele, the middle, or that part into which axeltree is put.

Naufrage, (lat.) shipwrack, losse at sea.

See *Wreck*.

Nauicular, (lat.) belonging to ships.

Navigable, (lat.) passable by ships.

Navigation, (lat.) a sailing, also the Art of Seafaring, the knowledge of Seafairs.

Navity, (lat.) diligence, stirringness.

Naulage, (French) the freight or passage money for going over the Sea, or any River.

Naumachy, (Greek) a fighting at sea, a sea battle.

Nauplius, the son of *Neptune* and *Any-mone* the daughter of *Danaus*, he was King of *Eubœa*, and father of *Palamedes*, who being by the means of *Ulysses* stoned to death, *Nauplius* in revenge made a great fire upon the Mountain *Cappareus*, which the Greek Navy taking to be the light of some near Harbour, sailed so near, that they were cast away upon the rocks.

Nauseous, or **Nauseative**, (lat.) going against ones stomach, making one ready to vomit.

Nausicaæ, the daughter of *Alcinous* and *Arete*, the going out of the City one night with her maid-servants to bath her, met with *Ulysses* who was shipwreck't upon that shore and almost naked, whom he brought to her fathers Palace, gave him cloths, and entertained him with a great deal of respect.

Nauvible, (lat.) a Haven for ships.

Nautical, or **Nautic**, (lat.) belonging to Mariners or to Ships.

Naxos, one of the *Cyclades*, Islands in the *Ægean*, anciently called *Strongyle* and *Dia*; in this Island *Archadus* being left by *Theseus*, married *Bacchus*.

Naxal, (French) the nose-piece of a Helmet.

Nazarites, (Hebr.) a sort of Jews who separated themselves from all others, and vowed themselves to God for a certain time, in which they abstained from wine and suffered their hair to grow, also the Disciples were called *Nazarites*, from *Nazareth* the place where Christ was born.

N E

Neades, a certain kind of beast, whose bones are of a miraculous greatness.

Neæra, the name of a very fair Nymph, who being got with child by *Phebus*, brought forth two daughters, *Lampetia* and *Phaetusa*, who kept the flocks of their father the Sun in *Sicily*, many of which were killed by the companions of *Ulysses*, for which they were cast away at sea.

Neale-toe, in Navigation, is when it is deep water close to the shore.

Neapolis, the City of *Naples* situate in *Campania* in *Italy*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea-side; it was built first of all by

the Citizens of *Cuma* and called *Parthenope*, from the name of one of the *Syracus* who was there buried, afterwards it was destroyed, then rebuilt and called *Neapolis*, which in Greek signifies the new City; from this City the Kingdom of *Naples* takes its denomination, containing all those Countries of *Italy* which are called *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Magna Græcia*, and part of *Lucania*.

Neap-tides, those smaller tides which happen 7 days after the change, and 7 days after the full of the Moon, whereas the greater tides which happen 7 days before the change and full, are called *Spring-tides*.

Neat, (from the Dutch *Nieten*, i. to but) an Ox, Cow, or Stear.

Nebule, a term in Heraldry, bearing a representation of the clouds.

Nebulous, (lat.) misty, foggy, cloudy.

Necromancy, (Greek) a divination by calling up deceased bodies, also the black art, or any kinde of conjuration by dealing with the Devil, or evil spirits.

Nêvæan, (Greek) pleasant, immortal; from *Nêtar*, i. a certain pleasant drink which the Poets saign to have been the drink of the Gods; and that whosoever drunk of it would become immortal.

Nefandus, (lat.) hainous, horrible, not to be mentioned.

Nefarious, (lat.) very wicked, abominable.

Negative, (lat.) denying, or gainsaying.

Negative pregnant, in Common-law, is when a man being impleaded to have done a thing upon such a day denies that he did it after the manner and form declared.

Negotiation, (lat.) a merchandizing, trafficking, or manning of affairs.

Negre, (Ital.) a black-more.

Neis, see *Nativo habendo*.

Nemeæ, a certain woody Country of *Achaia*, between *Cleone* and *Phisus*, here it was that *Hercules* slew a Lyon of a monstrous bignesse, which from the place was called the *Nemean* Lyon, in remembrance of which exploit he instituted certain games, called also *Nemean* games.

Nemesis, the goddess of reward and revenge, and the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Necessity*, she was also called *Adrastia* and *Rhamnusia*, and placed by the *Ægyptians* above the Moon.

Nemoral, or **Nemorous**, (lat.) belonging

to woods, woody, shaded with trees.

Nemphar, (Arab.) a certain flower commonly called a water-lilly.

Neomist, (Greek) one newly married.

Neophyte, (Greek) a plant newly set or planted, also metaphorically one newly entred into any profession, or one newly converted to the Faith.

Neoterical, or **Neoterique**, (Greek) new or of a late time.

Nepenthe, a certain herb (mentioned by *Pliny*) which being put into wine, expelth sadness. Some think it to be the same with Buglosse.

Nepoglian Crookhorn, is *Aries*.

Nephrick, (Greek) troubled with a disease which causeth a pain in the reins of the back.

Nepotision, (lat.) riotousnesse or luxury.

Neptune, the son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, in the division of the world among *Saturns* sons, the Empire of the Sea fell to him by lot.

Nereides, the Nymphs of the Sea, the daughters of *Nereus* and *Doris*, among whom was *Amphitrite* the wife of *Neptune*.

Domitius Nero, one of the ancient Roman Emperours, who killed his mother *Agrippina*, his wife *Ottavia*, the Poet *Lucan*, and *Seneca* his master.

Nerve, (lat.) a sinew, also by metaphor, force, or strength of body.

Nervosity, (lat.) a being full of Nerves or Sinews, i. certain organick parts of the body, which cause strength and motion; it is also metaphorically taken for strength or vigour.

Nesciom or **Nescient**, (lat.) ignorant or not knowing.

Nest, (old word) tender.

Nessus, one of the *Centaurus* whom *Ixion* begat upon a cloud formed into the likeness of *Juno*, he was slain by *Hercules* for attempting to ravish his wife *Deianira*.

Nestor, the son of *Nelus* and *Chloris*, he came with 50 ships along with the *Grecian* Army to the wars of *Troy*, and was famous for his prudence and eloquence, and the great age he lived to.

Nestorian, a sort of Hereticks, so called from *Nestorius*, their first founder, their chief tenet was, that there were two persons as well as two natures in Christ.

Nettings, (a term in Navigation) those small ropes which are ceated together

with roap yarnes, in the form of a Net with Masles.

Newn, a Town in *Caernarvonshire*, where in the year 1284. the Nobles of *England* triumphed over the *Welsh* with solemn Jufts and Turnaments, wherewith they celebrated the memory of King *Arthur*.

Newosity, (lat.) fulnesse of Warts, or Moles.

Nendria, a region of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Weyfrich*.

Neutral, (lat.) indifferent inclining to neither side.

Newark, a pleasant Town, seated upon the River *Trent* in *Nottinghamshire*, it is so called as it were, the new work, from a stately Castle, built in King *Stephens* time, by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*. In this Town King *John* ended his dayes.

Newcastle, a noted Town in *Northumberland*, situate upon the River *Tine*, which maketh a very commodious Haven for ships: It derived this name from the new Castle built by *Robert* son to *William* the Conquerour: Some think it to have been that Town which was anciently called *Gabrofantum*.

Newcolledge, a Colledge in the University of *Oxford*, built by *William Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

Newyears-gift, a gift presented to friends or great persons the first day of *January*, a custom derived from the ancient *Romans* who used to offer Presents to the Emperors in the Capitol though they were absent. In *Italy* it is the custom for the greatest persons to give to the meanest, whereas here the meanest give to the greatest.

Nexible, (lat.) easie to be knit.

N I

Nias hawk; (a term in *Faulconry*) a Hawk newly taken out of the nest, and not able to prey for her self; also metaphorically taken for a Novice.

Nicaa, a City of *Bithynia*, famous for the great Synod or Council which was kept there by the appointment of *Constantine* the Great, consisting of 318 Bishops.

Nicia, a Christian name of women, in Greek *Victorious*.

Nicias, an *Athenian* Captain, who together with *Demosthenes* being sent against the *Syracusians*, was repulsed with a very great overthrow by *Cyippus* the *Lacedæmonian*.

monian who was sent to aid the *Syracuzans*.

Niches, or *Ni es*, a term in Architecture, the hollow places in a wall wherein Statues or Images are set.

Nicholas, (Greek) Victorious over the people.

Nicholaitans, a sort of Hereticks who held it lawful to have their wives in common, so called from *Nicholas* of *Antioch*, who was created by the Apostles, one of the 7 Deacons.

Nicomedia, a City of *Bithynia*, wherein *Constantine* the Great died, having in his sickness been baptized by *Eusebius* Bishop of this City, a maintainer of the *Arrian* Heresie; it was anciently built by King *Nicomedes*, and is at this day called *Nichor*.

Nicodemites, a sort of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, so called from their imitation of *Nicodemus*, who made profession of his faith in private.

Nicopolis, (as it were the City of Victory) a City of *Epirus*, so called from the great Battle at *Actium* (which is near this City) where *Augustus* overcame *M. Antony* and *Cleopatra*: It is now vulgarly called *Gallipoly*.

Nicostrata, the mother of *Euaender*, she was otherwise called *Carmenta*.

Nicotian, a certain plant vulgarly called *Tobacco*, it was called *Nicotian* from one *I. Nicot*, who first brought it from *France* into *Portugal*.

Nitilation, (lat.) a twinkling with the eyes.

Nidgeries, (French) trifles, fooleries.
Nidification, (lat.) a building of a birds nest.

A *Niding*, an old English word, signifying a base-hearted fellow, a coward.

Nidisdale, a Country in the fourth part of *Scotland*, q. the dale upon the River *Nid*.

Nidulation, (lat.) the same as *Nidification*.

Nief, see *Neif*.

Nightertails, (Saxon) by night.

Nigrefaction, (lat.) a making black.

Nihil dicit, in Common Law, is a failing to put in an answer to the plea of the Plaintiff by the day assigned, whereupon judgement passeth against him as saying nothing.

Nil, the sparkles that fly from mettals tried in a furnace: it is called in Greek *Pompholyx* or *Spodium*.

Nilling, (old word) unwilling.

Nilus, a River running through the midst of *Aegypt* and *Aethiopia*, counted the chiefest and the father of all other Rivers, and as some say, taketh its name from *Nilus* an ancient King of *Aegypt*. This River is famous for overflowing the Country every year, and making the soil fruitful, and for falling into the Sea within seven mouths in the figure of a Greek Δ .

Nimbiferous, (lat.) bringing tempests or stormy showers.

Nimbot, (French) a dandiprat, a dwarf.

Nimious, (lat.) excessive, overmuch.

Ninus, an ancient King of the *Affyrians* the son of *Jupiter Belus*, he very much enlarged the *Affyrian* Empire, overcame *Barzanes* King of the *Armenians*, *Pharus* King of the *Medes*, *Zoroaster* the King of the *Babryans*, the first inventor of *Magick*, and *Sabarius* King of the *Sage*, at length he was secretly made away by his wife *Semiramis*, (whom he had taken from *Menon* the Prefect of *Syria*) who conspiring against his life succeeded him in the Kingdom.

Niobe, the daughter of *Tantalus* and sister of *Pelops*, she was married to *Amphion*, and by him had 6 sons and 6 daughters, whom *Juno* prevailed with *Apollo* to kill with his Bow and Arrows, because their mother had adventured to preferre her self above the goddesses, and *Niobe* her self while she was railing against *Juno* was carried by a whirlwind into *Asia*, and there changed into a stone.

Niphates, a Hill paring *Armenia* the greater from *Affyria*, from this Hill the River *Tigris* springs.

Nisens, a Tyrant of *Syracuse*, who being admonish't by the *Argurs* that he had but a short while to live, spent the remainder of his life in excess of luxury, and reveling.

Nisi prius, a Writ judicial that lieth where the Enquest is panelled and returned before the Justices of the bank, the one party, or the other making petition to have this Writ for the ease of the Country.

Nisus, a King of the *Megarenses*, against whom war was made by *Minos*, a King of *Crete*, to revenge the death of his sonne *Androgeus*, who was slain by the *Megarenses* and *Athenians*, conspiring together; at length *Megara* was taken by the treache-

ry

ry of *Scylla*, who for the love of *Minos* cut off her fathers purple Lock on which depended the fate of his life and Kingdom, whereupon *Nisus* pined away for grief, and was changed into a Hawk, and *Scylla* seeing her self despised of *Minos* pined away also, and was changed into a Partridge.

Nitidaty, or *Nitour*, (lat.) cleannesse, gaynesse, brightnesse.

Nitrous, (lat.) full of, or favouring of *Nitre*, i. a kinde of substance like unto Salt, somewhat spongy, and full of holes, it a little resembleth Salt peter, but is not the same as some suppose it to be.

Nivous, (lat.) snowy, white, like unto snow.

Nixii, certain gods among the Romans, who were said to be assisting to women in Childbirth.

Nixus, one of the heavenly constellations, resembling *Hercules* with his knee bent, and endeavouring to strike at the Dragons head; it is also called *Ingeniculum*, in Greek *Engonasin*.

N O

Nobilitation, (lat.) an enobling, or making noble.

Noblesse, (French) nobility, generosity, both of blood and of minde.

Noceut, or *Nocive*, (lat.) hurtfull, injurious, or doing harm.

Noctiferous, (lat.) bringing night, or darkness.

Noctivagant, (lat.) night-wandering, walking by night.

Nocturnal, (lat.) belonging to the night time, nightly; also a Nocturnal is substantively taken for a night Dial.

Nocturnes, certain Prayers, or Psalms, appointed by the Church to be read in the night time.

Noctument, (lat.) hurt, damage, or harm.

Noxious, (lat.) harmful, doing hurt.

Nodinus, a certain God among the Romans, being overseer of the knots and joints in the stalks of Corn.

Nodus, (lat.) full of knots, knobs, or joynts.

Noel, (French) the time of Christs Nativity, vulgarly called Christmas.

Noli me tangere, a kinde of Herb whose seed spurts away as soon as it is touch't; also a disease so called wherein the part

affected, the oftner it is toucht the worse it grows.

Nomades, a certain people of *Scythia Europea*, who are said to be defended from those that followed *Hercules* in his expedition into *Spain*.

Nomarchy, (Greek) a Mayralty, the government of a Citie, or County.

Nombrils, a Term in Heraldry, being the lower part of an Escutcheon, the honour point being the uppermost part, the Fesse the middle part, the word signifieth in French a Navel.

Nomenclator, (from the Latin word *Nomen*, i. e. a name, and the Greek *Calos*, i. e. to call) one that calleth things by their proper and significant Names, among the Romans there were certain Officers, so called, who gave unto their Lord an account of the names of all such as saluted him as they passed, they were also such as we call the Criers of a Court.

Nominal, (lat.) belonging to a name.

Nominalia, (lat.) certain festival days among the Romans wherein they gave names to their Children, for Males it was the eighth day, for Females the ninth, which was called *dius Iulicus*.

Nomination, (lat.) a naming, also in Common and Canon-law, it is taken for a powr that man hath by virtue of a Mannour, or otherwise to appoint a Clark to a Patron of a benefice by him to be presented to the ordinary.

Nomographer, (Greek) a Writer of Laws.

Nomothetic, (Greek) a making, or publishing of Laws.

Nonability, (a Term in Law) being an exception taken against the Plaintiffe, or Defendant, why he cannot Commence any suit in Law.

Nonacris, a Mountain of *Arcadia*, at the foot of which is the River *Styx*, whose water is so cold that it cannot be contain'd in any other Vessel, but onely in the hoof of a Mule.

Nona, the name of one of the three destinies among the Latins, see *Morta*.

Nonage, in Common-law, is the time of a mans, or womans being under age, see age.

Non claim, is an exception against a man that claimeth not within the time limited by the Law.

Non compos mentis, or one that is not in his right wits, signifieth in Common-law; first, an Ideot born; secondly, one that

by

by accident loofeth his wits; thirdly, a Lunatick; fourthly, a drunkard.

Non est culpabilis, the general answer to an action of Trespasse, whereby the Defendant doth deny the fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiffe.

Non est factum, an answer to a Declaration whereby a man denieth that to be his deed whereupon he is impleaded.

Non liquet, a Law-term, signifying it appears not; a Verdict given by a Jury, when a matter is to be referred to another day of Tryal.

Nonpareil, (French) Peerlesse, having no fellow, or Peer; also a Term in printing, see *Peveil*.

† *Non-principiate*, (a made word compounded of *non* and *principium*) not having a beginning.

Non-residenciae, the unlawfull absence of a beneficed man from his spiritual charge.

Non sane memorie, an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiffe, or Defendant, as not being well in his wits.

Non-suit, a renunciation of the suit by the Plaintiffe, or Demandant when the matter is so far proceeded in as the Jury is ready to give their Verdict.

Non-Term, the time of Vacation between Term and Term, it was wont to be called the dayes of the Kings peace.

Nones of a moneth, are certain dayes next following the Calends, or first day, in *March, May, July, and October*, they are six dayes, in other moneths but four.

Nine of a day, the third quarter of the day, from noon till sun set.

To stand at a *Non plus*, (lat.) to be able to answer never a word, to have nothing more to say.

Nonplus, (a Term in Musick) being a very quick time, and peculiar to *Jiggs*.

Noricum, a Countrey of *Germany*, now called *Bavaria* it is divided from *Vindelicia*, by the River *Aenus*, from the higher *Pannonia*, by the Mountain *Cecius*.

Normal, (lat.) done exactly, according to the rule, or square.

Normannia, or *Normandy*, a Countrey of *Gallia Celtica*; so called from the *Normanni*, a people anciently inhabiting *Norwegia*, who in the time of Charles the Grosse had this Countrey assigned them to dwell in, it being formerly called *Neustria*, and the people were all baptised with their Duke *Rollo*, whose name was changed into *Robert*.

Northallerton, or *Northalwerton*, the chief Town of *Northallertonshire*, being a part of *Yorkshire*, anciently so called, near this Town was fought that famous pitched battle, commonly called the battail of the Standard, where *Ralph Bishop of Durham* overthrew *David King of Scots*; it was so called because the *English* receiving the first onset of the *Scots*, kept themselves close together about the Standard, which resembled the *Caraccio*, so much used by the *Italians*.

Northampton, the chief Citie of *Northamptonshire*, so called by contraction from *Northandon*, near this place was fought that bloody battel wherein King *Henry the sixth* was taken prisoner, by *Richard Nevil, Earle of Warwick*.

Nosstoch, is taken by some for a certain kinde of excrement, or polluted matter like to a gelly, of an obscure red colour dropping upon the earth from some luxurious Planet, or other Star.

Norwegia, a Countrey of *Europe*, formerly a Kingdom by it self; it is now called *Norwey*, and is under the Government of the *Danes*.

Norwich, the chief Citie of *Northfolk*, heretofore called *Norwibick*, i. Northernly Creek, *Wick* signifying in the *Saxona* tongue, the Creek, or Cove of a River, it was set on fire by *Sveno the Dane*, in the time of King *Ethelred*, but it flourished again after the Conquest, and the Castle was re-edified by *Hugh Bigod, Earle of Northfolk*, *Lewis the Frenchman* won it by assault, from King *John*.

Notarie, (lat.) one that takes Notes, and makes a short draught of Contracts, Obligations, and other instruments, a Scribe, or Scrivener.

Note, a Term in Faulconory, vide *Pruneth*.

Notification, (lat.) a making known, a giving information, or advertisement.

Notion, (lat.) understanding, or knowledge.

Notius, vide *Pisces*.

Nottingham, the chief Town of *Nottinghamshire*, it is so called by a mollified pronunciation, from the *Saxon* word *Snotengabam*, i. a house of Dennes, or Caves, it hath a strong Castle, which the *Danes* held out against *Aethred*, King of the *West-Saxons*, and his brother *Aelfrid*, who were stirred up by *Burtbred*, King of the *Mercians* against them.

Novae tabulae, (lat.) certain Tables among

mong the ancient Romans, whereby old debts, or obligations were cancelled, and made void.

Novatians, a sort of Hereticks, who condemned second marriages, and held not that those who had once fall'n, ought not to be received into the Church, although they afterwards repented: they were seduced by one *Novatus*, in the year 215.

Novation, (lat.) a renewing, or making new.

Novels, certain volumes of the Civil-law, in number 168. they were set out by the Emperour *Justinian* after the *Codex*, also certain little tales, or Romances.

November, so called because it is the ninth moneth from *March*.

Novempopulana, the Countrey of *Gascoin* in *France*, whose chief Cities are *Bordeaux* and *Tolouse*.

Novendial, (lat.) continuing the space of nine dayes.

Novennial, (lat.) continuing the space of nine years.

Novercal, (lat.) belonging to a step-mother.

Novice, (lat. *Tyro*, Greek *Neophyte*) one newly entred into Orders, also a young beginner in any art, or profession.

Novity, (lat.) newnesse, strangenesse.

Noved, (French) tied in a knot, a Term in Heraldry.

Noxius (lat.) guilty, also hurtfull, or offensive.

NU

Nubiferous, (lat.) cloud-bearing, bringing, or causing obscurity.

Nubilous, (lat.) cloudy, or tempestuous.

Nude contract, in Common-law, is a bare contract, or promise of any thing without assigning, or agreeing what another shall give.

Nudation, (lat.) a making bare.

Nudity, (lat.) nakednesse, barenesse.

Nugation, (lat.) a toying, or trifling.

Nuisance, or *Nuisance*, see *Amoyance*.

Nullifidian, (lat.) one of no faith, or honesty.

Nullity, (lat.) nothing, or a being of no effect.

Nullus, (Arithm.) a Cipher that stands for nothing.

Numa Pompilius, the second King of the

Romans; a *Sabine* born, he built the Temple of *Janus*, created the *Dial Martialis*, and *Quirinal* Flamins, he made the twelve *Salii*, or Priests of *Mars*, and the High-Priest, consecrated the *Vestal* Virgins, distinguished the dayes into hallow'd and unhallow'd, and divided the year into twelve moneths, and that these things might gain the greater credit with the people, he saign'd that every night he had private discourse with the Nymph *Aegeria*, and that what he had instituted was by her appointment.

Numbles, (French) the entrails of a Stag, or Dear.

Numeration, (lat.) a numbring.

Numerical, (lat.) belonging to number, also a Term in Logick, as Numerical difference is that difference which together with the lowermost species constitutes the *Individuum*.

Numitor, the son of *Procus*, King of the *Albanians*, he was driven out of his Kingdom by his younger brother *Amulius*.

Nun, (Dutch) a Virgin that by holy vow obligeth her self to perpetual virginity, and espouseth her self to the Church.

Nunciation, (lat.) a pronouncing, or calling by name.

A *Nuncupative Will*, or Testament, is that which is declared by words, and not written.

Nundinary, (lat.) belonging to fairs, or markets, whence *Nundination*, a Trafficking, or Trading.

Nuntio, (Ital.) a Messenger Legat or Ambassadour, it is a word most peculiarly appropriate to the Popes Legat.

Nuper Obiit, the name of a Writ, which lieth for a Coheir, being deposed by her Coheir of Land, or Tenements; whereof any of their Ancestours died seized in fee-simple.

Nuptial, (lat.) belonging to a marriage or wedding.

Nurture, for nouriture, i. a nourishing, a teaching of good manners.

Nutation, (lat.) a nodding.

Nutrition, (lat.) a nourishing.

NY

Nycteus, the son of *Neptune* and *Celene*, the daughter of *Atlas*, he married a Cretan Nymph, called *Amalthaea*, by whom he had *Antiope* and *Nyctimene*, the latter of which falling in love with her father, came

by the help of her Nurse to enjoy him, but being afterwards known, and flying from her fathers wrath, she was changed into an Oake.

Nymphs, see *Nymphal*.
Nymphal, (lat.) belonging to the Nymphs, which were accounted by the ancients certain rural goddesses, of which some were called the Nymphs of the woods, or *Dryades*, some of the mountains, or *Oreades*, some of the waters, or *Naiades*, &c.

Nymphet, (French) a little Nymph.
Nysa, a Citie built by Bacchus in *India*, being situate in a very fruitfull soyl; also one of the tops of the mountain *Par-nassus*, consecrate to Bacchus.
Nysus, a King of the *Megarenses*, whose Citie was betrayed to *Minos*, by his daughter *Scylla*, see *Scylla*.

O A

O Axis, a River of *Creet*, so called from *Oaxis*, the son of *Apollo*, who lived there.

Oaxus, the son of *Acacallis*, daughter of *Minos*, also a Citie of *Creet*, which took its denomination from the above mentioned *Oaxus*, in this Citie *Etearchus* the father of *Phronima*, who was the mother of *Battus* reign'd.

O B

† *Obaceratio*, (lat.) a stopping ones mouth.

Obambulation, (lat.) a walking abroad, about, or against.

Obarmation, (lat.) an arming against.

Obdultion, (lat.) a covering about.

Obdurations, (lat.) a hardning, a growing obstinate against.

Obdientia, hath been used in Law for a certain Rent paid in ancient time, also in Canon-law it is taken for the administration of an Office, whence *Obedientiales* are those that execute an Office under their Superiours.

Obelisk, (Greek) a great stone waxing smaller and smaller from the bottom, and ending in a point at the top, differing onely from a *Pyramid*, in that it is four-square, and all of one stone; also a long stroke in writing, signifying that something is amisse, and better left out then inserted.

Obequitation, (lat.) a riding about.

Oberration, (lat.) a straying, or wandering about.

Obestie, (lat.) grosnesse, or fatnesse.

Objection, (lat.) a casting against, also a laying to ones charge.

An Obiti, (lat.) a trental, an obsequy, or funeral.

Objuration, (lat.) a binding by Oath against any person, or thing.

Objurgation, (lat.) a chiding, rebuking, or reproaching.

An Oblat, (French) a Souldier, who being maimed in the wars is maintained in an *Abbey*; it is also taken for the maintenance it self.

Oblation, (lat.) an offering, more especially that which is offered by religious persons to the Church, or to pious uses, also a toll, or subsidy.

Oblatration, (lat.) a barking, or exclaiming against.

Obliteration, (lat.) a delighting, pleasing, or recreating ones self.

Obligation, (lat.) a binding, or obliging ones self to any thing.

Oblimation, (lat.) a plaistering, or dawbing over, a stopping up with mud.

Oblique, (lat.) crooked, awry.

Obligation, (lat.) a crooking, or bending.

Obliation, (lat.) a blotting out, a cancelling, or abolishing.

Oblivion, (lat.) forgetfulness.

Oblong, (lat.) a Term in Geometry, a quadrangle, or four-square figure, whose length exceeds its breadth.

Obloquy, (lat.) a speaking evil against any one, a backbiting, or slandering.

Obmutescence, (lat.) a remaining silent, a holding ones peace.

Obnoxious, (lat.) guilty, faulty, lyable to punishment.

Obnubilation, (lat.) a darkning, or obscuring with clouds.

Obnuciation, (lat.) a forbidding any thing upon foreknowledge, or conjecture of ill successe.

Obole, (lat.) a certain kinde of Coyn, valuing with us about a half penny; also a weight of 12. or 14 grains.

Obreption, (lat.) a creeping, or stealing upon by craft; whence *obreptitious*, i. stolen upon by crafty means.

Obrium, q. *Ophirizum*, fine gold, gold of Ophir.

Obrogation, (lat.) an interrupting, or hindring, also a gain-saying.

Obscenity,

Obscenity, (lat.) ribaldry, baudinesse, unclean speech or action.

Obscuratio, (lat.) a making dark or obscure.

Obscuration, (lat.) a beseeching or praying earnestly.

Obscuro, (lat.) dutiful, obedient, diligent to please.

Obscures, (French) Funeral Rites, from the Latin word *Obsequium*, i. duty, because in accompanying the dead corps to the grave, we perform a civil duty to the person of the dead.

Observation, (lat.) a locking or shutting up.

Observant, (lat.) diligently marking, also dutiful, respectful: there are also a sort of Franciscans or gray Friars instituted by St. Francis of Assisium, who are called *Observants*,

Obsession, (lat.) a besieging, beleaguering or encompassing about.

Obsidation, (lat.) a hissing against.

Obsidian stone, a kind of pretious stone, spoken of by *Pliny* in his natural History: *Camden* thinketh it to be the same with our *Canole* cole.

Obsidional, (lat.) belonging to a siege, whence an *Obsidional Crown*, is a Crown given to him who raiseth an extraordinary siege, an honour often conferred by the ancient Romans upon their Captains.

Obsigillation, (lat.) a sealing up.

Obsolete, (lat.) grown old, out of use or fashion.

Obsstacle, (lat.) as it were a standing against, a let or hindrance.

Obstrucation, (lat.) a doing the office of a Midwife.

Obstinacy, (lat.) as it were a holding against, self-will, stubbornesse.

Obstipation, (lat.) a stopping up.

Obstreperous, (lat.) making a loud noise.

Obstrigillation, (lat.) a reprehending, also a resisting or withstanding.

Obstrucion, (lat.) a stopping or shutting up, also a hindring.

Obstuspefaction, (lat.) a stupefying, astonishing, or making abashed.

Obtemperation, (lat.) an obeying, a yielding obedience.

Obtenebration, (lat.) a making dark or cloudy.

Obtestation, (lat.) an humble requesting or beseeching, a calling God to witness for any thing.

† *Obticence*, (lat.) a being silent, a holding ones peace.

Obtreccation, (lat.) a calumniating, depraving, or backbiting.

Obtrition, (lat.) a bruising, or wearing away against any thing.

Obtruration, (lat.) a stopping, shutting, or closing up.

Obtuse, (lat.) blunt having a dull point or edge, also heavy or dull-witted. In Geometry an *Obtuse Angle*, is when two lines do include more than a square, make a blunt angle.

Obvallation, (lat.) an environing or encompassing with a trench.

Obvarication, (lat.) a hindring any in their passage.

Obverted, (lat.) turned against or about.

Obvious, (lat.) meeting in the way or coming toward.

Obumbration, (lat.) an obscuring or shadowing over.

Obuscous, (lat.) crooked.

† *Obundation*, (lat.) a flowing against.

Obvolation, (lat.) a flying against.

Obvolution, (lat.) a rowling against, or to and fro.

O C

Occacation, (lat.) a blinding.

† *Occallation*, (lat.) a making hard like brawn.

Occidental, (lat.) belonging to the occident, i. the going down of the Sun, or the west part of the World; also when a Planet setteth after the Sun and is seen above the Horizon after him.

Ociduous, (lat.) setting, falling, or going down.

Occipital, (lat.) belonging to the hinder part of the head, which is called *Occiput*.

Occision, (lat.) a slaughtering, or killing.

Occulsion, (lat.) a shutting up.

Occulation, (lat.) a spurning or treading upon.

Occult, (lat.) hidden, secret, privy; whence *occultation* a hiding or keeping secret.

Occupation, (lat.) a using, also business or employment, also a Mystery or Art.

To Occur, (lat.) to happen, also to meet with.

Oceanine, (lat.) belonging to the Ocean, i. the broad and main Sea which compasseth the World, and hath several denominations according to the several

Regions to which it is annext. Among the Poets the son of *Calus* and *Vestra* is call'd *Océanus*, who marrying *Tethys*, was thought to be the father of all the Rivers and Fountains.

Ochlocrasies, (lat.) such a government wherein the common people or multitude bear sway.

Ockham, a term in Navigation, being toe or flax, or old ropes untwisted and employed about a Ship.

Ochus, the surname of *Artaxerxes* the son of *Artaxerxes Muemon* by his daughter *Ancestris*, he subdued *Egypt*, overcame *Tennes* King of *Phenicia*, *Hermias* the *Acarnensian* Tyrant, *Evagoras* King of *Cyprus*, took *Sidon*, by the help of *Mentor*, he buried his Sister and Mother in Law alive, caused his Uncle with a hundred of his children and grandchildren to be slain, but at last was poisoned by his Physician *Bagoas*.

Ochus, see *Manto*.

Ocangular, (lat.) having 8 angles or corners, a term in Geometry.

Octave, (lat.) a musical proportion call'd an eighth, also the eighth day next after some Principall Feast, of the year.

Octavo, a book is said to be in *Octavo*, when it consisteth of sheets doubled into eight leaves a piece.

Octennial, (lat.) comprehending the space of eight years.

October, so call'd because it is the eighth month from *March*.

Octohedral, (a term in Geometry) having eight sides.

Octonary, (lat.) belonging to the number eight.

Octogon, (Greek) a Geometrical figure consisting of eight angles.

Ocular, (lat.) belonging to the eyes.

Oculate, (lat.) full of holes like eyes, also quicksighted.

Oculus Christi, a certain herb very good for the eyes, otherwise call'd wild clary.

Oculus Tauri, a constellation in 24 degrees 39 minutes of *Gemin*.

Ocyrops, the name of one of the three Harpyes, so call'd from the swiftnesse of her flight.

Ocyroe, the daughter of *Chiron* and the Nymph *Ghariclo*, the being a great Prophetesse foretold that *Aesculapins* should be the best of Physicians, and that the

her self should be changed into a Mare, which things hapned accordingly.

O D

Ode, (Greek) a Song or Lyrick Poem.

Odelet, (dimin.) a short Ode.

Odoacer, a King of the *Heruli* and *Thuringians*, who having posselt himself of *Ticinum*, *Ravenna* and *Rome*, and utterly defeated *Augustulus*, the last of those that usurped the title of Roman Emperour, he caus'd himself to be proclaimed King of *Italy* and *Placentia*.

Odoriferous, (lat.) sweet-smelling, bearing perfumes or odours.

Odour, (lat.) a scent or smell.

O E

Oeconomical, (Greek) belonging to *Oeconomy*, i. the ordering or governing of a household or family.

Oecumenical, (Greek) belonging to the whole world, universal.

Oedastine, (Greek) skilful in weights and measures.

Oedematus, (Greek) belonging to an *Oedema*, i. a tumour or swelling in the body rising from the abundance of flegme.

Oedipus, the son of *Lains*, King of *Thebes* and *Jocasta* the daughter of *Creon*, he was brought by *Phorbas* to *Polybus* King of *Corinth*, and bred up by the Queen as her own son: when he came to age he unfolded the riddle of *Sphinxis*, slew his father, and married his mother. See *Creon* and *Jocasta*.

Oen mans, see *Pelops*.

Oenopolis, (Greek) one that sells wine, a Vintner.

O F

Offertory, (lat.) a part of the Masse, also a place where offerings are kept.

An *Official*, (lat.) is used in the Canon Law, for him to whom any Bishop doth commit the charge of his spiritual jurisdiction.

Officine, (lat.) a shop or workhouse.

Officious, (lat.) dutifull, or serviceable.

Offton, a Town in *Suffolk*, so nam'd from *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, as it were *Offa's* Town.

Offuscation,

Offuscation, (lat.) a shadowing, a making dark or dusky.

O G

Ogdastick, (Greek) an Epigram or a Stanza consisting of 8 verses.

Ogive, or *Ogee*, (French) a wreath, circle or round band in Architecture.

Ogyges, an ancient King of *Baotia* who built the City of *Thebes*, in his time hapned a very great flood call'd the *Ogygian* flood, bigger than that of *Deucalion* but lesse than *Noah's* Flood.

O I

Oisterloit, a certain herb otherwise call'd snakeweed, in Latin *Bistorta*.

O K

Oker, a colour used in painting whereof are several kinds, *Oker delace*, or yellow *Oker*, burnt *Oker*, and brown *Oker*.

O L

Oleaginous, (lat.) belonging to an Olive-tree.

Oleander, a certain shrub call'd *Rosebays*, in Greek *Kododendron*, or *Kododapne*.

Oleity, (lat.) the time of gathering Olives, also oilynesse.

Olfactory, (lat.) belonging to the sense of smelling.

Olicana, the ancient name of a Town in *Yorkshire*, re-edified by *Virius Lupus* the Propretor in *Brittain*, and is thought to have been the same with that which is now call'd *Ilkely*.

Olidous, (lat.) rank-smelling, having a strong favour.

Oligarchy, (Greek) the government of a Common wealth by a few.

Olivaster, (lat.) of an olive colour, also a wild olive-tree.

Olive, the proper name of a man, derived from the peace-bringing Olive, as *Daphnis* from the Laurel.

Oliviferous, (lat.) olive-bearing, bringing forth Olives.

Olivity, see *Oleity*.

Olla podrida, (Span.) a hotchpot or dish of meat consisting of several ingredients, being somewhat like that which the French call a *Bisque*.

Olympia, a City of *Greece*, near unto which were solemnized the great Games instituted by *Hercules* in honour of *Jupiter*; they were from the name of this City call'd the *Olympian* Games, and were celebrated every fifth year, which space was observed as an Epoch of time by the Greeks, and call'd an *Olympiad*.

Olympius, the Christian name of divers women, so call'd from *Olympus*.

Olympus, a hill in that part of *Thessaly* that lieth against *Macedon*, the top of this hill toucheth the clouds, and therefore it hath been taken by the Poets for Heaven, or the seat of the gods.

Olynthus, a City of *Thrace* which *Philip* of *Macedon* won from the *Athenians* by corrupting the foundlers with money.

Olyffpo, the chief City of *Portugal*, vulgarly call'd *Lisbon*.

O M

Ombrage, (French) a shadow, also a colour or pretence.

Omega, (Greek) the last letter in the Greek Alphabet: It is also used metaphorically for the end of any thing.

Omelet, (French) a pancake or froite.

Ominous, (lat.) portending good or ill luck, but most commonly it is taken in the worst sense.

Omission, (lat.) a neglecting or letting a thing passe.

Omnifarious, (lat.) divers, fundry, of all sorts.

Omniparent, (lat.) bearing or bringing forth all things.

Omnipotent, (lat.) all-mighty, all-powerfull.

Omnipresent, (lat.) present in all places.

Omniscious, or *Omniscient*, (lat.) knowing all things.

Omnivagant, (lat.) wandering every where, or in all places.

Omnivorous, (lat.) eating or devouring all kind of things.

Omology, (Greek) agreeableness or proportion, also a confession.

Omphale, a Queen of *Lydia* by whom *Hercules* was highly rewarded for killing a great Serpent upon the River *Sangaris*, and afterwards he falling in love with her and desiring to be intertain'd in her service, she compelled him to sit and spin, while she leaving her distaff, put on his armes and Lions skin; others say that he

was fold to her by *Mercury* at the command of *Jupiter*, for having slain *Iphitus* the son of *Euritus*.

O N

Onagre, (lat.) a wild ass, also a certain Engin used by the Ancients, out of which they used to shoot great stones.

Onerary, (lat.) serving for burthen or carriage.

Oneration, (lat.) a loading or burthening.

Onomancy, (lat.) a divination by names, also a repeating of many names by the Art of memory.

Onomatopy, (Greek) the faining of a name, from any kind of sound, as *Bombarda*, i. a Gun, from the founding of bom.

Onpresse, (old word) downward.

Onyx, a certain precious Stone, so called from the Greek word *onyx*. i. a nail of a mans hand, because it is of a kind of whitish colour, resembling the colour of a mans nail. Some say it is the congealed juice of a Tree called *Onycha*, it is also called a *Chalcedonie*.

O P

Opacous, (lat.) shady, obscure, darkned.

Opal, (Greek) a precious stone of divers colours, yellowish, green, and purple.

Opening of Gates, is, when a Planet applies it self to another, who ruleth the figure opposite to his house, or when one Planet separates from another, and applies immediately to one that hath dominion by house, in the signe opposite to these ruled by the Planet with whom it was joynd, either by body, or aspect.

Opera, a kinde of Dramatick Poem, in use among the *Italians*, performed by voyces and instrumental Musick in a recitative stile, and adorned with Scenes by Perspective.

Operation, (lat.) a working, or labouring.

Operiment, (lat.) a covering.

Operosity, (lat.) busie work, great pain, or travel.

Ophthalmie, (Greek) a certain disease of the eye, rising from an inflammation of the uttermost skin of the eye, called *Adnata*.

Ophtes, (lat.) a kinde of marble variegated like a Serpent.

Opibucus, a constellation in *Sagittary*.

Opibus, an Island in the *Balearick* Sea, so called from the abundance of Serpents, which are in it.

An Opiate, (lat.) a confection of *Opium*, i. the juice of black Poppy, which is used to cause sleep, or allwage excessive pain.

Opiferous, (lat.) bringing aid, help, or succour.

Opifce, (lat.) workmanship.

Opimous, (lat.) fat, or grosse, also rich, or plentiful.

Opination, (lat.) a thinking, or supposing.

Opiniatrecy, (French) opiniativeness, obstinacy, a wilfull persisting in any opinion.

Opisthograph, (Greek) a book, or paper, written upon on the back-side.

Opitulation, (lat.) a helping, or aiding.

Opobalsame, (Greek) the gumme, or liquor that distilleth from the Balm-tree.

Opication, (lat.) a covering over with pitch.

Oppignoration, (lat.) a pawning, or laying inpledge.

Oppilation, (lat.) an obstruction, or stoppage in the inward parts.

Oppletion, (lat.) a filling up.

An Opponent, (lat.) a withstander, or contradicter, one that maintaineth a contrary argument in the Schools, to what is generally held.

Opportune, (lat.) fit, seasonable, convenient, whence opportunity, due time, or season.

Opposite, (lat.) contrary, or over-against, also opposites substantively used, signifie in Logick, things relatively opposed as master and servant, or privately, as light and darknesse, or contraries, as knowledge and ignorance.

Opposition, (lat.) a contrary setting against, also a resisting; in Astrology it is when two Planets are in houses opposite to one another, it is 180. d. distance, or six signes, and is thus Charactered. o--o.

Opprobrious, (lat.) reproachfull, upbraiding, or reviling.

Oppugnation, (lat.) a fighting against, an assailing, or laying siege unto, also a violent opposing.

Ops, the daughter of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, the wife and sister of *Saturnus*.

Oppi-

Opismathie, (Greek) a learning late.

Opsonations, (lat.) a catering, a purveying, or buying of meat.

Optation, (lat.) a wishing, desiring, or looking for.

Opthalmie, (Greek) a certain disease in the eye, occasioned by the inflammation of the annate Tunicle.

Optick, (Greek) belonging to the sight, also substantively used for that science, whereby the reason of sight is known.

Optimacie, (lat.) a governing of the Common-wealth, by the Nobler sort of persons.

Option, (lat.) election, choice, wish, or desire.

Opulencie, (lat.) riches, wealth, plenty.

Opuscle, (lat.) a little work, or labour.

O R

Or, (French) a Term in Heraldry, expressing the colour of Gold.

Orache, or *Orange*, a certain Pot-herb of an insipid taste, called in Latin *Atriplex*.

Oracle, (lat.) an answer, or Counsel given by God, a foretelling of things to come by Divine revelation, a saying whose truth is unquestionable, Oracles were anciently very frequent among the Gentiles, but they all ceast immediately after the coming of Christ.

Oral, (lat.) belonging to the mouth, face, or visage.

Oration, (lat.) a praying, also a speech.

Oratory, (lat.) eloquence, also a Chappel, or place dedicated to prayer.

Oratorians, an Order of Fryars, so called from the Oratory of St. Hierom in Rome, where they used to pray, they were instituted by St. Philip Nerius, a *Florentine*.

Orbation, (lat.) a bereaving, depriving, or making desolate.

Orbe, a body contained under one round superficies; those *Orbs* that belong to the celestiall firmament, are either with, or without Stars, that without Stars is the *primum mobile*, the other are all stelled, either with fixed Stars, or Planets.

Orbicular, (lat.) round, in fashion of a Ball, or Globe.

Orbit, (lat.) the lack of Parents, or Children, generally any want.

Orbona, a certain goddesse among the ancient Romans, to whom Parents, or Children used to pray against Orbit.

Orcades, certain Islands in the *Brittish* Ocean, thirty in number, vulgarly called the Isles of *Orkeney*.

An Orck, or *Ork*. a monstrous fish, vulgarly called a whirle-pool, also a Buct for wine, or figs.

Orchall, see *Corck*.

Orchamus, see *Leucothoe*.

Orchanet, (Arab. *Alcaner*) a certain Herb, called in *Spanish* Buglosse, or wilde Buglosse, in Greek *Anchusa*.

Orchel, or *Orchal*, a certain stone like Allum, wherewith Dyers use to colour red, in some old Statutes it seemeth to be the same thing with *Cork*.

Orchejter, (Greek) that part of the Scene in a Theater, where the *Chorus* useth to dance; it is also sometimes taken for the place where the Musicians sit.

Orcus, a River of *Theffaly*, flowing out of the Lake *Styx*, whose waters are so thick, that they swim like Oyl upon the top of the River *Peneus* into which it flows; it is oft times taken by the Poets for Hell.

Ordeal, (a Sax. word, signifying judgement) a kinde of purgation practised in ancient times, whereby the party purged was judged free from Crime, it is called in Common-law *purgatio vulgaris*, of this purgation there are several kinds; as *Camp-fight*, wherein he that overcame in single Combat, was judged to have the right on his side. *Five-Ordeal*, i. a passing blindfold with bare feet over red hot plough-shares, and *Water-Ordeal*, i. e. a putting ones arms up to the elbows in freezing water.

Ordinary, (lat.) in the Civil-law, signifieth any judge that hath authority to take knowledge of causes in his own right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by deputation, in Common-law it is usually taken for him that hath ordinary Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical; also in Heraldry, *Ordinaries* are those charges that by a certain property do belong, to that art, and are of ordinary use therein, they are also called proper charges.

Oreads, (Greek) Nymphs of the Mountains.

Oredelf, ore lying under ground, also a liberty whereby a man claims the ore found in his own ground.

Oreford, a Town in *Suffolk*, where in the reign of King *Henry* the second, a certain hairy creature perfectly resembling

bling

bling a man, in all parts and proportions, was taken out of the Sea by fisher-men in a Net, who after he had been kept awhile, secretly slipped away into the Sea, and was never seen after, this *Ralph Cogeshall* an old Writer recordeth.

Orestes, the son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*, he was preserved from *Ægisthus*, by his sister *Electra*, and sent to *Strophius*, King of the *Phœnices*, where he remained twelve years, after which returning disguised to *Argos*, he slew *Ægisthus* (who had murdered his father *Agamemnon*) together with his mother *Clytemnestra*, with whom *Aegisthus* had lived in adultery, he also with the help of *Macarus* the Priest slew *Pylæus*, in the temple of *Apollo*, because he had taken away *Hermione*, the daughter of *Menelaus*, who had been first espoused to him, for which crimes, being stricken with madness, he was cured at the Altar of *Diana*, being brought thither by *Pylades*, who was so faithful a friend to him, that when *Thoas* King of *Taurica* had designed to sacrifice *Orestes*, he affirmed himself to be *Orestes*, that he might die for his friend; but *Orestes* slaying *Thoas*, freed both himself and *Pylades*, with the help of his sister *Iphigenia*, who had been made the over-seeer of those sacrifices, at last he was bitten by a Viper in *Arcadia*, at a place called *Orfiston*, of which wound he died, and his body being digged up, was found to be seven Cubits in length.

Orewood, a kind of Sea-weed.

Orfgild, a restitution made by the hundred, or County of any wrong done by one that was in *Plenio*.

Orfraies, (French) a certain frilled Cloath of Gold, much worn heretofore in *England*, both by the Clergy, and Kings themselves.

Orgal, the lees of wine dried, used by Dyers.

Organical, (Greek) belonging to, or consisting of *Organes*, i. instruments, also the substantial parts, or Members of the body.

Organie, a kinde of Herb, growing much upon the Mountains, called in Latin *Organum*.

Orges, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the greater sort of North-sea fish.

Orgies, (lat.) certain feasts and revels, instituted by *Orpheus* to the honour of *Bacchus*.

Orial Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built by King *Edward* the second.

Oriental, (lat.) belonging to the Orient, i. the East, or that part of the world where the sun riseth.

Orifice, (lat.) the mouth, or utmost brim of any thing, the outward hole of a wound.

Oriflambe, (French) the great and holy Standard of *France*, having on the top a purple Flag, or Ensign, born at first only in the wars against infidels.

Original, (lat.) a beginning, or fountain; also a stock, or pedigree; also a first draught.

Orisons, (French) prayers.

Orion, the name of a great hunter, who vaunting himself to be of that strength of body, that there was no wilde beast that he could not kill, the earth brought forth a Scorpion, which stinging him to death, he was placed together with the Scorpion among the heavenly constellations, some say he was the son of *Oenopion* King of *Sicilie*, and that lying with his sister *Candiope*, he had his eyes put out by his father, others deliver him to have been born by a very strange way, of which see more in *Hyrens*.

Orithyia, the daughter of *Erechtheus*, King of *Athens*, she was ravish't away by *Boreas*, who fell in love with her, and brought forth *Zethus* and *Calais*, who going with the *Argonauts* to *Colchus*, put the *Harpies* to flight.

Orle, a Term in *Blason*, being an ordinary composed, of a threefold line doubled, admitting a transparency of the field through the innermost space.

Orlop, a Term in Navigation, signifying the second and lower deck of a ship.

Ormus, a famous Citie of *Persia*, being most pleasantly situated in an Island, and abounding with shells which breed the fairest and clearest Pearles that are; it was taken by the Lieutenant General to the King of *Portugal*, in the year 1506.

Ornaturs, (lat.) a setting forth, trimming, or adorning.

Ornomancy, (Greek) a kinde of Divination by birds.

Orontes, a River of *Calsyria*, which rising out of the Hill *Libanus* runs under ground, till it come to *Apamia*, and falleth into the Sea, near *Selencia*.

Orphanisme, (lat.) the state of an Orphan, i. a fatherlesse Child.

Orpheus, a famous Poet, and Musician of *Thrace*, the son of *Calliope* and *Apollo*, he took too heavily the losse of his wife *Euridice*.

Orice (of which see *Euridice*) that he utterly abandoned the company of women, for which he was torn in pieces by the *Mænades* at the Feast of *Bacchus*, and his several members being cast down the River *Hebrus* were gathered up by the *Muses* and buried, and his Harp translated up to Heaven.

Orpiment, a certain drug found deep in the earth, being a kind of Arsenick or Ratsbane, and is called in Latin *Auripigmentum*, from its golden colour.

Orpine, a kind of herb called in Greek *Telephion*, from *Telephus* the first discoverer of it.

Orque, (lat.) a hulk or huge Ship, also the same as *Orch*.

Orrice, a certain flower called in Greek *Iris*, because it resembleth the Rainbow in diversity of colours, it is vulgarly called a flower delicate.

Orsilochus, the son of *Idomeneus*, who following his father to the wars of *Troy*, was at the taking of *Troy* slain by *Ulysses*.

Ortelli, a word used in the Forreist Laws, signifying the claws of a dogs foot.

Ortodox, or *Ortodoxal*, (Greek) of a true and right opinion, of a sound faith.

Orthogonal, (Greek) having even or right angles.

Orthography, (Greek) the manner of right and true writing: Also in Architecture or Fortification, it is taken for the upright erection of any work, as it appears when it is finisht.

Ortygia, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, called also *Delos* sacred to *Apollo*, and into which the Poets feign *Asteria* the sister of *Latona* to have been turned after she had been turned into a quail, called in Greek *ortyx*.

Orval, a certain herb otherwise called *Clary* or *Clear-eye*.

An *Oryx*, or *Oryx*, (Greek) a kind of wild Goat in *Africa*.

O S

Oibert, a proper name among the Saxons, signifying Light of the Family.

Oibern, another proper name signifying in *Saxon*, House-child.

Oscillation, (lat.) a hanging or tottering motion, a swinging upon a rope whose ends are tyed to several beams.

Oscines, (lat.) those kind of birds by

whose feeding or voices the *Augures* used to foretell things to come.

Oscitation, (lat.) a yawning or gaping, also idleness.

Osculation, (lat.) a kissing or embracing.

Ostis, the son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe* the daughter of *Phoroneus*, whom he succeeded in the Kingdom of *Argos*, but after a while leaving that Kingdom to his brother *Ægialeus*, he went and subdued *Ægypt*, and married the daughter of *Inachus* called *Io* or *Isis*, who first taught the *Egyptians* Letters, and sundry Arts and Sciences; he was at length slain by *Lyphon* his brother, and after his death was worshipped by the *Egyptians* in the shape of an Ox.

St. *Ostib*, a Town in *Essex* so called, for it was anciently named *Obic*, from *Ostib* a Virgin of a Royal Family, who having consecrated her self to the service of God, was here slain by Danish Pirates.

Osmund, the proper name of a man, signifying in the Saxon tongue House-peace.

Osprey, a kind of Eagle called in Latin *Ossifraga*, in Greek *Peregrinopterus*.

Ossicle, (lat.) a little bone.

Ossifrage, (lat.) a kind of Eagle which breaketh bones with her beak, the same as *Osprey*.

Ostensional, (lat.) a souldier attending the Prince in publick Shews.

Ostent, (lat.) a wonder, a monster, or strange thing.

Ostentation, (lat.) a boasting, vain-glory.

Ostuary, (lat.) one that keeps the hosts in a Church a doorkeeper or porter.

Otomachy, (Greek) a playing at bones.

Otracisme, (Greek) a kind of punishment among the *Athenians* which was a banishing for ten years by delivering shells to the condemned persons, wherein their names were written.

Oswestres, in British *Croix* *Oswalds*, a Town in *Shropshire*, so called (for it was anciently named *Masserfield*) from *Oswald* King of *Northumberland*, whom *Penda* the Pagan King of the *Mercians* after he had slain him in a bloody battle, tore to pieces in a barbarous manner.

Oswold, a proper name of a man signifying in Dutch House-ruler or Steward, and equivalent to the French *le Dispencer*.

O T

Othes, in Latin *Otho* or *Eudo*, the proper name of a man, from the Saxon word *Hud*, i. Keeper.

Othryades, a certain *Lacedemonian*, who in a combat of 300 *Lacedemonians* to 300 *Argives*, being the onely man of all his party left alive, put to flight those two who were the onely men left alive of the *Argives*, and writing upon his shield these words, *I have overcome*, he slew himself, as being ashamed to return to *Sparta*, all the rest of his companions being slain.

Otrage, a certain drink which is made of a Nut growing among the *Moluccas*.

Ottadini, the ancient name of a people inhabiting that part of *Brittain*, which is now called *Northumberland*.

Otterbourn, a Town in *Northumberland* near which was fought a famous battle between the *English* and *Scots*, in which *William Douglas* the Leader of the *Scottish Army* was slain, and *Sir Henry Percy* called *Hotspur* Commander of the *English*, having lost 1500 of his men, was taken prisoner himself.

Otus and *Ephialtes*, the son of *Neptune* by *Iphimedeia* the wife of *Aloeus*, they were of those *Gyants* that made war with heaven, throwing huge rocks and hills against the gods, and were at last shot to death by *Apollo*: they were reported to have grown the length of nine acres in nine years.

O U

Oval, (lat.) belonging to, or in the shape of an egg.

Ovation, (lat.) a kind of petty Triumph for a Victory obtained with the slaughter of a few men onely, it is so called from the fouldiers following their Commander shouting and singing *O, O*, or from *Ovis*, i. a sheep which used to be sacrificed by him, whereas in a greater Triumph the General sacrificed a Bull, and his fouldiers following cryed out *Io, Io, Triumpho*, also *Ovation*, from *Ovum*, i. an egg signifying the season wherein hens lay eggs.

An *Ouch*, a collar of Gold, a Jewel or Tablet; it is also caled a brooch.

Oviary, (lat.) a flock of sheep.

Oviparous animals, (lat.) those creatures that bring forth eggs or spawn.

Ounce, a certain weight, being the twelfth part of a pound Troy weight, but in a pound *aver du pois*, it is the sixteenth part; also a kind of spotted beast called a *Lynx*.

Ounding, (old word) rising like waves.

Ouvage, (French) work or labour.

Outborow, see *Uborow*.

Outfangthef, see *Infangthef*.

Outlawry, (in Latin *Ulagaria*) the loss or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a subject of the Kings protection and the Realm.

Outparters, a sort of thieves about *Ridefale*, that ride about to fetch in such cattel or other things as they can light on.

O W

Owely of services, an equality, when the Tenant paravail oweth as much to the Mefen, as the Mefen doth to the Lord Paramount.

Owen, (in Latin *Andoemus*) the proper name of a man, being the same with the Latin *Eugenius*, as appeareth by severall Records.

O X

Oxford, the chief City of *Oxfordshire*, which some say hath been anciently called *Caer Vortigern*, and *Caer Vember*, as being thought to have been built by *Vortigern* and *Memprix*; but the Saxons called it *Oxenford* (corresponding to *Hofphorus* among the Greeks) from a foard of Oxen. *Leland* deriveth it from the River *Ouse*, and supposeth it may have formerly been called *Ouseford*. It is chiefly famous for its Univerity which *Cambden* calleth, Our most noble *Athens*, the Muses seat, the Sun, the Eye, and the Soul of *England*. This Univerity was begun, as most Authors agree, in the year of our Lord 806. three Colledges being built by the learned *Aelfred* who then reigned.

Oxgang of land, see *Bovata terra*.

Oxygon, (Greek) a term in Geometry, being a Triangle having three acute Angles.

Oxymel, (Greek) a certain kind of potion made of honey, vinegar, and water boyled together, being good to attenuate grosse phlegmatick humours.

O Y

Oyer and terminer, (French) signifieth in Common Law, a Commission granted to certain men for the hearing and determining of one or more causes.

O Z

O Z

Ozene, (Greek) a kind of disease or putrified stinking sore in the nostrils.

P A

Pabular, or *Pabulatory*, (lat.) belonging to forrage, provender or fodder for cattel.

Pacation, (lat.) a stilling or appeasing.

Pace, a measure of two foot and a half, or the distance from the toes of the fore-foot to the heels of the hinderfoot: but a Geometrical pace consisteth of .5 foot, a thousand of which paces make up a mile.

Pachynum, a Promontory of *Sicily* lying toward the *Peloponnesus*.

Pacificerous, (lat.) bringing peace.

Pacification, (lat.) a making peace, an asswaging or appeasing.

Pactum, or *Pacti*, (lat.) a bargain, covenant, or agreement; also a truce in war.

Pactition, (lat.) done by bargain, or upon condition.

Pactolus, a River of *Lydia* rising out of the hill *Imolus*, the gravel whereof hath been said to be of a golden colour ever since *Midus* waltz himself in the streams.

Paddock, (from the Dutch word *Padde*) a toad.

Padelion, a kind of plant otherwise called great Sanicle, in Latin *Pes leonis*.

Padua, a famous City and Univerity of *Italy*, now under the jurisdiction of the *Venetian*: It was anciently built by *Antenor* the *Trojan*, and called *Antenorea*.

Padvantage, (French) common of pasture in one or more Parishes.

Padus, a famous City of *Italy*, rising out of the Hill *Vesulus*, it is now called *Po*.

Paean, (Greek) a certain Hymn which the ancient Greeks used to sing to *Apollo*.

Pedagogue, (Greek) a school-master, a bringer up of youth in learning.

Paonia, a part of *Macedon* was formerly so called from *Paon* the son of *Endymion*.

Paganical, (lat.) belonging to country villages, (whence *Paganals*, i. *Wakes*, *Country-Holidays*, *Ploughmens Feasts*) also belonging to a Pagan, i. a paynim, Heathen or Gentle.

Paganism, heathenism, gentilism; also

the manner or fashion of the Country.

Paginal, (lat.) belonging to a page, i. the side of a leaf in a book.

Pagod, a kind of Idol.

Pagles, a sort of flower otherwise called *Oxlips*.

Paillardise, (French) lechery, whoredom.

Pain fort & dure, signifying in Common Law, an especial punishment for those that being arraigned of felony refuse to put themselves upon the ordinary trial of God and the Country, and thereby are mute and dumb.

Paisage, (French) the description of any part of the Country in painting or drawing. See *Landskip*.

Palamedes, the son of *Nauplius* King of *Eubea*, he was the occasion of *Ulysses* being forced against his will to go to the *Trojan* wars, but was himself by a forged accusation of *Ulysses*, stoned to death by the *Gracian Army*. He is said to have been the first that accomodated the year to the course of the Sun; he is also said to have found out the use of weights and measures, and to have added to the Greek tongue these 4 letters, θ, ξ, χ, ψ .

Palate, (lat.) the roof of the mouth being the uppermost hollow part, wherein the sense of tasting lies.

Palatinate, the Country or chief Seat of a Count Palatine or Palatine, i. a Supreme Officer in a Sovereign Princes Palace; but it is more especially taken for one of the Electors of the Roman Empire called the *Pallgrave*, or Prince Palatine of the *Rhene*; also certain Knights of this Island, in ancient times called *Knights of the round Table*, were called *Paladines*, also Palatine signifieth adjectively belonging to a Princes Palace.

Palemon, the son of *Achamas* and *Ino*, called also *Melicerta*. See *Ino*.

Pale, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary consisting of two lines drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the *Escutcheon*.

Pales, the goddess of Shepherds, to whom certain Feasts were consecrated, called *Pallia*.

Palestine, a Country of *Syria*, thought by some to have been that Country called *Phoenicia*, whereof *Cadmus* was King, it containeth *Judea*, *Samaria*, and *Gallilee*.

Palestrial, or *Palaestrial*, (Greek) belonging to wrekling.

Palfray, (French) a horse of state for a Prince or great Lady.

Palici, or *Palisci*, two twins the sons of Jupiter and the Nymph *Thaleia*, whom he ravish'd by the River *Simethius*, when she was with child the wish'd that the earth would open and hide her from the wrath of *Juno*, whereupon the earth immediately opened and received her within its bowels, and as soon as she was delivered, it opened again and let out the two twins into the World.

Palindrome, (Greek) a certain verse or sentence which being read forward or backward the words and sense are the same, as

Sator arepo tenet opera rotas

Palingenesie, (Greek) regeneration or new birth.

Palinode, or *Palinody*, (Greek) a recantation or unlaying what one had spoken or written before.

Palinurus, a Promontory of *Lucania*, so called from *Palinurus* the Pilot of *Aeneas*, who sleeping fell into the sea, and being taken up and rifled by the inhabitants of this place, had a Grove consecrated and Cenotaph built unto him to appease his ghost.

Palisado, (Span.) a defence made with stakes, posts, piles, &c. to keep out an enemy.

Pall, (lat.) a certain robe or long garment which hath usually been worn by persons eminent either in learning or in war.

Palladium, a certain Image of *Pallas* which was kept by the *Trojans* in a Tower that was built on purpose, but this Image being stolen out of the Temple by *Ulysses* and *Diomedes*, the City was soon after taken by the Greeks, it was at last brought to *Rome* and placed in the Temple of *Vesta*.

Pallas, the same as *Minerva*.

Pallat, a word used in Painting, being a thin piece of wood which a Painter makes use of to place his colours upon.

Pallemaille, (French) a certain Game wherein a round bowl of box is with a mallet strook through a hoop of iron, into which he that can strike it at the fewest blows wins.

Pallet, a term in Heraldry, being the moiety or one half of the pale. See *Pale*.

Palleroque, or *Pallecoat*, (French) a

caffock or short cloak with sleeves, such as Pages wear.

Palliardize, see *Paillardize*.

Palliation, (lat.) a cloaking, hiding, or concealing.

Pallid, (lat.) pale, whitish, bleak.

Pallification, (lat.) a term in Architecture, it signifies the piling of the ground-work, or the strengthening of the ground-work with piles of timber driven into the ground, when they build upon a moist or marshy soil.

Palmar, (lat.) belonging to a Palm, *i.* the inward part of the hand called the Palm of the hand; also a measure containing the breadth of 4 fingers, a hand breadth.

Palm-tree, (lat.) a certain tree bearing the fruit called Dates, it is reported to be both male and female, the male bearing blossoms only, the female both blossoms and fruit. The leaves shoot upward though oppressed with never so much weight. Whence the Palm is metaphorically used for Victory, Praise, and Commendations. *Cleop.*

Palm-Sunday, the Sunday before Easter, so called because on that day the people went to meet our Saviour with Palm and Olive-branches in their hands when he rode solemnly into *Jerusalem*.

Palmer, a certain instrument wherewith school-boys are struck on the palms of their hands, otherwise called a *Ferular*; also a kind of caterpillar or worm with many feet. also a poor Pilgrim that travels up and down to visit Holy places with branches of Palm in his hand.

Palmestry, the same as *Cheiromaney*.

Palmeto-tree, a certain tree in the Isle *Mauritius*, of whose juice they make a very pleasant sort of wine.

Palmyferous, (lat.) bearing Palms, Victorious.

Palmpedous birds, (lat.) those that are whole footed, or have plain and flat feet as water-fowls.

Palpation, (lat.) a gentle handling or feeling; also a flattering or fair speaking.

Palpitation, (lat.) a panting, or trembling or moving up and down.

Palgrave, a Dutch word signifying a Count of a Palace, being more especially the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhene*.

Paludament, (lat.) a certain Military garment which used to be worn by none but

but chief Captains; also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

Palumbine, (lat.) belonging to a Ring Dove, otherwise called a Wood Culver.

Pamphyli, a Country of *Asia* the lesse, wherein are two famous Rivers, *Eurimedon* and *Melus*.

Pampination, (lat.) a lopping off, of superfluous branches from a Vine from *Pampinus* a Vine-branch.

Pan, the son of *Demogorgon*, he was worshipp'd in *Arcadia*; as the God of shepherds, being smitten by *Cupid*, he fell in love with the Nymph *Syrinx*, who passing over the River *Ladon*, was turned into a Reed, which *Pan* beholding, made him a Pipe with the same Reed, whence he is said to have first found out the use of the Pipe and Oaten Reed.

Panado, (Span.) a certain kinde of meat, made of crumbs of bread boyled in water.

Pancart, (French) a paper containing the particular rates of Tolls, or rates due to the King, or Common-wealth.

Panchaia, a Country of *Arabia*, where Frankincense grows in great abundance.

Pancreatical, (Greek) expert in all kind of Games, and exercises of activity.

Pandar, one that procureth the hire of a strumpet, a baud, or pimp.

Pandectis, (lat.) books that handle all subjects, or all the part of the subject whereof they treat, there is also a volume of the Civil-law, so called.

Pandiculation, (lat.) a gaping & stretching out of the whole body.

Pandion, the son of *Erechthew*, and King of *Athens*, whose daughter *Progne* was married to *Tereus*, King of *Thrace*, by whom her sister *Philomela* was ravish'd.

Pandora, by the Poets fained the first of all women, made by *Vulcan* at the command of *Jupiter*, and endowed with several gifts, by all the gods and goddesses, she was espoused to *Epimetheus*, to whom she was sent with a box shut, which he unadvisedly opening, filled the world with all manner of diseases and calamities.

Pandure, (lat.) a kinde of Musical instrument, called also a rebeck.

Panegyrick, (Greek) a solemn convention of people, at some publick solemnity; also an Oration in the praise of some great person.

Panels, (from the French word *Panne*, *i.* a skin) it signifieth in Common-law, a Schedule, or Roll, containing the names

of such Jurors; as the Sheriffe provideth to passe upon any trial.

Pangone, (Greek) a kinde of precious stone, so called from its multitudes of Angles.

Panguts, (as it were all guts) a droffel, a gorbelly, an unwieldy fellow.

Panick, or *Panick*, (lat.) a certain kinde of Grain like unto Millet, also *Panick* fear, a sudden fear, or distraction from god *Pan*, who was the first that coming on a sudden upon his enemies with much noise and tumult, cast a mighty terror and amazement into them.

Paniscoe, (lat.) a making of bread.

Pannade, (French) the curvetting, or prancing of a lusty horse.

Pannage, (in French *Pasnage*, the money taken by *Agitors*, for feeding of Hogs with the mast of the Kings Forest.

Pannicle, (lat.) a little piece of Cloath, also the fleshy *Pannicle*, a Term in Anatomy, being the membrane, or skin, which lies next under the fat of the paunch.

Pannier, (French) a dosser, or basket to put bread in.

Pannonia, see *Hungaria*.

Panopthean, an Epithete of *Jupiter*, it comes from the Greek words *Pan*. *i.* all, and *Omphe*, *i.* a voice, because he was worshipp'd in all languages.

Panopy, (Greek) compleat Armour, or Harness.

Pansie, a kinde of flower, vulgarly called heart's-ease.

Pansophie, (Greek) wisdom, or knowledge in all things.

Panagruelisk, (French) a merry drunkard, or good fellow.

Panarb, a precious stone, called in *Spanish* *Pantaroo*, in English the stone of the Sun.

Panters, toiles to take deer with.

Pantheologie, (Greek) the whole summe of divinity.

Pantheon, (Greek) an ancient Temple in *Rome*, dedicated to all the heathen gods, and since by Pope *Boniface* the 4th. to the Virgin *Marie* and all the Saints.

Panther, (lat.) a kinde of spotted beast, the Leopard, or Libard being the Male, the Panther, the Female.

Pantomime, (Greek) a player, one that can act all parts, and counterfeit all kinde of persons.

Panurgie, (Greek) craft, or skill in all kinde of matters.

Papal, (lat.) belonging to the Pope, who is called *Papa*, being a contraction of the two words *Pater Patria*.

Papaeverus, (lat.) belonging to Chestnut or Poppy.

Papulardisse, (French) hypocrisy, or dissembling.

Pappus, the son of *Pygmalion*, the son of *Celix* and *Eburnea*, for *Pygmalion* being an excellent graver, came into the Island of *Cyprus*; made the statue of a woman so admirable, that he fell in love with it, and prayed to *Venus* that he might have a wife as like as might be, to the statue he had made; which prayer was granted, and he coming home one time found the statue enlivened; with whom having lain he begat *Pappus*, who became King of *Cyprus*, and built a City which he called by his own name, and dedicated it to *Venus*, who was thence called the *Papbian Queen*.

Papian Law, see *Popean Law*.

Papillistry, (lat.) a fulness of blisters, or pimples, called in Latin *Papule*.

Papyrius Curfor, a famous Roman Captain, who in the war against the *Samnites* was made Dictator, and gave a total overthrow to the Enemy, after they had beat the Romans at a place called *Furca Caudine*.

Parabien, (Span.) a congratulation, or bidding of joy.

Parable, (Greek) a declaration, or exposition of one thing by another, which is like a similitude, or comparison.

Paracelsian, a Physician that in curing of diseases followeth the Method of *Paracelsus*.

Paraclete, (Greek) a comforter; the holy Ghost is sometimes so called in Scripture.

Parackmastical, (lat.) diminishing, or declining by little and little from the violence of a hot fit in a fever.

Parade, (French) a Term in Military Discipline, being an appearance of Soldiers at a set time to receive Orders; also any great preparation, or appearance.

Paradigme, (Greek) a pattern, or example.

Paradise, (Greek) a place of pleasure.

Paradox, (Greek) a thing which seemeth strange and absurd, and is contrary to common opinion.

Paradoxologie, (Greek) a speaking by *Paradoxes*.

Paradrome, (Greek) a walk, or gallery, that hath no shelter over head.

Paranetical, (Greek) apt to persuade; or admonish.

Parage, (old word) parentage.

Paragogical, (Greek) belonging to the figure *Paragege*, which is an adding of a letter, or syllable at the end of a word.

Paragon, (French) a Companion equal; also a Peerless Dame, one without compare.

Paragraphe, (Greek) a full head, or title in any kinde of writing; as much as is comprehended in one section, it is also called a Pillkrow.

Paralipomenon, (Greek) a title commonly given to such books as briefly contain those things, which are either omitted, or imperfectly handled in others; in the Old Testament, there are two books; so called.

Parallax, the difference between the true place, or apparent place of a Comet, Eclipse, or Planet, by reason we behold it from the superficies not from the center.

Parallels; (Greek) a Term in Geometry, lines running at an equal distance one from the other and never meeting, in Astronomy they are certain imaginary Circles in the Globe, for the better Calculation of the degrees of Northern, or Southern Latitude.

Parallels, (Greek) to compare.

Parallelogram, (Greek) a certain Geometrical figure, wherein on each side the lines run parallel one to another.

Paralogisme, (Greek) a fallacious, or deceitfull way of arguing, wherein from true extremes, a false conclusion is brought out.

Paralytick, (Greek) sick of a *Paralyse*, or palse being a disease which causeth a resolution, or loosening of the sinews.

Paraments, robes of state.

Lord Paramount, in Common-law, is the highest Lord of the Fee, as he that holdeth of a Superiour Lord, yet hath a Tenant under him, is called Lord of the Mesne, but the lowest Tenant is called Tenant paravail.

Paramour, a Lover, or Sweetheart.

Paranympb, (Greek) he, or she that is joynd with the Bridegroom, or Bride, to see all things well ordered at a Wedding, also one that maketh a speech in commendation of those that are to commence Doctors.

Parapet, (French) a Term in fortification, a wall, or battlement of a wall, breast, to defend from the enemies shot.

Parapet,

Paraph, (Greek) a subsignature, or flourishing mark set under ones name in signing a letter or deed, also a mark in the margin of a book.

Paraphornasia, or *Paraphernalia*, a word in the Civil-law, signifying those goods which a wife bringeth her husband over and above her dower, as Jewels, Apparel, Plate, &c.

Paraphrase, (Greek) an exposition, which altereth the words, yet holdeth the sense of the thing expounded.

Parasang, a certain measure of ground, containing thirty stades, or furlongs.

Paraseleni, the same that *Parëti*, and those happen to the Sun, and these to the Moon.

Parasite, (Greek) a smell feast, a flatterer; a belly-friend.

Paravaile, see *Paràmonit*.

Parazon, a wood-knife.

Parbreak, (old word) vomit.

Parbunkle, (à Term in Navigation) a rope fasted together at both ends; and so fit double about the Cask to hoist it in by.

Parce, the three Delenies, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*.

Parcmarie, in Common-law, is a holding of Land, by two, or more *pro indiviso*; or by Joynt-Tenants, otherwise called Copartners.

Parcology, (Lat.) a moderation in words, a speaking little.

Parcity, (lat.) chafe, sparingness, frugality.

Parde, (lat.) a certain beast, called a Libbard.

Parèil, the name of one of the sorts of Characters, or Letters used by Printers, the rest being Nonpareil, Brevier, Long-primer, and Pica.

Parental, (lat.) belonging to Parents, or ancestors.

Parentation, (lat.) a celebrating of funerals.

Parèlii, mock-suns appearing on each side of the Sun, occasioned by a thick Cloud gathered together toward the side of the Sun, in which the broken beams of the Sun being gathered, the very same of the Sun is represented to us therein.

Parentesis, (Greek) the interrupting of a sentence, by interposing a clause, which being removed, the sense would nevertheless remain intire.

Parenticide, (lat.) a killing of ones Parents.

Parèrgie, see *Lantskip*.

Parian Marble, see *Paros*.

Paricide, (lat.) from *Paricida* a murderer of his father, or mother; also any hainous murderer, but from *paricidium*, it signifieth the act it self.

Parilian, or *P.ilian* feasts, see *Pales*.

Parus, the son of *Priamus*, and *Hecuba*, he was also called *Alexander*, whom his mother caused to be nursed up privately on the Mountain *Ida* by the shepherds, where, coming to age he fell in Love with the Nymph *Onone*, and lying with her, had two Children by her; afterwards,

there growing a contention between the three goddesses, *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus*, they agreed to submit themselves to the judgement of *Paris*; *Juno* proffering him a Kingdom, *Pallas* wisdom, and *Venus* the handsomest of women, whereupon he gave his judgement for *Venus*; soon after he was returned home, he was sent into Greece as an Ambassador to demand *Hesione*, and being intreated by *Menelaus*, he fell in Love with *Helena* his wife, and *Menelaus* being absent about some affairs, he soon won her to his desires, and carried her away with him by stealth,

whereupon there immediately grew a violent warre between the Greeks and the Trojans, wherein after nine years siege *Troy* was taken, and *Paris* (having shot *Achilles* in the heel with his Bow and Arrows in the Temple of *Apollo*, whither he had led him under pretence of marrying him to his sister *Polixena*) was himself slain by *Pyrhus*, the son of *Achilles*.

Parish or *Parochial* Churches that which is instituted for the saying of Divine Service to the people dwelling within a certain compass of ground near unto it, the other Churches being either Cathedral; that is where the Bishop hath his chair or seat, and conventual consisting of Dean and Chapter, or of regular Clerks professing some order of Religion.

Parisyllabical Nonness (a term in Grammar) those Nouns which consist of equal syllables, or those Nouns that have not more syllables in one Case than in another.

Parity, (lat.) equality or evenness.

Park, an Inclosure or place fenced about for the keeping of Deer, or any other sort of wild beasts; it seems to be derived from the Latin word *Parcus* which *Varro* useth in the same sense.

Parliament, (Ital. *q. parlar la mente*)

the

the chief Assembly and Council of a Kingdom met together to make or correct Laws, and to debate matters touching the Common-wealth: in this Kingdom it used to consist of the King and the three Estates of the Realm, i. the Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and Commons.

Parmacely, a precious and very excellent confection, so called from *Parma* a City of *Italy* between *Placentia* and *Cremonia*, or because it is made of the seed of the Whale which is called *Sperma Ceti*.

Parmesun, an inhabitant of *Parma*, also a sort of cheese so called because it is made in that City.

Parnassus, a Mountain of *Phocia* in *Greece*, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*, who are thence called *Parnassides*, it hath two tops, whereof one is called *Tiborea* the other *Hyampesia*.

A **Parnel**, a pretty woman-lover.

Parochial, see *Parish*.

A leaf **Parole**, in Common Law, is a leaf made only by word of mouth, also when a prisoner of war hath liberty given him upon his word to return at such a time, he is said to go upon his *Parole*, which in French signifieth a word or saying.

Paros, an Island of the *Aegean* Sea, one of the *Cyclades*, it is so called from *Paros* the son of *Jason*; in this Island there is an excellent sort of Marble called *Parian Marble*.

Paroxysme, (Greek) the access or fit in an Ague or Fever.

Parrells, a term in Navigation, those things made of trucks, ribs and ropes, which go about the mast and are at both ends made fast to the yard.

Parrhastus, a famous Painter, the first that painted by the life, he drew the picture of a linnen Tablecloth so admirably, that *Zencis* looking on it, bid him take away the cloth that he might see the picture underneath it.

Parimony, (lat.) sparingness, frugality, good husbandry.

Partage, (French) a partition, sharing or dividing.

Partbenian, (Greek) belonging to Virgins or Virginity.

Parthenope, the name of one of the *Syrens* that endeavoured to insnare *Ulysses* and his companions, also the ancient name of a famous City of *Italy*, now called *Naples*.

Partia, a Country of *Asia*, whose inhabitants were anciently a very warlike people; it is now called *Arach*.

Partiality, (lat.) an inclining more to one part than to the other.

Participation, (lat.) a being partaker, a giving or taking part with any one.

Participle, (lat.) one of the parts of speech in Grammar, so called because it partakes both of the Noun, and of the Verb.

Particle, (lat.) a parcel, a small part or portion.

Partile aspect, when two Planets are both in the same number of degrees and minutes either by conjunction or aspect.

Partition, (lat.) a parting, sharing, or dividing.

Partisan, (French) a partaker or partner, also a leading-staff or javelin.

Partlet, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the loose collar of a dublet to be set on or taken off by it self without the bodies, also a womans neckerchief.

Partners, those timbers which are bolted to the beams and do compals the floor in the mast at the deck.

Parturient, (lat.) travelling or being about to bring forth.

Parvity, (lat.) littleness, smallness.

Pas a pas, (French) leisurely.

Pascege, (French) grazing or feeding of cattle.

Paschal, (lat.) belonging to the *Pasche*, i. the Jewish Paschever, also the Feast of Easter.

Pasceuns, (lat.) belonging to pasturage or feeding of cattle.

Pasiphae, see *Minos*.

Pasquil, or *Pasquin*, a certain statue or image in *Rome* whereon all Satyrical invectives were wont to be fixt and father'd as the Author, whence it is commonly used for any slanderous libell or defamatory book.

Passade, (French) an alms or benevolence given to a passenger, also a posture in the management of a horse.

Passant, (French) going or passing by, a term in Heraldry.

A **Passardo**, a rope wherewith we hale down the heat-blocks of the main and fore sails when they are haled aft the clew of the main fall to the cunbridge head of the main mast.

Pass-flower, a certain kind of flower, otherwise called *Pulsatil*.

Passenger,

Passenger, a kind of small trained hawk called in French *Pellerin*.

Passport, (French *q. passer le port*) a licence made by any that hath authority for the safe passage of any man from one place to another, a passe or safe conduct.

Passibility, (lat.) an aptness or ableness to suffer.

Passion, (lat.) a suffering, also an affection of the mind, also in Poems and Romances it is more peculiarly taken for the passion of love. *Artam*.

Passive, (lat.) suffering or bearing.

Passill, (lat.) a lump of any kinde of paste made up into a little long rolle, also woade.

Pastern, the huckle bone of any beasts foot.

Pastification, (lat.) a making any thing into the form of a pill or round ball.

Pastination, (lat.) a digging or delving of ground.

Paston, a Towriet in *Northfolk*, giving surname and residence to an honourable Family of this County.

Pastore, (lat.) a feeding.

Pastophories, (Greek) the most honourable order of Priests among the *Egyptians*.

Pastoral, (lat.) belonging to a shepherd or rural life, whence a pastoral Song.

Pastolant, (French) one that is foisted by a Captain into his Company on a muster-day, whence it is taken for a hireling or base fellow.

Paraque, (French) a Neapolitan coin worth a hundred quadrins.

Parart, a Dutch coin, five whereof amount to six pence.

Patee, a term in Heraldry, as a croffe *Patee*, i. e. a croffe whose ends are broad and opened.

Patefaction, (lat.) a making open, also a discovering or making manifest.

Patelena, see *Matura*.

Patelin, (French) a flatterer, cogger, or deceiver.

Paten, a kind of wooden shoe, from the Greek word *Pateo*, i. to tread under foot, also a little flat saucer used by the Priests with the chalice at Mass.

Letters **Patents**, see *Letters*.

Patency, (lat.) a being uncovered, a lying open.

Patvergurdian, a title given to the chief of the *Franciscan Fryars* in their *Moaisteries*.

Paternal, (lat.) fatherly, belonging to a father.

Patibetical, (Greek) apt to perswade or move the affections.

Patibology, (Greek) that part of physick which treats of the causes and differences of diseases.

Patible, (lat.) to be suffered or endured.

Patibulary, (lat.) belonging to a gallows.

Patin, (lat.) a kind of platter, charger, or basin.

Patonce, a term in Heraldry, as a croffe *Patonce*, i. e. whose ends are both broad and as it were three wayes hooked.

Patration, (lat.) a doing any thing, a finishing any work.

Patriarchate, (lat.) the estate, dignity, or chief seat, of a Patriarch, i. the first father of a Family or Nation.

Patricians, (lat.) those men among the Romans who were accounted of the most noble, as being descended of Senators.

Patrick, the proper name of a man, from the Latin word *Patricius*, a Peer or Statefman.

Patricide, see *Parricide*.

Patrimonial, (lat.) belonging to a Patrimony, i. an inheritance or estate left by a father to his children.

Patrocination, (lat.) a defending the quarrel, or maintaining the right of any one.

Patrocus, the son of *Menatius* and *Sibenele*, he having slain *Cleonymus* the son of *Amphidamas*, fled to *Phia*, where he was intercepted by *Peleus*, and together with *Achilles* educated by the *Centaur* *Chiron*, afterwards he went to the wars of *Troy* with *Achilles*, with whom he had contracted an inviolable friendship, and when *Achilles* having made a defection from the *Grecian* Army could by no means be won to fight with *Heñor*, he at last was prevailed with to send *Patroclus* in his stead,

and with his own armour, in which fight *Patroclus* being slain, *Achilles* then whom no other respect could move, would fight to revenge the death of his friend, and having new arms made for him by *Ulcas*, he fought with *Heñor* and slew him.

Patroual, (lat.) belonging to a Patron; i. an advocate, defender, or pleader; also in Civil Law, a Patron is taken for him that hath manumitted a servant and thereby challenge of him certain reverence and duty during his life, and in the

Canon Law for him that hath the gift of a Benefice.

Patronymicks, (Greek) those names which men derive from their fathers or ancestors from some little addition, as *Aeneades* from *Aeneas*.

Patulication, (lat.) a being opened, or made wide.

Pauciloppy, (lat.) a speaking few words, little talk.

Paucity, (lat.) fewness, a being of a little or small number.

Pavefaction, (lat.) a terrifying or making afraid.

A *Pavese*, or *Pavice*, (Ital.) a large shield which covereth the whole body.

Pavidity, (lat.) timorousness, fearful-ness.

Pavillion, (French) a Tent, or Tabernacle of State.

Pavin, (Span.) a kind of Dance so called.

Paul, the proper name of a man, signifying in Hebrew, wonderful or rest.

Paulin, a diminutive from *Paul*.

Pavage, see *Parnage*.

Pavosade, or *Pavezado*, (French and Spanish) a target defence in Gallies whereby the slaves are defended from the small shot of the enemy.

Pavonne, (lat.) belonging to a peacock or peahen.

Pausade, (French) a pausing or resting.

Pausanias, the son of *Cleombrotus*, he was a famous *Lacedemonian* Captain and won many Victories in the wars against the *Athenians*, also a *Macedonian* youth who slew *Philip* of *Macedon*, because having received a rape, and complaining often of it to *Philip*, he could receive no redress.

Payn, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Paganus*, a Villager.

P E

Peas, the same as *Erminois*, a term in Heraldry. See *Erminois*.

Pearch, a rod or pole wherewith land is measured, forty whereof in length, and four in breadth make an acre, it containeth sixteen foot and a half.

Pearles, a sort of Gemms which are bred in some kind of shell-fishes.

Peccadillo, (Span.) a little crime or fault.

Peccant, (lat.) sinning, committing a crime.

Pelimation, (lat.) a kencing, also a raking together of Corn.

Pelitoral, (lat.) belonging to the breast, also used substantively for a breastplate, peitrel, or stomacher.

Pecuarious, (lat.) belonging to beasts, or cattel.

Peculation, (lat.) a robbing of the Prince or Common-wealth.

The Court of *Peculiaris*, a certain Court in the Bishops time, which dealt in certain Parishes exempt from the Bishops jurisdiction in some Diocesses, and were peculiarly belonging to the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*.

Peculation, (lat.) a taking away a mans goods.

Pecuniary, (lat.) belonging to money.

Pedage, (lat.) money given for passing by foot or horse through any Countrey.

Pedal, (lat.) containing a foot in measure.

Pedaneous, (lat.) going on foot.

Pedantism, (French) the office of an ordinary School-master or Pedant.

Pedation, (lat.) a propping or setting up of vines.

Pedature, (lat.) an assignment of so many foot to workmen in digging or building.

Pederasty, or *Pederasty*, (Greek) buggery, or a lusting after boyes.

Pedestal, (French) a term in Architecture, the basis or foot of a pillar.

Pedestrial, (lat.) going on foot, belonging to the foot.

Pedicle, (lat.) a little foot, also the stalk of any fruit or flower.

Pedobaptism, or *Pedobaptism*, (Greek) Infant-baptism, the baptizing of Children.

Pedotribe, or *Pedotribe*, (Greek) one that instructs children how to exercise their bodies.

Peere, (French) a Fortresse made against the force of the Sea, also *Peers q. pares*, i. equals are the Nobles or chief Lords in Parliament: this denomination is thought to be derived from the 12 *Peers* of France instituted by *Charles* the great, or *Lewis* the younger; also in Common Law those that are impeached upon Enquest are called *Peers*.

Pegafean, (lat.) swift, from *Pegasus* the winged horse of *Perseus*.

Pejoration, (lat.) a forswearing.

Pejoration, (lat.) a making worse.

Peitrel,

Peitrel, or *Poitral*, (French) the breast-leather of a horse.

Pelagians, a sort of Hereticks so called from *Pelagius* their first founder; they denied original sin, and had many other erroneous tenets.

Pelagis, an ancient people of Greece, so called from *Pelagus*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Larissa*; they inhabited a part of the *Peloponnesus*, called *Pelagis*.

Pelias, the son of *Neptune* and *Iryo* the daughter of *Salmoneus*, he was the brother of *Aeson* King of *Theffaly*, and meditating the ruine of his brothers son, he sent him to *Colchus* for the Golden Fleece, he was at last slain by his daughters at the instigation of *Medea*.

Pelions, a mountain of *Theffaly* which the *Titans* when they made war against the gods heaped upon *Offa* a neighbouring mountain; the top of this mountain is thick fet with Pine trees, and hangeth over the *Pelagian* Gulph.

Pellicana, a certain bird that pecking her own breast, draweth blood thence to feed her young ones.

Pelliculation, (lat.) a deceiving with fair words.

Pellicle, (lat.) a little skin or thin rind.

Pellucid, (lat.) clear, bright, shining thorough.

Pel-mel, (French) confusedly, one with another.

Pelopeas, the daughter of *Thyestes*, who being got with child by her father, brought forth *Aegythus*.

Peloponnesus, a Country of Greece, lying upon the *Adriatick* Sea; it was anciently called *Pelagis*, now *Morea*.

Pelops, the son of *Tantalus* King of *Phrygia*, by *Taygete*, he, when his father had invited the gods to a Feast, was killed and set before them to eat, from the eating of which when all the gods abstained, only *Ceres* eat up his shoulder, for which *Jupiter* restoring him to life again, made him an Ivory shoulder, he being to run with his daughter *Hippodamia* on condition he won the race, which he did by corrupting *Myrrilus* the Chariot-driver of *Oenomans*. See *Myrrilus*.

Pelota, the ball of the foot, from the French *Pelote*, i. a ball.

Clerk of the *Pels*, an officer of the Exchequer, who enters every tellers bill in a parchment roll called *pellis receptorum*, i.

the skin or roll of receipts, and makes another roll of payments called *Pellis exitum*.

Peltiferous, (lat.) a Target-bearer, he that carrieth a Pelt which is a kind of Target made of skins.

Peltwool, wool pulled off the pelt, or skin of a dead sheep.

Pelure, rich Fur.

Pelusium; one of the seven mouths of Nile now called *Damiata*.

Pembroke, the chief Town of *Pembrokeshire*, in Brittain called *Penbro*, i. a Cape or Head of the Sea, *Pen* signifying in the Brittain tongue, a head. It hath a little Castle (built by *Arnulph* of *Montgomery*, brother to the Earle of *Shrewsbury*) which *Girald* his Constable valiantly holding out with a small Garrison against the force of all *South-Wales* laying siege to it, thereby purchased to himself much honour, and raised his Family to a great height, from which the *Giraldinos* and *Fitzgiralds* in *Ireland* are descended.

Penarions, (lat.) belonging to victuals or provision.

Penates, (lat.) household-gods.

Pencil, certain small instruments made of Bears, Ermin, or Hogs hairs put into quills of several sizes, which Painters use to paint withal.

A *Pendant*, a Jewel, *q. Pendent*, 1. hanging down, also *Pendants* in a Ship, are short ropes made fast at one end either to the head of the mast or to a yard, or to the clew of a sail.

Pendiloches, (French) a term in Jewelling; the lowest part of Jewels that dangle and hang down.

Pendulous, (lat.) hanging down in a rope, clammy.

Penelope, the daughter of *Icarus* and the wife of *Ulysses*, she being careful to preserve her chastity in her husbands absence, being importuned by many suiters, who having been put off a great while, were at last resolved to ravish her; she desired onely so much time till she had made an end of what was upon her distaff, which when she had obtained, she unravelled over night what she had spun in the day time, by which means she put them off till her husband returned home.

Penetrable, (lat.) to be pierced or bored thorough.

Peneus, a River of *Theffaly*, upon whose bank *Daphne* was turned into a Laurel tree, near unto which is a most pleasant valley.

Vallie, called the *Penoian* Vallie.

Peninsule, (lat.) a tract of Land, which is almost an Island, onely joynd to the continent by a narrow neck of Land, called an Isthmus.

Penitential, (lat.) sorrowfull, penitent; also moving to repentance.

Penitentiary, (lat.) a Priest that imposeth what penance upon an offender he thinks fit; also a place in *Rome*, where Priests sit and hear the confessions of those that come unto them to that end.

Penningerous, (lat.) bearing feathers, winged, feathered.

Pennant, see *Pendant*.

Pennocracium, the ancient name of a Town in *Staffordshire*, called from thence at this day *Pencridge*.

Pennon, (French) a flagge; or banner in warre; also a streamer in a ship, also a Term in Heraldry.

Penoncels, little *Penons*.

Penfans, (i. the Cape, or head of Saints, or as some interpret it, the head of sands) near which is that famous Rock, called *Main-Amber*, or *Mirine-Amber*, which being equally counterpoised upon a lesser Rock, may be stirred by the push of a finger, but cannot be removed out of its place by a multitude of men.

Penfitation, or *Penfuculation*, (lat.) a diligent considering, weighing, or pondering.

Pension, (lat.) a stipend, or ordinary payment.

Pensive, (French) sad, heavy, sorrowfull.

Pentabedrisal figure, (Greek) a Mathematical Term, being a figure which hath five sides.

Pentaglottical, (Greek) skilfull in five tongues, having several languages.

Pentagonal, (Greek) having angles, or corners.

Pentameter, (Greek) a verse consisting of five feet.

Pentasticks, (Greek) *Stanza's*, consisting of five verses; also Porches having five rows of Pillars.

Pentateuch, (Greek) the five books of *Moses*; also any volume consisting of five books.

Pentecostarch, (Greek) a Captain that hath the command of fifty men.

Pentecost, (Greek) the feast of *Whitsuntide*, so called, because it is the 50th. day from Christs resurrection.

Penthesilea, a Queen of the *Amazons*,

who coming to help the *Trojans*, was slain by *Achilles*.

Pentheus, the son of *Echion* and *Agave*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, he was torn in pieces by his mother and sister, for despising the rites of *Bacchus*.

Pennie, (lat.) want, need, poverty.

Pepin, a King of the *Francks*, and father of *Charles the Great*, he reduced the *Lombards* to the obedience of the *Church*, for which he had the title of most Christian King, bestowed upon him and his successours by Pope *Zacharie*.

Peuple, (lat.) a hood, or kerchief; also a kind of imbrodered vesture.

Pepi k, (Greek) concoctive, or digestive.

Peractier, a Mathematical instrument, the same as circumferencor.

Peradition, (lat.) a performing, or finishing a business.

Peragrati, (lat.) a travelling, or wandering about.

Perambulation, (lat.) a walking through or about.

Perangst, (lat.) very narrow.

Perceper, a certain Herb, growing in some parts of *Somerfetshire*, it hath small flowers of a greenish hew, and is good to provoke urine.

Perceptible, (lat.) percieveable, or to be apprehended.

The *Perch-stone*, a white stone found in the head of a *Perch*.

Percheval, a proper name from *Percheval*, a Town in *Normandy*.

Percolation, (lat.) a straining through.

Percontation, or *Percumtions*, (lat.) a diligent searching, inquiring, or demanding.

Percutillus, see *Pourfuitant* at Arms.

Percussion, (lat.) a striking, or hitting.

Perdiccas, a stout *Macedonian*, one of the Commanders of *Alexander the Great*.

Perdition, (lat.) destruction, utter loss.

Perdix, the Nephew of *Dedalus*, he found out the use of the law, for which being envied of his Uncle, and by him cast down from a high Tower, he was changed into a *Partridge*.

Perdition, (lat.) a leading through.

Perdanes, a Term in Military discipline, certain chosen Companies, who are put upon the most desperate services; from the French word *Perdan*, i. lost.

Perduellion, or *Perduellisme*, (lat.) an open act of Hostility.

Perdi-

Perdurations, (lat.) a lasting very long.

Peregrine, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Peregrinus*, i. out-landish; also a Hawk of the kinde of *Falcons*.

Peregrinations, (lat.) a going on Pilgrimage, a travelling into far Countreys; in Astronomy it is an essential debility, as when a Planet is in a sign, wherein he is altogether a stranger, by being neither in his House, Exaltation, Trine, Term, or face; and therefore then he is very weak.

Peremptorie, (lat.) absolute, without exception, or excuse, from *Perimere*, i. utterly to take away.

Perendination, (lat.) a putting off for a day.

Perennity, (lat.) continuance, long lastingness.

Pererration, (lat.) a wandering up and down.

Perfidie, (lat.) treachery, falshets, breach of faith, or trust.

Perforations, (lat.) a boring, or piercing through.

Perfratation, (lat.) a wading through.

Perfrication, or *Perfriction*, (lat.) a rubbing, or chafing thoroughly.

Perfunctorie, (lat.) carelessly, or negligently done.

Pergamus, a Citie of *Natolia*, where Parchment, or Vellum was invented, which is thence called *Pergamena*.

† *Pergaphical*, (Greek) work-manlike, artificial.

Periander, a Tyrant of *Corinth*, the son of *Cypselus*, he was accounted one of the seven wise-men of *Greece*.

Pericardie, (Greek) the film, or thin skin, wherein the heart is enwrapped.

Periclitation, (lat.) an adventuring, hazarding, or endangering.

Pericranie, (Greek) the hairy scalp, or skin that covereth the skull.

Perige, (Greek) that point of heaven, wherein the Sun, or any other Starre is nearest the Center of the earth.

Perillus, see *Phalaris*.

Perimeter, (Greek) the outermost line of any solid body; also a verse that hath a syllable above the just measure.

Periocy, (Greek) an argument, containing briefly the summe of an ensuing discourse.

Periodical, (Greek) belonging to a period, i. e. the Term of time wherein any thing is finishd; also the end of a perfect sentence.

Perioici, or *Periaci*, those that dwell in the same climate.

Peripateticks, (from the Greek word *Peripatein*, i. to walk) the Disciples and followers of *Aristotle*, who was wont to teach walking.

Periphelium, (Greek) that point of the heaven, wherein the earth, or any other Planet is nearest to the Sun.

Peripherie, (Greek) as it were a carrying about the circumference, or round crooking line of a Circle.

Periphrastical, (Greek) spoken by a *Periphrase*, i. circumlocution, or expressing a thing by many words.

Peripneumoni-cal, (Greek) sick of a *Peripneumony*, i. a disease which causeth an inflammation of the Lungs, and shortness of breath.

Perisians, (Greek) those that dwell where the shadows are cast round about them.

Perissologie, (Greek) a redundancy, or superfluity of speech.

Peristaltick, (Greek) having the power to strain, or presse together.

Perit, a certain measure, being the 20th. part of a *Droit*, a 24th. part of a *Mite*, a 20th. of a *Grain*, a *Grain* the 24th. part of a penny-weight, and a penny-weight the 20th. part of an Ounce, 24. blanks make a *Perit*.

Peritoneum, the caule, which is extended over the bowels, and vessels that lye between the *Diaphragma* and the thighs.

Perjurations, see *Pejeration*.

Perkins, a proper name, as it were *Peterkins*, i. little *Peter*, the particle *kin*, being in the *Saxon* language a note of diminution.

Permagres, a sort of *Turkish* boat.

Permanent, (lat.) durable, very lasting.

Permeation, (lat.) a going, or passing through.

Permissio, (lat.) a suffering, or giving leave.

Permissio, (lat.) a mingling well together.

Permutation, (lat.) an exchanging one with another.

Pernel, the Christian name of divers women from *Petronilla*, pretty stone.

Pernicious, (lat.) hurtfull, destructive, dangerous.

Pernicity, (lat.) swiftnesse.

Pernotiation, (lat.) a tarrying all night.

Pernour of profits, (French) a taker of profits, a Term in Common-law.

Peroration, (lat.) the conclusion, or last part of an Oration.

Pero, the sister of *Nestor* and *Percilimenes*, and the daughter of *Neleus* and *Chloris*, she was married to *Bryus*, the son of *Amythaon* and *Aglaia*, after he had brought *Neleus* the Oxen, which *Hercules* took from *Diomedes*.

Perpenders, or *Perpent* stones, stones fitted to the thickness of a wall.

Perpendic, (lat.) a Plumb-line, whence *Perpendicular*, i. falling directly down, and inclining neither way.

Perpenna, a famous Roman overthrown by *Pompey*, he slew *Sertorius* at a Banquet.

Perpension, or *Perpensation*, (lat.) a diligent weighing, considering, or examining.

Perpesson, (lat.) a suffering, or enduring.

Perpetration, (lat.) a committing, acting or achieving any thing.

Perpetuation, (lat.) a making a thing continue, or abide everlastingly.

Perplexity, (lat.) doubtfulnesse, uncertainty; also trouble, or anguish of minde.

Perplication, (lat.) a folding through.

Perquisites, (lat.) those profits that accrue to a Lord of a Mannour over and above his yearly Rents, by virtue of his Court Baron.

Perquisition, (lat.) a diligent searching, or inquiring.

Perry wright, (old word) imbroidered with precious stones.

Persecration, (lat.) a searching thoroughly, or into the depth of any thing.

Perse, sky colour.

Persecution, (lat.) a following after any one, to do them harm.

Perseverance, (lat.) constancy, firmnesse, steadfastnesse in any thing.

Perseus, the son of *Jupiter* and *Danae*, see *Danae*, and *Andromeda*.

Persea, a famous Countrey in the Eastern part of the world; so called from *Perseus*, the son of *Perseus* and *Andromeda*, its famous Citie *Persepolis* was destroyed by *Alexander*, at the request of *Lais*.

Personable, a Term in Law, inabled to hold Plea in Court; as, he was made personable by Parliament; that is, he was made able to stand in Court.

Personality, (a Law-Term) an abstract of personal, as the action is in the personality; that is, brought against the

right person, against whom in Law it lieth.

Personate, (lat.) to found very loud; also to represent the person of another.

Perpective, (lat.) the art of advantaging the fight by the contrivance of glasses, being a branch of Opticks.

Perpicacity, (lat.) quicknesse of fight, or apprehension.

Perpicil, (lat.) a kinde of mirrour, or looking-glasse, wherein the form of any thing is clearly represented.

Perpicuity, (lat.) clearnesse, easinesse to be seen through.

Perpiration, (lat.) a breathing through.

Perporebration, (lat.) a boring through with a wimble.

Perthia, or *Perth*, a large and plentifull Countrey in the North-part of Scotland.

Pertinacie, or *Pertinacity*, (lat.) obstinatenesse, stiffnesse in opinion.

Pertinents, (lat.) pertaining, or belonging unto.

Pertingent, (lat.) joyning, or reaching near unto.

Aelius Pertinax, a Roman Emperour; so called because he obstinately refused the Empire when it was offered him, he was slain in his Palace by the *Pretorian* Souldiers at the instigation of *Didius Julianus*, who succeeded.

Pertingent lines in Heraldry, *vide* Entire.

Pertinent lines in Heraldry, *vide* Entire.

Perne, a great Province in America, or the *West-Indies*, having in it a famous Citie of the same name.

Perturbation, (lat.) a disquieting, or troubling.

Peruade, (lat.) to go through, or into.

Peruagation, (lat.) a straying, or wandering through, or up and down.

Perversity, (lat.) sforwardnesse, crossnesse, or thwartnesse.

Pervert, (lat.) to corrupt, to overthrow, or turn upside down.

Peruestigation, (lat.) a finding out by diligent seeking.

Peruacity, (lat.) obstinacy, or stubbornnesse.

Peruigilation, (lat.) a watching all night.

Peruise, (a rail, or barre) also a conference among young pleaders and Students

dents in the Law, it was so called in ancient time, and seemeth to be the same with that which we now call mooring.

Peruious, (lat.) easie to be passed through.

Peffury, (lat.) a kinde of suppository made of soft wool.

Peffundation, (lat.) a putting to the worst, a casting under foot.

Pestiferous, (lat.) bringing Pestilence and destruction, unwholesome.

Petalisme, (Greek) a manner of banishment among the *Syracussians*, which was inflicted by writing the offenders name upon an Olive leaf.

Petard, (French) a kinde of Engine like a Mortar, wherewith strong gates are burst open in war.

Petarrade, (French) a gun-shot of farding, a jerking out of a horse behind, commonly accompanied with farding.

Petawilt, (Greek) a tumbler or dancer on the ropes.

Peter, the proper name of a man, from the Greek word *Petra* a rock.

Peterpence, a tribute given by *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons* being in pilgrimage at Rome in the year 720, which was a penny for every house, it was also called the fee of Rome.

Peters post, that famous delph or quarry of Stone in *Yorkshire*, out of which the stones that build *St. Peters* Church in *York* were hewed, by the liberal grant of the *Vavasours*.

Clerks of the *Petit bag*, three officers of Chancery who record the return of all inquisitions out of every Shire, all liveries granted in the Court of Wards, make all Patents of Customs, Gaugers, Controllers, &c. each record being put in a petit or little leather bag; whence they had the denomination of Clerks of the *Petit bag*.

Petitory, (lat.) belonging to a petition, i. a request or intreaty made by an inferior to a Superior.

Petrarj, the same as *Mangonel*.

Petrusius, a famous Roman Captain who was *Cesars* Legat in *Gallia*, but afterwards taking part with *Pompey*, he was overthrown in *Mauritania*, together with King *Juba*, whereupon they consented mutually together to kill one another.

Petrification, (lat.) a making stony, a turning to stone.

Petrobusians, a sort of Hereticks that denied the keeping of Feasts.

Petrol, (lat.) a sort of marle or chalky clay; some take it for a kind of *Bitumen* or *Naphtha*.

Petronel, a kind of Harquebuse, or Horsemans piece, so called because it is to aime at a horses breast.

Petroplis, a Town in *Northamptonshire*, commonly called *Peterborough*, from a Monastery dedicated to *St. Peter*, begun by *Penda*, a Christian King of the *Mercians* &c. finished by his brother *Wolpber* to expiate the crime of murdering his two sons *Wolphald* and *Rufin*. This Town was anciently called *Medeswellhamsted* or *Medesplamsted*, from *Medeswell* a deep whirlpool.

Pettifogger, a silly Advocate, Attorney, or Lawyer; *fogen* signifying in Dutch to comply or insinuate.

Pettifergeantry, a certain tenure of Lands holden of the King by yielding him a shield, bow, arrow, &c.

Petulance, (lat.) saucynesse, impudence, wantonnesse.

Pexity, (lat.) the roughnesse of the web.

Phadra, the daughter of *Minos* King of *Crete*, and the wife of *Theseus*, the contrived the destruction of her son in Law *Hippolytus* because he would not yield to her allurements. See *Hippolytus*.

Phaenones, a Virgin who first invented Heretick Verses, and who was the first Priestesse of *Apollo* at *Delpbos*.

Phaenomena, (Greek) appearances of Meteors or any other Signs in the Aire or Heavens.

Phaeton, the son of *Sol* and *Clymene*, he, when *Ephabus* the son of *Jupiter* and *Isis* had objected to him that he was not the son of *Phaebus*, requested of his father that he might have the guidance of his chariot for one day, which being granted, he set the Heavens all of a flame, for which *Jupiter* struck him down with his thunder into the River *Padus* or *Po*.

Phaetontides, the sisters of *Phaeton*: See *Heliades*.

† *Phagedanick*, (Greek) troubled with pimples, pustles, or breakings out in the body.

Phalanx, (Greek) a Military Squadron consisting of 8000 men, most in use among the

the *Macedonians*; some think it was first invented by *Phalans*, and from him so called; he was the brother of *Arachne*, and was instructed in Military discipline by *Pallas*, and taught his sister the use of the needle, but afterwards lying with his sister, they were both turned into vipers by *Pallas*.

Phalaris, a Tyrant of *Agrigentum* who caused *Perillus*, a rare Artificer, to make a brazen Bull wherein he tormented many by putting them into the belly of the Bull after it had been heated with a vehement fire, and among many others *Perillus* the author of it was served in the same manner.

Phalerated, (lat.) dressed or adorned with trappings.

Phalencian verse, a verse consisting of eleven syllables, and five feet, viz. a dactyle, spondee, and three trochees's.

Phanatick, (lat.) See *Fanatick*.

Phantastie, (Greek) a representation of things to the phancy or imagination, a conceiving of things in the mind.

Phantasm, (Greek) the same, also a false imagination or apparition, a vision of night-ghosts.

Phao, a Lesbian youth, who receiving from *Venus* an Alabastrer box of ointment, became therewith so beautiful, that the chief Dames of *Mitylene* especially *Sappho* fell in love with him.

Pharos, (Greek) a watch-tower or high place by the sea coast wherein lights continually shine to light Scamen to their Haven, so called from *Pharos* an Island in the *Canopick* mouth of *Nile*, where such a tower was built by *Gnidius* the Architect.

Phartriferous, (lat.) bearing a quiver of arrows.

Pharisaism, hypocrisy, the profession and opinion of the Pharisees, who were a sect of the Jews so called from the Hebrew word *Phareis*, i. to separate, because they were Interpreters of the Law, and separatists from the rest of the Jewish Church, pretending more holiness than the rest of the people.

Pharmaceutick, (Greek) belonging to Medicines or Drugs, also that part of physick which treateth of Medicines.

Pharnaces, the son of *Mitridates* King of *Pantus*, who coming with a great army into *Cappadocia* was overthrown by *Cesar*.

Pharsalus, a Town of *Thessaly*, seated up-

on the banks of the River *Enipeus*, near unto which are those famous fields where the great battel was fought between *Cesar* and *Pompey*, and between *Augustus*, *Brutus*, and *Caesar*.

Phasms, (Greek) a surprising vision, or dazeling appearance of light.

Phogus, the father of *Alphesibea*, he purged *Alcmeon* of his crime when he had slain his mother by his fathers command, and gave him his daughter *Alphesibea* in marriage.

Pheon, the head of a dart, a term in Heraldry.

Pheron, the son of *Sesoftris* King of *Egypt*, he being strook blind for shooting a dart into the stream of *Nilus*, was advised by the oracle to wash his eyes in the urine of a woman that had known but one man, which having done, he recovered his sight.

Phial, (lat.) a pot or glass with a wide mouth, also a certain measure.

Philadelphia, a City of *Misia* in *Asia* the Lesse, also the proper name of a woman, signifying in Greek brotherly or sisterly love.

Philanthropy, (Greek) humanity, the love of mankind.

Philargry, (Greek) the love of silver, covetousness.

Philauty, (Greek) self-love.

Philibert, the proper name of a man signifying in the German tongue, Bright and Famous.

Philippolis, a City of *Macedon*, near which are the *Philippick* fields, where *Augustus* and *M. Antony* got the great victory over *Brutus* and *Caesar*.

Philippus, the name of many famous men, especially the father of *Alexander* the Great, the word signifieth in Greek, a lover of horses; there is also a coin of gold so called worth three shillings sterling.

Phillis, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Greek, Lovely.

Philetetes, the son of *Pegus*, and the companion of *Hercules*, to him *Hercules* dying left his bow and arrows dipt in the *Lernean* poison, and because the *Delphian* Oracle admonished that there was need of the arrows of *Hercules*, he was brought to the wars of *Troy*, where he received an almost irrecoverable wound by letting fall one of his arrows upon his foot, whereupon being ashamed to return lame into his own Country, he went into *Calabria*

in *Italy* where he built *Perilia*, at length by the help of *Machaon* he was cured.

Philology, (Greek) the love of learning or study.

Phylomele, the daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*, her sister *Prigae* was married to *Tereus* King of *Thrace* (the son of *Mars* by the Nymph *Bistonis*) who having ravish't *Phylomele* and cut out her tongue, that he might not declare her sufferings to any one, she wrought the story of them with her needle, and sent it to her sister *Prigae*, who in revenge caused her son *Itys* to be killed at the Feast of *Bacchus*, and set before *Tereus*, who following *Prigae* with his sword drawn was changed into a Moorcock, *Itys* into a Pheasant, *Prigae* into a Swallow, and *Phylomele* into a Nightingale.

† *Philomysus*, (Greek) a lover of the Muse.

Philonomia, the daughter of *Nyctinus* and *Arcadia*, she, as she went a hunting one day with *Diana*, was got with child by *Mars*, and after she had brought forth twins she cast them into the River *Erymanthus*, who being a little after found by the Shepherd *Typhis* sucking a she Wolf, they were brought up by *Typhis*, and being called *Lycastus* and *Paribastus*, succeeded in the Kingdom of *Arcadia*.

Philosophical, (Greek) belonging to a Philosopher or Philosophy, i. the love and study of wisdom, knowledge of natural causes.

Philotomy, (Greek) the love of honour. *Philtre*, (Greek) a potion, powder, or any kind of Medicine procuring love.

Philyra, the daughter of *Oceanus*, with whom *Saturn* lying in the shape of a horse, begat the Centaur *Chiron*, who being wounded with one of the arrows of *Hercules* that had been dipt in *Lernean* poison, wished to die, but being immortal was placed among the heavenly Signs, and called *Sagittarius*.

Phineus, the son of *Agenor*, or as others say of *Phanix* and *Cassiopea*, he was King of *Thrace*, and had by his first wife *Cleopatru*, *Orythus* and *Crambus*, whose eyes he put out at the persuasion of his second wife *Harpalice* the sister of *Zethus* and *Calais*, for which he was stricken blind himself, and the *Harpyes* were sent against him who continually defiled his meat as it came to his table; but at last they were driven by *Zethus* and *Calais* into the *Sro-*

phades Islands, and *Phineus* himself was killed by *Hercules* after he understood that the children were blinded without a cause.

Phlebotomy, (Greek) a cutting of a veine, a letting blood.

Phlegmatick, (Greek) full of phlegm or steam, one of the four humours of the body being cold and moist.

Phlegmon, (Greek) a hot and red swelling of the body, caused by an inflammation of the blood.

Phlegrean fields, certain fields of *Thessaly*, where the Gyants fought against the gods.

Phlegyas, son of *Mars* and King of the *Lapibeans* in *Thessaly*, he was the father of *Ision* and the Nymph *Coronis*, who being ravish't by *Apollo*, *Phlegyas* in revenge burnt his Temple, for which being cast into Hell, he remained in continual fear of the falling of a great stone which hung over his head.

Phelus, the son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born at the same birth with *Diana*, he is also called *Apollo* and *Sol*.

Phenix, (Greek) an *Aralian* Bird of which it is reported that there is but one of them in the World at a time, and that having lived 500 years, it builds a nest of combustible spices, which taking fire from the Sun, she fans it with her wings, and burns her self therein, out of whose ashes there springs up a new *Phenix*; It is also an ancient name of several famous men.

Phorbis, the son of *Priamus* and *Epithesia* the daughter of *Staphippus* King of *Mygdonia*, he was, after many great achievements performed in the *Trojan* war, slain by *Menelaus*.

Phorcys the son of *Neptune* and the Nymph *Thetis*, and father of *Medusa*, he was King of *Corsica* and *Sardinia*, and being overthrown by *Atlas* in a Sea-fight, was turned into a Deity of the Sea.

Phosphor, (Greek) as it were a bringer of light, the morning star.

Phrases, (Greek) a certain peculiar manner and form of speech.

Phrenetic, (Greek) possessed with a Phrensie, i. a certain kind of madnesse, arising from an inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Phrygia, a Country of *Asia* the Lesse, bounding upon *Caria*, *Lydia*, and *Bithynia*, it is divided into the Greater *Phrygia* and the Lesser.

Phryxus, the son of *Athamus* and *Nephele*, and the brother of *Helle*. See *Ino* and *Helle*.

Phthisick, (Greek) a kind of Consumption accompanied with a Cough and Ulceration of the body.

Phylarch, (Greek) the Governour or chief Ruler of any Tribe or Family.

Phylacteries, (Greek) scrolls of parchment having the ten Commandments written upon them, which the Pharisees were wont to wear about their necks and arms; also preservatives against poison or witchcraft; also places to keep things safe in.

Phyllis, the daughter of *Lycurgus* King of *Thrace*, she hanged her self for the love of *Demophoon*, who she thought had neglected her, and was turned into an Almond tree.

Physick, (Greek) natural Philosophy, also the Art of curing by Medicines.

Physiognomy, (Greek) an Art which teacheth to know the dispositions of men by looking on their countenances; it is vulgarly called *Pisnomy*.

Physiology, (Greek) a discourse of natural things, a handling of natural causes.

P I

Piacular, (lat.) able to absolve or clear a man from some heinous sin or offence.

Pia mater, (lat.) a film or skin which encompasseth the brain.

Piation, or **Piacle**, (lat.) a satisfaction for sin, a purging by sacrifice or intercession.

Piazza, (Ital.) a great open place or broad street, a market-place.

Picardy, a Province of that part of France called *Gallia Belgica*, whose chief City is *Amiens*.

Picage, money paid in a Fair for breaking up the ground to set up a standing or booth.

Picenum, or **Picentum**, a Region of Italy between the *Apennine* hills and the *Adriatic* Sea, vulgarly called *Marca Anconitana*.

Pickadil, (from the Dutch word *Pickdillekens*) the hem about the skirt of a garment, also the extremity or utmost part of any thing, also an Ordinary at *St. James's* so called.

To **Pickear**, (French *picquer*) is when particular persons fight between two

P I

Armies before the main Battle is begun.

Picle, or **Pitle**, (from the Italian word *Piccolo*, i. little) an inclosure or small clofe.

Picpouder's court, (from the French word *piéd*, i. a foot, and *pouderous*, i. dusty) a Court held in Fairs for the redresse of all disorders committed within them.

Pierced, a term in Heraldry, as a cross pierced, i. e. bored in the middle.

Pieria, a Country in the confines of *Macedonia*, by the Rivers *Axius* and *Halicmon*.

Pierpoint, a surname of great note and antiquity, filled in Latin records, *De Petra Ponte*.

Pight, (old word) propped settled.

Pigment, (lat.) a kind of painting where-with women colour their faces; it is also used metaphorically for deceit or guile.

Pignoration, (lat.) a gaging or laying to pawn.

Pignis, a certain kind of Mineral, commonly called black chalk.

Pigritude, (lat.) laziness, slothfulness.

Pilaster, (French) a little pillar, also an inflammation of the Uvula.

Pilchard, or **Pilcher**, a kind of fish, called in Latin *Sarda*, in Greek *Tyichis*.

Pile, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary consisting of a twofold line, formed after the manner of a wedge.

Pilgrim, (from the Ital. *Pelegrino*) one that travelleth out of devotion thorough strange Countries to visit holy places.

Pilkrow, see *Paragaph*.

Pillaw, a kind of meat made of rice, used among the *Turks*.

Pilosity, (lat.) hairiness, roughness.

Pilotage, the office of a Pilot or Steersman of a Ship, called in Dutch a *Loofman*.

Pimpmus, the son of *Jupiter*, and King of *Damia*, he married *Dane* the daughter of *Acrisius* and mother of *Perses*.

Pimpernel, a kind of little flower called in Latin *Pimpinella*.

Pimpmpet, a kind of antic dance wherein three hit each other on the bum with one of their feet.

Pimplea, a mountain in *Macedon*, near which was the *Pimplean* Fountain and Den sacred to the *Muses*, from whence they were called *Pimpleides*.

Pingres, or **Pingles**, (French) a kind of play wherein they use Ivory balls.

Pingue-

P I

Pinguetious, (lat.) fat, or grosse.

Piniferous, (lat.) bearing Pine-trees.

Pink, a kinde of yellow colour used in painting.

Pinnace, a kinde of small ship, so called, q. *Pennate*, i. winged, or from *Pennis*, i. a Pine-tree, of which it is commonly made.

Pinnigerous, (lat.) finned like a fish, bearing fins.

Pioners, certain underminers and casters up of trenches in an army, from a certain people of *Mysia*, called *Piones*, who used to digge them houses in Rocks.

Pipation, (lat.) a kinde of shrill crying, or weeping.

Pipe, a measure of wine, or oyl, containing 26 gallons, or half a tun.

Clerk of the Pipes, an Officer in the Exchequer; who having all accounts and debts due unto the King, drawn out of the remembrancers Office, chargeth them down into the great Roll.

Piquant, (French) sharp; biting; or quick-tasted.

Pique, (French) a quarrel, or distaste.

Piqueon, (French) a Javelin, or Dart.

Piquy, a Term in printing, see *Parail*.

Piratical; belonging to a Pirate, i. a Robber on the Sea; so called from the Greek word; *Peiran*, i. to passe the Seas.

Pirene, see *Pyrene*.

Piritibus, the son of *Ixion*, he was join'd with *Thesens* in a perpetual league of friendship, and assisted him against the Centaurs that would have ravish'd away *Hippodamia*, at last they going together to Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*, *Piritibus* was slain by *Cerberus*, and *Thesens* being taken prisoner by *Dis*, was freed by *Hercules*.

Piscarie, in Common-law, is a liberty of fishing in another mans waters.

Piscation, (lat.) a fishing.

Piscinal, (lat.) belonging to a fishpond.

Pisces, the 12th and last figure of the Zodiac, the one is Northerly, the other Southerly, and is called *Notius*.

Pisistratus, a King of the *Orchomenians*, who for too much favouring of the people was slain in the Senate-house by a faction of the Nobility, his son *Telestachus* being chief of the conspiracy; also the name of a famous Tyrant of Athens.

the son of *Hippocrates*, he was a man, of singular eloquence, and a great favourer of the Arts and Sciences.

Pissaphalt, (Greek) a kinde of mineral,

P I

consisting of pitch, and the lime Bitumen incorporated together.

Pistachoes, or **Pistack Nuts**, a kinde of small Nuts growing in *Egypt* and *Syria*, being often used in *Physick*.

Pistolado, (Ital.) a shot, or wound given with a Pistol.

Pitrine, (lat.) a grinding house, or mill; also a bake house.

Pitacus, a Philosopher of *Mitylene*, and one of the seven wise-men of *Greece*, who in a war between the *Athenians* and *Mitylenians*, overcame *Phrynon*, Captain of the enemies by intangling him in a Net, from whence arose the faction of the *Retarii* and the *Myrmillions*.

Pituitous, (lat.) flegmatick, full of waterish humours.

P L

Placability, (lat.) easiness to be pacified, or appeased.

Placards, (French) a Licence, whereby a man is permitted to maintain unlawfull Games; also a decree, or Mandate of a Prince; also any Table hung up, wherein Laws, or Orders are written.

Placence, see *Greenwick*.

Placidity, (lat.) gentleness, mildness, quietness.

Placit, (lat.) an opinion, or decree.

Plagiary, (lat.) he that steals people out of one Countrey, and sells them into another; also a stealer of other mens works, or writings.

The **Plain Table**, a certain Mathematical instrument used for the surveying of Land.

Plaint, (in Common-law) is the propounding of any action real, or personal in writing; whence *Plaintiffe*, see *Demandant*.

Planetariis, (lat.) belonging to a Planet, i. a wandering star; whereof there are seven in number, which take their names from the chief heathen deities *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, *Venus*, *Mercurius*, *Luna*.

Planiloquy, (lat.) plain, and free speech.

Planimetry, (Greek) a measuring of plains, as lands, boards, &c.

Planisphere, (lat.) an Astrolabe, or plain Sphere.

Plantation, (lat.) a planting, or setting.

Plastick, (Greek) the art of making, or forming the figure of any thing out of earth.

† *Plastograph*, (Greek) counterfeit writing.

Platanine, (lat.) belonging to a *Platane*, or *Planetree*.

Platonick, belonging to, or affirm'd by *Plato*, (whence *Platonick* love, or *Platonick* year i. the space of 36000 years) he was the chief of the *Academick* Philosophers, he was at first called *Aristocles*, was a great wrestler, and much given to painting; afterwards became a hearer of *Socrates*, then he say'd into *Italy*, to hear *Pythagoras*, and took many things out of the books of *Philolaus Crononiatos*, next he went into *Egypt* to hear the *Gymnosophists*, and as some say, read the books of *Moses*, he was called *Divine Plato*, & was esteem'd the most famous Philosopher of the world, his chief opinion being, that the abstract *Idea's*, or images of all virtues, and of all forms had a peculiar subsistence by themselves.

Plaudite, (lat.) a clapping of hands for joy, a sign of rejoicing, it being a substantive made of a verb.

Plausible, (lat.) acceptable, received with praise, favour, or joy.

Plea, a Term in Law, that which either party alleadgeth for himself in Court.

Plebeian, (lat.) belonging to the common people; also mean, vulgar, inferiour.

Plebiscite, (lat.) a decree, statute, or law, made by the common people.

Pledge, (French) a surety, whence to pledge one in drinking, is to be his surety, or to engage that he shall receive no harm while he is drinking, which custom was first occasioned, as some say, by reason of the practice of the *Danes*, heretofore in this Kingdom, who used frequently to stab the Natives while they were drinking.

Pleget, a long plaister of Leather, or Linnen Cloath.

Pleides, the seven daughters of *Atlas*, and the Nymph *Pleione*, whose names were *Electra*, *Alcyone*, *Celena*, *Taygete*, *Asterope*, *Maina*, and *Merope*, they were placed by *Jupiter* among the stars, and called by the Latins *Virgiliae*.

Plenarie, (Fr.) full, intire.

Plenarie, a word used in Common-law, signifying a benefice supplied.

Plenilunarie, (lat.) belonging to the *Plenilune*, or full Moon.

Plenipotentiaries, Ambassadors that are invested with full power and authority to

conclude with that state to whom they are sent about those things contained in their Commissions.

Plenitude, or *Plenity*, (lat.) fullness.

Pleonasmie, (Greek) a certain Rhetorical figure, wherein some superfluous word, or sentence is added.

Plethorick, (Greek) troubled with a *Plethora*, i. an abounding, or being too full of humours.

Pleurisic, (Greek) an inflammation of the inward skin of the Ribs, caused by too great an abundance of blood.

Pliant, (French) flexible, easie to be bent.

Plicature, (lat.) a plaiting, or folding.

Plimouth, a famous Port Town in *Cornwall*, so called as it were the mouth of the River *Plime*: in this place, the fable goeth that *Corinax* threw down the Gyant *Gogmogog* from a steep Rock, it was anciently called *Sutton*, and was divided into two parts, *Sutton Prior*, as belonging to the Priors, and *Sutton Vavort* belonging to the *Vavorts*, stiled in old Records *de Valle Terta*.

Plinth, (Greek) the lowermost part of the foot of a pillar, being in the form of a Tile, or square brick.

Plisibenes, the son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, he dying young, recommended his two sons, *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, to the care of his brother *Atreus*, whence they were called *Atreides*.

Plonkess, a word used in some old statutes, signifying woollen cloath.

Potions, a Term in Military Discipline, consisting of eight in front.

Pumage, (French) a bunch of feathers.

Plumbagen, (lat.) silver mingled with lead stone, or oar.

Plumbeous, (lat.) leaden, of the colour of lead; also blunt, or dull.

Plumeskriker, a parasite, or flatterer, so called from pulling hairs, or feathers off from other mens Cloakes.

Plumigerous, (lat.) bearing feathers, having feathers on.

Plunder, (Dutch) to rob, or take away by violence in time of war.

Plurality, (lat.) a being more than one.

Pluries, the name of a Write that goeth out the third time; if the Original *Copies*, and the *scen alias* speed not.

Plutarch, a famous Philosopher of *Gberonee*, who liv'd in the time of the Emperours,

Trajan and *Adrian*, and wrote many excellent books; he was in such high esteem with *Adrian* that he was sent with Consular power into *Illyria*.

Pluto, the son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, to whom in the division of the World between him and his two brothers *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, there fell the infernal Empire by lot.

Pluvial, or *Pluvios*, (lat.) rainy, full of rain, or watery clouds.

P N

Pneumatical, (Greek) belonging to wind or spirits.

P O

Pocillation, (lat.) the waiting on a great mans cup.

Poculent, (lat.) that may be drunk.

Podagrical, (lat.) having the gout in the feet.

Podalirius and *Machaon*, the sons of *Aesculapius*, they were Physicians in the Grecian Army that went against the *Trojans*.

Podarge, the swiftest of Mares, that fed in a place called *Vernum Pratum*, on whom *Zephyrus* begat the Horses of *Achilles*.

Podestata, (Ital.) or chief Magistrate of a City.

Podimetry, (Greek) a measuring by the foot.

Poesie, or *Poetry*, (Greek) the art of making a Poem, i. any kind of subject consisting of Rhythm or Verses.

Points, in Heraldry are certain places in an Escutcheon diversly named according to their several positions.

A *Poinard*, or *Poinado*, (French) a dagger or short sword.

Pombianck, punctually, absolutely, from the French words, *point* a prick, and *blanc* white.

Polar, or *Polarity*, (lat.) belonging to the Poles, i. the ends of the axeltree about which Astronomers imagin the heavens to be moved. The North Pole is called the Arctick Pole, the South Pole the Antarctic, whence the Polar-circles are two little circles near the Poles of the World described by the Poles of the Zodiack.

Polemical, (Greek) Military, belonging to War.

Polity of Assurance, a giving to some or other a certain rate or proportion to fe-

cure the safe arrival of a ship and so much wares at a place agreed on.

Political, (Greek) belonging to policy, or the government of a Common-wealth.

Politure, (lat.) a polishing or trimming.

Pollard, a cheven or cod-fish, also a stag or male Deer having musten'd or cast his head.

Policar, (lat.) containing the measure of an inch, which is the breadth of a thumb or toe.

Pollitiation, (lat.) a promising.

Pollinarius, (lat.) belonging to, or made into fine flower.

Pollincture, (lat.) the embalming of dead bodies.

Poliron, (French) a knave or rascal, also a coward or lazy fellow.

Polycrates, a Tyrant of *Samos*, being a man of very great wealth, and of that fortune, that having let fall into the Sea a ring of great value, it was found the next day in the belly of a fish; but in his later end he was taken by *Orontes* the *Persian* and crucified.

Polydamos, the son of *Antenor* and *Theano* the sister of *Hecuba*, he married *Lycaste*, the daughter of *Priamus* by a Concubine, and is said together with his father *Antenor* and *Aeneas*, to have betrayed the City *Troy* to the Greeks. Also the son of *Panthon* the master of *Hector*, he was a man of vast strength.

Polydorus, see *Polymnestor*.

Polygamy, (Greek) the having more wives than one.

Polygony, (Greek) the having many angles or corners, also an herb called knot-grasse.

Polyhymnia, or *Polymneia*, the name of one of the nine Muses, she is said to have been the first inventour of History.

Polymnestor, a Tyrant of *Ithrace*, who when *Priamus* fearing the *Trojan* War had committed his youngest son *Polydorus* to his tuition with a great summe of Gold, for greedinesse of the money killed the child.

Polymorphean, (Greek) having many shapes or forms.

Polymices, the brother of *Eteocles*, and son of *Oedipus* King of *Thebes*, by his mother *Jocasta*.

Polybagan, (Greek) one that eats much, a great feeder.

Polyphemus, the son of *Neptune* by the Nymph *Thoosa* the daughter of *Phorcus*, he

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was one of the *Cyclops*, and falling in love with the Nymph *Galatea*, slew the youth *Acis* whom she preferred before him; he devoured four of the companions of *Ulysses* when they were cast upon that shore, and would have served the rest in like manner, but that *Ulysses* made him drunk with black wine, and put out that one eye which he had in the midst of his forehead.

Polyprate, (term in Grammar) a Noun that is declined with many Cases

Polypus, a kind of fish that hath a great many feet, called also *Pourcontrel*; also a tumour or swelling in the nose.

Poly syllabical, (Greek) having many syllables.

Polyzydeton, (Greek) a certain figure wherein a sentence is joyned with many conjunction copulatives.

Polixena, (the daughter of *Priamus*) whom *Pyrros* the son of *Achilles* slew upon his fathers Tomb and sent her to the infernal shades to his father who for her sake had been slain by *Paris*.

Pomander, (in Dutch *Pomamber*, as it were an apple of Amber) a little round ball made of several fragrant perfumes to smell to, or hang about the wrist.

Pomarius, (lat.) belonging to a Pomary; i. an Orchard, or place set with Appletrees.

Pomegranate, a kind of round fruit, so called because it is full of graines, or because it groweth chiefly in *Granata* a Region of *Spain*.

Pomelegryse, (old word) dapple-gray.
Pomeparadise, a fruit called a *Jonny-apple*, in Greek *Meimelum*, as it were a Honey-apple.

Pomeridian, the same as *Postmeridian*.
Pomiferous, (lat.) bearing apples or other kind of round fruit.

Pomnade, (French) a kind of sweet ointment, also a trick in vaulting.

Pomery, (lat.) a certain space about the walls of a City or Town.

Pomfret, or *Pomfratt*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, so called (for in the Saxons time it was named *Kirkby*) from a wooden bridge over *Are*, broken by the confluence of a great multitude of people that accompanied *William Arch-Bishop of York*, King *Stephens* Nephew when he returned from *Rome*. This place hath been stained with the blood-shed of many Great men; here *Thomas Earle of Lancaster* was beheaded

by King *Edward the second*; King *Richard the second* was here made away by the appointment of King *Henry* the fourth. Also *Anthony Earle Rivers*, and *Sir Richard Grey*, were here beheaded by King *Richard* the third.

Pomona, the goddess of Orchards, with whom *Vertumnus* falling in love, courted her in several fashions, at last in the form of an old woman he spake so effectually for *Vertumnus*, that he prevailed, and returning to his own shape he married her.

Cneus Pompeius, surnamed the Great, which title was given him by the Army of *Sylla* for Triumphing over *Jarbas* a King of *Africa*, then joyning with *Metellus* he overcame *Sertorius* in *Spain*; next he was chosen Emperor in the *Pyrratick* War, which he finished in three months; afterwards he triumphed over *Mithridates*, and restored *Tigranes* to the Crown of *Armenia*. Lastly he quelled the *Iberians*, *Albans*, and *Jews*, taking prisoner their King *Aristobolus*; at length in the Civil War between him and *Julius Caesar* he was overcome at the Battle of *Pharfallia*, and flying into *Egypt* was slain by *Aquila*, through the treachery of *Ptolemy* the young King.

Pompetts, Printers balls wherewith they put the Ink upon their letters.

Pompus, (lat.) full of pomp, stately.

Ponderosity, (lat.) weightiness, heaviness.

Pone, a Writ whereby a cause depending in the County Court, is removed to the Common Bank.

Pontage, a contribution toward the re-edifying of bridges, or keeping them in repair.

Pontes, a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, so called from the 4 bridges, over the 4 channels into which the River *Cole* is divided. This Town is now called *Col-Broke*.

Pomfratt, see *Pomfret*.

Pontick, (lat.) belonging to *Pontus*, i. the Sea between *Meotis* and *Tenedos*, as also the Country joyning to that Sea containing *Armenia*, and *Cappadocia*.

Pontifical, or *Pontifical*, (lat.) belonging to a Pontif or Pontifex, i. a Bishop or Prælate, who being clad in his Episcopal vestments or those ornaments with which he performeth Divine Service on Festival days, as also those who have on their richest apparel, are commonly said to be in their Pontificalibus.

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Popelin, (French) a little finical darling.

Popination, (lat.) excessive eating, or drinking; also a haunting *Popinus*, i. Taverns, or Victualing houses.

Popinge, a kind of Parret; also an Herb, so called from being of the colour of that bird; being a kind of greenish colour, this Herb is called in Latin *Symphonia*.

Poplemans, a sort of Hobgoblins, so called from *Popleman*, a cruel Tyrant, anciently of *Polonia*.

Poplet, (old word) a young wench.

Poplitrack, (lat.) belonging to the ham, or leg.

Poppean Law, a certain Law among the Romans against single life.

Populace, (Fr.) the vulgar, or meaner sort of people.

Popularity, (lat.) familiarity with the common people.

Populations, (lat.) a wasting, destroying, or unpeopling of any place.

Populiferous, (lat.) bearing poplar Trees.

Populosity, (lat.) abundance, or fulness of people.

Porcelane, a kind of Sallet-herb, called in Greek *Andrachne*; also the cream, or flowing on the top of a certain chalky earth, in *China* steeped in water, of which they make *China* dishes.

Porcine, (lat.) belonging to a Hog.

Porculations, (lat.) a fattning of Hogs, or Swine.

Porcupine, a kind of beast, called in Latin, *Histrice*, which casteth out of her body certain sharp bristles, like darts against the Dogs when they hunt her.

Porosity, (lat.) fulness of Pores, i. certain little holes in the skin, through which sweat and vapours do exhale out of the body.

Porpaife, a kind of fish of a duskyish colour, called in Greek *Phocæna*.

Porphyretick, (lat.) belonging to *Porphyrie*, i. a fine reddish marble, streaked with divers colours, whence the *Porphyrie* Chair of *St. John Lateran* at *Rome*, where in the Pope is inaugurated.

Porretion, (lat.) a stretching out.

Portable, (lat.) to be carried, or born.

Portcullis, (French) the falling gate of a Citie, which is made to slip down, to keep out the enemy.

Portegue, a certain Coyn in Gold, valuing three pound ten shillings.

Portemote, (from *Port*, i. a Haven, and the Dutch word *Gemetan*, i. to meet) a Court kept in Havens, or Port Towns.

Portentous, (lat.) prodigious, portending, or betokening some ill to come.

Portglave, (French) a sword-bearer.
Portgreve, a priest, or chief Governour of a Port Town, in ancient times the chief Magistrate of *London*, was so called.

Portguidon, (French) the Cornet, or Ensign-bearer, to a Troup of horse, or men at Arms.

Portmanteau, (French) a kind of Cloak-bagge.

Portmen, a name commonly given to the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports.

Portpan, (French) a kind of Towel used at Court, wherein they carry their bread to serve for the Table.

Portsale, a sale of fish, presently upon return into the haven; also a publick sale like that of the ancient Romans, who used *per præonem sub hasta vendere*.

Posade, (French) a respite, or breathing; also a lighting down of birds.

Posse, see *Catarre*.

Postion, (lat.) a putting; also a Term in Logicke, a foundation upon which an argument is built.

Possession, (lat.) an absolute enjoyment of any thing, in Common-law it is taken for Lands & Inheritance, or for the actual enjoyment of them.

Possibility, (lat.) likelihood.

Posteriority, (lat.) a being after, or behinde; also in Common-law a man holding Tenements of two Lords, is said to hold of the first by Priority, of the last by Posteriority.

Posthume, (lat.) a Child, born after the death of the father; also *Posthume* works are writings publish'd after the death of the Author.

Postick, (lat.) being behinde, or on the back-side.

Postil, a compendious exposition, containing more then hath been observed before, from the Latin *post illud*, i. after that.

Postillon, (French) a Posts guide, or fore-runner; also he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach-horses, when there are six.

Postliminie, (lat.) the return of one, who was thought to be dead.

Postmeridian, (lat.) done in the afternoon.

Postmate, (lat.) the same as *Posthume*.

Postpone, (lat.) to set behinde, to esteem lesse then another.

Postposure, (lat.) a setting behind.

Postpone, (lat.) to come after.

Postulation, (lat.) a requiring, or demanding.

Potable, (lat.) fit to be drunk.

Potatoes, a sort of *Indian* fruit, whose root is of great virtue.

Potent, or *Potential*, (lat.) powerfull, able, indued with might.

Potent, in *Blazon*, expresth the resemblance of the top of a crowth.

Potentate, (lat.) one powerfull, or mighty.

Potent, (lat.) that may be drunk.

Potches, a Term in Navigation, small bulk-heads made in howld, either thwart-ships, or longt ships.

Poul-davies, or *Oulderneffe*, see *Medrincules*.

Pounce, (Spanish *Poncar*, Latin *pungere*) to jagge, or cut in and out.

Pounces of Hawks, the claws, from the Latin *Pungere*.

Poundage, a subsidie granted to the King out of all Merchandizes, to the value of twelve pence in the pound.

Poucontrel, the same as *Polybus*.

Pourmenade, (French) a walk, or Gallery open over head.

To make *Pourparty*, to sever the Lands that fall to partners, which before partition they held joyntly.

Pouppresture, (French) an inclosure; also an incroaching upon any Land, or Jurisdiction that belongs to the King.

Poursuivants, (French) followers, also messengers attending the King in wars, or to be sent upon any special occasion, or message; the four *Poursuivants* at Arms are those that attend the Heralds, and are called *Bluemantle*, *Rougecroffe*, *Rougedragon*, and *Percullis*.

Poutraiture, (French) a delineating, or drawing a *Poutrais*, is a picture, or image of any thing.

Pouveyour, (French) an Officer of the King, or other great personage that provides Corn, and other victual for the house.

Power of the County, the attendance of all Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, &c. within the County, above the age of fifteen, that are capable to bear arms.

Pownd, in Common-law, signifieth an inclosure to keep beasts in, but more especially a place of strength, where

Cattell distrained for any trespasse are put, untill they be replevied, or distrained.

Poynings Law, an Act of Parliament, whereby the Laws of *England* became of force in *Ireland*; so called, because it was made when Sir *Edward Poynings* was Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

P R

Pragmatical, (Greek) busie, or expert in many things.

Practick, or *Practical*, (Greek) ready to practise, or deal in any Art, or Science, also substantively taken for any Art, or Science.

Prandicle, (lat.) a breakfast, or repast.

Pratique, (Ital.) the same as *practick*, also a licence to traffick.

Preamble, see *Preface*.

Prebendary, (from the Latin *Præbere*, to afford) he that receives a *Præbend*, i. a portion allowed for the maintenance of the Members of a Cathedral Church; he is also so called from affording his Counsel, and assistance to the Bishop.

Precautions, (lat.) a fore-seeing, fore-warning, or preventing.

Precedence, (lat.) a going before, also a surpassing, or excelling.

Precellence, (lat.) an exceeding, or excelling.

Prevention, (lat.) the flourish, or entrance of a song, or ballad.

Preceptive, (lat.) belonging to a precept, i. a teaching, instruction, or lesson; also a Command.

Preceptories, certain benefices, anciently possessed by the better sort of Temples.

Præcidaneous, (lat.) that, which is cut, killed, or sacrificed before.

Præcipice, (lat.) a steep place, a down-right descent.

Præcipitation, (lat.) a casting down headlong; also rashnesse, or unadvisednesse; also a Term in Chymistry, being a steeping, or dissolving of metals, or other bodies in corroding liquours.

Præcocity, (lat.) a too early, or overhally ripening of fruits.

Præcognition, (lat.) fore-knowledge of any thing.

Præcontract, (lat.) a former bargain, or contract.

Præcursor, (lat.) a fore-runner, a messenger sent before.

Prædation, (lat.) a preying, robbing, or spoiling.

Prædecessour, (lat.) an Ancestour or Fore-father.

Prædestination, (lat.) a pre-appointing, fore-ordaining, or designing before what shall come after.

Prædial, (lat.) belonging to Lands, Manours, or Farms.

Prædicable, *Prædicament*, and *Prædicato*, (lat.) three words which are most commonly used as terms in Logick, *Prædicables* (which are 5. viz. *genus*, *species*, *proprium*, *differentia*, and *accidens*) are those things which may truly, naturally, and immediately, be affirmed of more things than one. *Prædicaments* (which are also called *Categories*, and are 10 in all, viz. *Substance*, *Quantity*, *Quality*, *Relation*, *Action*, *Passion*, *Where*, *When*, *Situation*, and *Habit*) are the Series of things gradually disposed under the same *sumum genus*. A *Prædicato* is the last part of the Proposition or the major term of a Syllogisme.

Prædiction, (lat.) a fore-saying, or fore-telling.

Prædominant, (lat.) bearing chief sway or rule.

Præeminence, (lat.) a being to be set before others for eminence or excellence.

Præexistent, (lat.) existing or being before.

Præface, (as it were a speaking before, from the Latin *Præ*, and *fari*) a prologue or preparatory speech before any discourse. It is also called a *Præamble*, which is as it were a walking before.

Præfeti, (lat.) a Governour or chief Ruler of a City or Province; there was also anciently a chief Officer in the Roman Empire called *Præfectus Prætorio*.

To *Præfer*, (lat.) to advance or set before others.

Prægnant, (lat.) great with child, also ripe, forward, of a prompt and ready wit.

Prægotaries, signifies in Common law, the chief Clerks of the Kings Court, whereof three are of the Common pleas, and one of the Kings Bench.

Prægressio, (lat.) a going before.

Prægustation, (lat.) a tasting or trying before.

Præjudication, (lat.) a judging before hand; whence *Præjudice* is used for hurt or hinderance.

Prælation, (lat.) a preferring or setting before.

Prælections, (lat.) Lectures, or Readings before.

Prælude, (lat.) a proem or entrance into any discourse or subject; also in Musick it is taken for a voluntary or flourish upon any instrument.

Præmature, (lat.) ripe before.

Præmeditation, (lat.) a fore-thinking, a musing of a thing before hand.

Præmissio, (lat.) a sending before, whence the *præmisses*, i. things sent out or spoken of before.

To fall into a *Præmunire*, signifieth in Common Law, to forfeit a mans goods to the Prince, and his body to remain in prison: it is a word corruptly used for *præmonere*, i. to admonish or forewarn, and is taken either for the writ, or for the offence whereupon the writ is granted.

Præmonition, (lat.) a forewarning.

Præmunition, (lat.) a fortifying before hand.

Prænder, a word used in Common Law, things which lie in *prænder* are those things which the Lord of a Manour may have before atturment, as the ward of the body of an heir, or of the land &c. whereas those things which lie in *Render* he cannot take before atturment; as rents, releifs, heriots, &c.

Prænomination, (lat.) a forenaming.

Prænotion, (lat.) foreknowledge.

Prænunciation, (lat.) a fore-shewing, or declaring before hand.

Præoccupation, (lat.) a possessing before hand, also a preventing.

Præpensé, (French) fore-thought.

To *Præponderate*, (lat.) to weigh well, or consider before hand.

Præposition, (lat.) a putting before, also one of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar, so called because it is set before a Noun or a Verb.

Præposterons, (lat.) rash, headlong, out of order.

Præpuce, (lat.) the foreskin which covereth the nut of the yard.

Prærogative, (lat.) a having ones opinion first askt) a privilege, a peculiar authority or præminence.

Præsaige, (lat.) a foreguessing or fore-telling.

Præsbtery, (lat.) Priesthood, Eldership, or a government of the Church by Elders.

Præscience, (lat.) foreknowledge.

Prescription, (lat.) a prescribing, limiting, or determining by a rule or law; also the course or use of any thing for a long time.

Presentaneous, (lat.) present, ready, speedy, effectual.

Presentation, (lat.) a shewing or setting forth; also in Common Law presentation is the offering or presenting of any one by his Patron to the Bishop, to be instituted in a Benefice of his gift.

Præsepe, a constellation in 2 degrees 13 minutes of Leo.

To *Præside*, (lat.) to rule or have authority over.

Præsidury, (lat.) belonging to a *Præsidy*, i. a Garrison of souldiers, also aid, help, or defence.

Præst-money, (from the French *Præst*, i. ready, prompt) money that bindeth those who have received it, to be ready at all times appointed.

Præstigations, (lat.) a deceiving, juggling, or playing the impostor.

Præsumption, (lat.) a taking upon one, a being proud or arrogant.

Præteence, or *Prætext*, (lat.) a cloak or colour for any thing, also *Præteence* or *Præteension*, a claim or title to any thing.

Præterition, (lat.) a going by, a passing over.

Prætermission, (lat. as it were a sending besides) a suffering to pass by, a leaving out or omitting.

Prætorian, (lat.) belonging to a *Prætor*, i. one that was anciently the chief Ruler of any Province or Country subject to the Roman Empire, and he had supream authority not onely in Military affairs, but also in matters of judgement; also the *Prætorian Guard* was a Band of souldiers consisting of 10000 who were peculiarly to attend upon the Emperours person.

Prævarication, (lat.) deceit or double-dealing.

Prævious, (lat.) leading the way, or going before.

Præutagus, an ancient King who reigned over a people of *Brittain* called the *Iceni*.

Prævity, (lat.) crookednesse, deformity, also naughtinesse, leudnesse.

The *Prærogative Court*, a certain Court belonging to the *Civil Law*, in which the Commissary sits upon Inheritances fallen either by the Intestate, or by Will and Testament.

Præmus, the son of *Laomedon* King of

Troy, he having been led captive by *Hercules* into *Greece*, was afterwards ransomed for a great summe of money: He had 50 sons whereof 17 he had by his wife *Hecuba*; in his time it was that *Troy* was taken and sackt by the *Greeks*.

Priapismus, (lat.) a disease wherein there is an erection of the yard without lust, from *Priapus* the son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, he being born at *Lampfacus*, became through the malice of *Juno*, who was his mothers Midwife, very ugly and deformed, yet he had something about him so pleasing to the women of *Lampfacus* that after he was banisht by the men of that place, they built a Temple to him where they were wont to sacrifice an ass, and called him the god of Gardens.

Pricker, a term in Hunting, being used for a Huntsman on horseback.

Pricketh, a term in Hunting, when a Hare beates in the plain highway where you may yet perceive her footing; it is said the *pricketh*.

Prickett, a brocket, spitter, or young male Deer of a year or two old, beginning to put forth the head.

Pridian, (lat.) belonging to the day before.

Primacy, (French) the first place or chief rule, especially in Ecclesiastical affairs, whence a Metropolitan or Arch-Bishop is called a *Primate*.

Primage, a duty due to Mariners for loading of a Ship, at the first setting forth from any Haven.

Prime, (lat.) first or principal, also taken substantively for the first hour of the day; whence a *Primer* is a kind of little prayer book containing prayers, responsories, and antiphones, chosen for that hour of the day.

A *Prime*, is in Surveying, an exact part containing 19 inches and four fift parts of an inch.

Primevovs, (lat.) of a former age, elder.

Primero, and *Primavista*, (Ital.) two games at Cards formerly much in use.

Priemer seign, a word used in Common Law, a branch of the Kings prerogative, whereby he hath the first possession of all Lands and Tenements through the Realm.

Primigenious, (lat.) coming naturally, or having its original from it self.

Primitial, (lat.) belonging to the first fruites,

Primitive,

Primitive, (lat.) ancient, or of the first Age.

Primogeniture, (lat.) a first birth, also a being eldest or first born.

Primordial, (lat.) belonging to the first original or beginning of all things.

Primum mobile, (lat.) the tenth or highest Orb, so called by Astronomers, as being the first, and upon which the motion of the inferiour Orbs depends.

Principality, (lat.) the dignity or chief seat of a Sovereign Prince; also *Principallitie* is taken for one of the Orders of Angels.

Princox (from the Latin *Præcox*) a hafty or over-ripe headed young boy.

Priority, (lat.) see *Posteriority*.

Prisage, a custom or share belonging to the King out of such merchandises as are taken by way of lawful prize.

Priscillas, the proper name of a woman, being a diminutive of *Prisca*, which signifieth in Latin ancient.

Priscillianists, a sort of Hereticks instituted by one *Priscillianus*, they denied the Persons of the Trinity, and held that things had their beginning from two Gods, the one good; and the other bad.

Prism, (Greek) a certain Geometrical figure being a solid triangle.

Prisrine, (lat.) former, ancient, wonted.

Prisilis, (lat.) a kind of fish very long and slender; also a Ship fashioned long and narrow after the manner of that fish.

Privado, (Span.) a favorite.

Privation, (lat.) a depriving, bereaving, or taking away.

Priviledge, that which is granted to any person or place, against or beside the course of Common Law.

Probability, (lat.) likelihood.

Probats of testaments; the producing of dead mens Wills before the Ecclesiastical Judge, Ordinary of the place where the dead man dieth.

Probation, (lat.) a proving or trying; whence a Probationer in the University, is one that is to be approved and allowed of by the Colledge for his doctrine and manners, before he be chosen Fellow.

Probe, a Chyrurgions Instrument wherewith he tryeth the depth of wounds.

Probity, (lat.) honesty, goodnesse, integrity.

Problematical, (lat.) belonging to a Problem, i. a hard question propoun-

ded to any one to explain.

Proboscide, (Greek) the snout of an Elephant.

Proccacity, (lat.) saucinesse, malepertnesse, scoffing.

Proccatarstick, (Greek) as *Proccatarstick* cause, that cause which foregoeth or beginneth another cause.

Proccerity, (lat.) height of stature, tallnesse.

Proccesse, (lat.) the manner of proceeding in every cause be it personal or really, civil or criminal, even from the original writ to the end.

Proccesson, (lat.) a passing on, a going forward, also a custom among Clergy-men of passing along the streets singing of Psalms, making supplications and visiting the bounds of the Parish.

Proccrosson, (Gr.) an error in Chronology, or the computation of time.

Proccyta, an Island in the *Tyrrhene* sea, not far from *Puteoli* in *Campania*; so called from *Proccyta* the Nurse of *Aeneas*; it hath been reported of old. that a mountain of *Inarime* a neighbouring Island being cast into the Sea by an Earthquake, was the original of this Island.

Proccidence, (lat.) the falling down of any thing out of its place.

Proccinũ, (lat.) a being prepared, or in a readinesse.

Proccivity, (lat.) an apnesse, propensity, or inclination to any thing.

Procconsul, (lat.) one in the stead or place of a Consul, a deputy Consul.

Proccastination, (lat.) a delaying or putting off from time to time.

Proccreations, (lat.) an ingendering or begetting.

Proccitors, (in Latin *Proccuratores*) Advocates, or those that sollicit other mens buisness; also those that appear in Parliament for Cathedral or other collegiate Churches, or for the common Clergy of every diocesse. There are also in the University two men chosen from among the Schollars to see good orders kept and exercises performed, who are called *Proccitors*. Also in the State of *Venice* there are certain chief officers called *Proccurators*.

Procculcation, (lat.) a trampling, or treading under foot.

Proccyon, the lesser Dog-Star.

Proccdigality, (lat.) riotous, or wastefull expence.

Proccdigy, (lat.) a monstrous or unnatural action, betokening some great evil to come.

Proccditio

i i 2

Proditorious, (lat.) belonging to *Proditor*, i. treason, or treachery, traytour-like.

Prodrome, (Greek) a *Præcursor*, or fore-runner.

Prodution, (lat.) a producing, or bringing forth (whence the product in Arithmetick is any number brought forth out of another) also a lengthning, or making longer.

Profanation, (lat.) a putting holy things to a common use.

Profession, (lat.) a walking forward, or going any journey; in Astronomy *Profession*, and *Progression* are all one, being no more then a regular change of the significators, according to the succession of the signs.

Professor, (lat.) a Lecturer, or Reader of any Art, or Science in the publick Schools of a University.

Proficient, (lat.) helping forward, or profiting.

Profile, (Ital.) a Term in painting, being a picture onely drawn side-ways.

Profligation, (lat.) a driving away, or putting to flight.

Profuence, (lat.) a flowing plentifully, abundance.

Profund, is oft-times joynd to other words, to add a weight and aggravation to them, as profound reverence. *Cleopatra*.

Profundity, (lat.) a great depth, a deep extent.

Profusion, (lat.) a powring out lavishly, a wasting.

Progeny, (lat.) an off-spring, or issue, whence *Progenitor*, a fore-father, or ancestor.

Progne, see *Philomela*.

Prognostication, (lat.) a foretelling of things to come.

Progressive, (lat.) a making progresse, or going forward.

Prohibition, (lat.) a forbidding, in Astronomy it is, when two Planets are applying to Conjunction, or Aspect, and before they come to joyn themselves, another comes to Conjunction, or Aspect of the Planet applied to.

Projection, a Mathematical Term, all sorts of Globes, or Spheres in *Plano*.

Projeiture, (lat.) a forecastling, or designing; also a Term in Architecture, a jutting out in pillars, or buildings.

Prolatation, (lat.) a delaying, or deferring.

Prolation, (lat.) a putting forth, a pronouncing, or speaking plain.

Prophetically (Greek) belonging to a *Prophete*, i. a conceiving of things in the minde before-hand; a figure wherein we prevent what another intendeth to alledge.

Proletaneous, or *Proletarianus*, (lat.) having many Children, and little to maintain them, of a mean, or low condition.

Prolificall, (lat.) apt to breed; or bring forth, fruitful. *Prolificall* signes are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

Prolixity, (latin) teadiousnesse in speech.

Prologue, (Greek) a Preface; a Speech which commends to the people a Comedy, or Fable, or the Author of it.

Proloquutor, (lat.) he that speaks before others, a Chair-man, or Speaker of a Synod, or Convocation-house.

Prolosion, (lat.) as it were a playing before, an Essay, or making tryal before hand of what a man is able to do.

Prolyte, (Greek) one that hath studied the Law four year, a Licentiate.

Prometheus, the father of *Deucalion*, and son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*, he having formed of Clay the Image of a man, and climbing up to Heaven by the help of *Minerva*, he kindled a little stick at the Sun, and with that celestial fire, invinced the man he had made, for which he was at the command of *Jupiter*, bound by *Mercury* to the Mountain *Caucasus*, where a Vulture was continually pecking at his Liver, but afterwards having diswaded *Jupiter* from marrying *Themis*, he was for his good counsel freed by *Hercules*.

Prominence, (lat.) a jutting, or standing out farther then another.

Promiscuous, (lat. mingled, or confused one with another.

Promontorie, (lat.) the top of a Hill, butting out upon the Sea.

Promoters, or *Promoters*; those men, who for complaining of such as offend in actions bearing a penalty, have part of the profit for their reward.

Promptitude, (lat.) quicknesse, or readinesse.

Promptuarie, (lat.) a Cellar, or Buttery.

Promulgation, (lat.) a proclaiming, or publishing by hanging any Law in the open market place.

Prone, (lat.) flooping downward, or lying with the face downward.

Prou-

Pronephew, (lat.) a Nephew, or Grand-childs son.

Pram, (lat.) a preface, or prologue, an entrance into any discourse.

Propagation, (lat.) a planting of many young Vines from the old one cut down; also a spreading abroad, the multiplying of a stock.

Propelled, (lat.) thrust out; or driven forward.

Propension, (lat.) a pronenesse, or inclination to any thing.

Properation, (lat.) a doing; a thing quickly, a making haste.

Prophetical, (Greek) belonging to *Prophetic*, i. a foretelling of things to come by certain hidden, and mysterious speeches.

Propination, (lat.) a drinking to any one.

Propinquity, (lat.) nearnesse, or neighbourhood, also affinity.

Propitiatory, (lat.) a place where God is pacified.

Propitious, (lat.) favourable, whence *Propitiation*, an appeasing of Gods displeasure by sacrifice, or prayer.

Propontis, all that Sea that reacheth from the Straights of *Hellepont*, to the *Bosphorus Thracicus*.

Proportion, (lat.) a convenience, or answerableness of one thing to another.

Proposition, (lat.) a propounding, or shewing what one intends to speak of; also the major, or first term in Logick.

Proprietor, (lat.) a Deputy *Pretor*, or Chief Justice.

Proprietary, (French) an owner, or he that hath a property in any thing, or one that hath the fruit of a benefice to himself and his Heirs.

Propudious, (lat.) shamefull, filthy, dishonest.

Propugnacle, (lat.) a Bulwark, or Fortresse, whence *propugnacion*, a defending, or fighting for.

Propullation, (lat.) a chafing away, or driving back.

Proreption, (lat.) a creeping, or stealing on by little and little.

Provitation, (lat.) a stirring up, or provoking.

Prorogation, (lat.) a deferring, or putting off to another time; it is spoken more especially of the adjourning of a Parliament, or Council.

Prosaick, (lat.) belonging to prose.

Proscription, (lat.) a banishing, or out-

lawing, a making it lawfull for any man to kill the Proscript, or person outlawed, where ever he sudeth him.

Profecution, (lat.) a following, or pursuing eagerly.

Profelyte, (Greek) a stranger converted to our faith, it was heretofore meant onely of one converted from Heathenisme to the Jewish religion.

Proserpina, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ceres*, she being ravishd by *Pluto*, was sought for by *Ceres* all over the earth, but after the whole matter was related by the Nymph *Cyane*, *Jupiter* at her earnest request, granted that her daughter should return again to earth, on condition she had tasted no meat since she came to Hell, but *Ascalaphus* having declared that she had eaten part of a Pomegranate (for which *Ceres* turned him into an Owl) she could obtain no more, but that she should be 6 months upon earth, and 6 months with *Pluto*.

Profodie, (Greek) the art of giving words their due accent, or tone.

Prosopepea, (Greek) a certain figure, wherein divers things are personated, which are not real.

A Prospect, (lat.) a view, or sight of any thing afar off.

Prospicious, (lat.) fair, or goodly to behold.

Prostration, (lat.) a throwing to the ground, or laying flat, an overcoming.

Prostitution, (lat.) a Harlots letting out the use of her body for hire.

Prostration; (lat.) a falling at ones feet.

Protastick, (lat.) belonging to a *Protaste*, i. a proposition; also the first part of a Comedy.

Protelation, (lat.) a driving, or chafing away.

Proternd, (lat.) to stretch forth.

Protervity, (lat.) way-wardnesse, or frowardnesse.

Protesilaus, the son of *Iphiclus*, who going to the *Trojan* war, contrary to the Oracles advice, was slain by *Heclor*.

Protestation, (lat.) an open declaring of ones minde, whence the Reformers in Germany, from the protestation they made at *Spires*, were called Protestants.

Proteus, a Sea deity, the son of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*, he was reported to have been *Neptunes* Sheapherd, and the keeper of his Sea-calfs; the Poets also feign that he was a great Prophet, and that he could trans-

transform himself into what shape he pleased; *Servius* affirms that he reigned in the *Carpathian* Island, leaving *Palene*, a Citie of *Thessaly*, where he first lived.

Protocol, (Greek) the first draught of a deed, contract, or instrument, or a short Register kept thereof; also the upper part of the leaf of a book, wherein the Title is written.

Protolicia, a Castle in *Northumberland*, where in *King Henry* the second's reign, *William* King of *Scots* laying siege to it, received a repulse; it is thought to have been the fame with that, which is now called *Prudlow-Castle*.

Protologie, (Greek) a fore-speech; or Preface.

Protomartyr, (Greek) the first Martyr, or witness of the New Testament.

Protoplast, (Greek) first formed, or made.

Prototype, (Greek) the Original type, or first pattern.

Protraction, (lat.) a putting off, deferring, or delaying of time.

Protractor, a certain Mathematical instrument made of brass, consisting of the Scale and Semicircle, used in the surveying of Land.

Protrepick, (Greek) doctrinal, or giving instructions.

Protrusion, (lat.) a thrusting forward.

Protuberant, (lat.) rising, or swelling out.

Protype, (Greek) an Example, or Copy, after which any thing is made.

Proveditor, (Italian, as it were a providour) a great Military Officer among the *Venetians*.

Proverbial, (lat.) belonging to a proverb, in an adage, or old saying.

Provincial, (lat.) belonging to a Province; also a Provincial is taken substantively for a chief Governour of an Order of *Fryars*.

Proviso, (Ital.) a caveat, or condition, made in any writing, without the performance, of which the writing becomes void.

Provocation, (lat.) a provoking, stirring up, or challenging.

Prone, to pilfer, or steal in the night.

Prow, (old word) honour, also the fore-castle of a ship; also a point jutting out in a building.

Provy, a President of a Colledge, or Cathedral Church; also a chief Magistrate of a Town.

Proximity, (lat.) nearness, or neighbourhood, a high degree of kindred.

Prudence, the Christian-name of divers women, the signification well known.

Pruinous, (lat.) frosty; covered with frost.

Prunel, an Herb, otherwise called sicklewort.

Prumella, a kind of fruit, or Plum, somewhat like a Prune.

Pruneth, a Term in Faulconry, they say a Hawk *Pruneth*, and not picketh her self; yet a Hawk cannot be laid properly to prune her self, but when the beginneth at her legs, and fetcheth moisture at her tail, wherewith she embalmeth her feet, and striketh the feathers of her wings through her beak, and this fetching off the Oyl is called the *Note*.

Prurient, (lat.) itching, or having an itching desire.

Pruriginous, (lat.) having the itch.

P S

Psalmodie, (Greek) a finging of *Psalms*, or verses made of short songs, or sentences.

Psalmographie, (Greek) a writing of *Psalms*.

Psaltrey, (Greek) a certain Musical instrument with ten strings, somewhat like a Harp, some call it a *Shalm*.

Psepissime, (Greek) an Ordinance, Statute, or Decree.

Pseudography, (Greek) a false writing, or counterfeit hand.

Pseudologie, (Greek) a false speaking, or lying.

Pseudomartyr, (Greek) a false witness, a counterfeit Martyr.

Pseudoprophet, (Greek) a false Prophet.

Ptychomachy, (Greek) a conflict, or war of the Soul.

P T

Prisane, (lat.) a kinde of drink made of *Barly*.

Prolemens, one of *Alexander* the Great's Captains; also the name of several Kings of *Aegypt*.

P U

Puberty, (lat.) youth, the age when hairs begin to grow about the privy members.

Publican,

Publican, a Farmer of publick Rents, or Revenues.

Publication, (lat.) a publishing, or making common.

Pucelage, (French) Virginity.
Pucle-Church, a Town in *Glo'esbire*, in times past, a Mannour of the Kings; where *King Edmund* interposing himself between his Sewer and one *Leove* a ruffian to part them as they were quarreling, was thrust through the body, and so lost his life.

Pudibund, (lat.) bashfull, or shamefast.

Pudicity, (lat.) chastity, or purity.

Pucility, (lat.) boyishness, childishness, or simplicity.

Puerperous, (lat.) bearing children, or causing to bear children.

Pugill, (lat.) a small handfull.

Pugilation, (lat.) a playing the Champion, a fighting for any one.

Pugnacity, (lat.) an eager desire of fighting.

Puisse, or *Puity*, (French as it were born after) a word used in common Law for the younger.

Puissance, (French) power, force, might.

Pulchritude, (lat.) fairness, or tallness of person.

Pulcons, (lat.) full of fleas.

Pullation, (lat.) a hatching of chickens.

Pullulation, (lat.) a springing, a budding forth, a shooting up.

Pulmonary, (lat.) the herb Lungwort.

Pulmonarions, (lat.) diseased in the Lungs.

Pulp, (lat.) the brawny or muscly part of the body; also a kind of fish, otherwise called a Cuttle-fish or *Polypus*.

Pulsation, (lat.) a knocking, striking, or beating upon.

Pulverisation, (lat.) a breaking to dust, a reducing into powder.

Pulverulent, (lat.) dusty, full of powder.

Pumication, (lat.) a making smooth with a Pumice-stone, i. a stone that is spongy and full of holes.

Punch, a kind of *Indian* drink.

Pungency, (lat.) a pricking.

Punctillo, (Ital.) a diminutive of *Puncto*, i. a little point; also a thing of no value or moment.

Punick faith, falshood or perjury.

Punition, (lat.) a chastising or correcting.

Puny, see *Puisse*.

Pupill, (lat.) the ball or apple of the

eye, also derived from *Pupillus*, it signifieth an Orphan or fatherlesse Child, one under age or ward, or the tuition of a Tutor.

Purbeck, a demy Island in *Dorsetshire*, in the midst of which standeth *Corf* Cattle, where *Elfrith* to make way for her own son *Ethelred* to the Crown, caused her ion in law *Edward* to be barbarously murdered as he came from hunting to visit her.

Purfle, (French *pourfile*) a guard, border, or fringe about any garment.

Purlew, a term in Heraldry, common to all furs so long as they are used in borders.

Purgatory, (lat.) a place of cleansing or purging, a certain place where the Roman Catholics say the souls of men are cleansed before they go to Heaven.

Purification, (lat.) a purifying, a making clean or pure.

Purlue, (French, as it were pure ground) all that ground near any Forrest, which being anciently made Forrest, is afterwards by perambulations severed again from the same.

To *Parloin*, to lurk, to get privily away.
Purple, or *Purpue*, signifieth in Heraldry that colour which we commonly call red.

Purpurean, (lat.) made of Purple, or of the colour of Purple.

Purulent, (lat.) full of matter or filth.

Purveyour, see *Pourveyour*.

Pufilanimity, (lat.) cowardliness, or faint-heartedness.

Pustulous, (lat.) full of Pustules, i. blisters, blaines, or wheales.

Putation, (lat.) a lopping or cutting off superfluous branches; also a thinking, reputing, or esteeming.

Putrid, (lat.) corrupt, rotten, full of matter, whence *putrescence*, corruption.

Puttocks, (a term in Navigation) small shroudes which go from the maine fore, and misse mafts shrouds, to the top-mafts shrouds.

To *Put over*, a term in Faulconry. A Hawk is said to put over when the removeth her meat from her gorge into her bowels by traversing with her body; but chiefly by her neck.

P Y

Pygmachy, (Greek) a fighting with Hurlbats.

Pygmies,

Pygmies, a certain people inhabiting the uttermost mountains of *India*, not above a cubit in height, of whom it is reported that they ride forth in the Spring time upon Goats or Rams toward the Sea side, armed with bows and arrows to destroy the nests of the Cranes, which else would grow to numerous, that they would not be able to overcome them.

Pyramidal, (Greek) belonging to a Pyramid, *i.* a Geometrical figure, See *Obelisk*.

Pyrenean hills, certain hills that divide France from Spain.

Pyrotechnic. (Greek) any structure or machination made by fire-works.

Pyrrhus, the son of *Achilles*, also a King of *Epirus* who made war with the Romans for a long while, he was slain at the taking of *Argos*, by the fall of a tile.

Pythagorical, belonging to *Pythagoras*, a famous Philosopher, who was the chief that held transmigration or the passing of souls out of one body into another.

Pythical, belonging to *Pythion*, *i.* a prophesying spirit; also the name of a serpent of a very vast magnitude which was killed by *Apollo*, in memory of which the *Pythian Games* were instituted.

QU

Quabb, a kind of fish, called a water-weasel, or Eelpout.

Quacksalvers, (Dutch) a Mountebank or simple Physician.

Quadragesimians, (lat.) belonging to 40 years.

Quadragesimal, (lat.) belonging to Quadragesima, *i.* the fourtieth day before Easter, or first Sunday in Lent.

Quadrains, (French) a stanza or staff consisting of 4 verses.

Quadrangular, (lat.) belonging to a quadrangle, *i.* a foursquare figure.

Quadrants, (lat.) a certain Mathematical Instrument, being the fourth part of a circle, also the fourth part of any measure or number.

Quadrantal, (lat.) four fingers thick; also a certain figure every way foursquare.

Quadrature, (lat.) a squaring, a making square of any thing.

Quadrinnials, (lat.) of four years.

Quadrigrarius, (lat.) belonging to a Coach or Chariot drawn with four horses.

A *Quadrin*, (French) a mite or small piece of money, valuing about a farthing.

Quadringerarius, (lat.) belonging to 4 hundred.

Quadrupartite, (lat.) divided into four parts.

Quadrivial, (lat.) consisting of 4 ways or turnings.

Quadrupedal, (lat.) having 4 feet.

Quadrupedian signs, representing four-footed beasts, *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*.

Quadrulation, (lat.) a doubling four times.

Quadruplication, (lat.) a folding of a thing 4 times.

Quail, a kind of bird, called in Latin *Coturnix*.

Quakers, a modern Sect of religious Enthusiasts, who take that denomination from their strange gestures and quaking fits which come upon them in their public Assemblies.

Quandary, (as it were *quando ara*, *i.* when will the altar be ready) a studying or doubting what to do.

Quarantain, (French) Lent, or the term of 40 days before Easter.

Quardecme, (French) the fourth part of a French crown.

Quare impedit, the name of a Writ that lyeth for him that hath purchased a Manour with an advowson thereunto belonging, against him that disturbeth him in the right of his advowson.

Quarrentine, a right allowed by the Law of England to the Widow of a landed man deceased; of continuing 40 days after his decease in his chief Manour-house.

Quarry, a place whence stones are digged out, also a term in Hunting, being a reward given to hounds after they have hunted.

Quarryil, (French) a kind of coin valuing 3 half pence of our money, the fourth part of a real.

Quarian, (lat.) belonging to the fourth.

Quartary, (lat.) the fourth part of a sextary, *i.* two pound.

Quarter, a term in Blazon, being a fourth part of an Escutcheon.

Quartile aspect, a term in Astronomy, the distance of three signs between one star and another.

Quarto, a book is said to be in Quarto, when it consisteth of sheets doubled into 4 leaves a piece.

Quassation,

Quassation, (lat.) a shaking or brandishing.

Quater cofins, fourth cofins, the last degree of kindred; also such whose friendship declines.

Quaternion, or *Quaternity*, (lat.) the number of four.

Quaver, one of the quickest times or pauses in Musick.

Queenborough, a Town in Kent, built by King Edward the third in honour of Queen Philip his wife, who built Queens Colledge in Oxford.

Quaint, (old word) quenched, also strange.

Quercine, (lat.) belonging to an oak.

Querimonious, (lat.) mourning, bewailing, complaining.

Quern, a hand-mill.

Querpo, see *Cherpo*.

Querulus, (lat.) singing or chipping sorrowfully, declaring ones complaints.

Quest, or *Inquest*, a meeting of Citizens to inquire what misdemeanours are committed in every Ward.

Questow, or *Questour*, (lat.) the Chamberlain of a City, a publick Treasurer.

Quicksilver, a certain Mineral, being a slimy water, mixt with a pure white earth.

Quiddity, a term in School-philosophy, the essence of any thing, also a quirk or subtle question.

Quid pro quo, signifieth in Common Law, a mutual performance of a contract by both parties.

Quincupedal, (lat.) having five feet, or of the measure of five feet.

Quingerarius, (lat.) belonging to five hundred.

Quinquagesime Sunday, the sixtieth Sunday before Easter called Shrove Sunday.

Quinquangle, (lat.) having 5 corners or angles.

Quinquennial, (lat.) five years old, or lasting five years.

Quinquupartite, (lat.) divided into 5 parts.

Quinquereme, (lat.) a Gally having 5 ranks of oars, or wherein every oare hath 5 men; as the *Quadrيره* consisted of 4, and the *Trireeme* of 3.

Quinselme, in Common Law, is a certain tax laid upon the subject by the Prince, being the fifteenth part of mens lands or goods.

Quintain, (French) a certain Game

formerly much in request at marriages, being a running a Tilt with poles against a thick plank or Buttresse of wood, wherein he that shewed most actively, had a Peacock for prize.

Quintal, (French) a hundred weight.

Quintessential, (lat.) belonging to Quintessence, *i.* the purest substance extracted out of any body, the chief force or vertue of any thing.

Quintile, (lat.) the moneth of July, being the fifth moneth from March.

Quintuple, (lat.) five-fold.

Quinzain, (French) a stanza or staff of 15 verses.

Quirinal hill, one of the 7 hills of Rome, there is also a gate called *Porta Quirinalis*.

Quirister, see *Chorister*.

Quiritations, (lat.) a crying, calling or shouting.

Quirites, a name anciently given to the Romans.

Quite claim, in Common Law, is an acquiting of a man for any action that he hath against him.

Quodlibetical questions, certain questions disputed *pro* and *con* in the Schooles.

Justices of the Quorum, four Justices of the peace in any County, whose presence is required in all businesses of importance, their Commission beginning thus, *Quorum vos A B &c. unum esse volumus*.

Quotidian, (lat.) daily, done every day.

Quotient, (lat.) a term in Arithmetick, the number that riseth out of the division.

Quoyl, a term in Navigation, a rope laid up round, one take over another.

Quyns, a thing which Gunners set under their Ordnance to moult them higher or let them lower.

RA

R Abettings, a term in Navigation, the letting in of the planks to the keel.

Rabbinical, belonging to a Rabbi or Rabbim, *i.* a Doctor or Teacher among the Jews.

Rabid, (lat.) mad or raging.

Racemation, (lat.) a gathering of grapes after the clusters are gone.

Racemiferous, (lat.) bearing clusters of grapes.

Rachel, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Hebrew a sheep.

Radegund, (Sax.) favourable counsel, a Christian name of women.

Rade wore, (Sax.) Tapestry or Loom-work.

Radiant, (lat.) bright, shining, or glittering like the Sun-beams.

Radiation, a darting form of beames.

Radical, (lat.) belonging to the root, whence Radical moisture, the natural, and vital moisture spread like a dew, through all parts of the body; in Astrology a radical question, is a question propounded, when the Lord of the ascendant, and Lord of the hour are of one nature and triplicity.

Radicatión, (lat.) a taking root.

Raffinage, (French) a refining.

Raffle, (French) a kinde of Game at Dice, also a rifting.

Raft, a kinde of Boat, or floating Vessel.

Ragounces, (Sax.) a kinde of precious stone.

Raillery, (French) jesting, sporting, or scoffing.

Ramund, (Germ.) a proper name, signifying quiet; answering to the Greek *Helychius*.

Rainbow, a Meteor of diverse colours, fiery, blue, and green, when the Sunne beams are in a Geometrical opposition to a shallow, and moist cloud.

Rally, (French) to reunite, to gather together dispersed Troups.

Ralf, (Germ.) a proper name of men, contracted from *Rodulph*, i. help counsell.

Ramagious, (French) wilde, belonging to *Ramage*, i. boughs, or branches.

Rambooz, a kinde of compound drink.

Ramberge, (French) a kinde of swift Gally, or long ship.

Ramit, a follower of *Ramus*, a modern writer, famous for reducing many of the arts into a handson method and abridgement.

Ramosity, (lat.) fulnesse of branches, or boughs.

Rampant, a Term in Heraldry, being spoken of a beast climbing, or rearing up his fore-feet.

Rampier, or *Rampert*, (French) a Term in fortification, the wall of a bulwark, or fortresse.

Ramsfy, a famous Abby in *Huntingtonshire*, so called as it were *Rams Island*; it was built in the time of King *Edgar*, by his Kinsman *Ailwin*, surnamed *Healf-Ko-*

ning, i. half King, and enlarged by Bishop *Oswald*.

Rancidity, or *Rancour*, (lat.) mouldiness, rottennesse, multinesse; also malice, or inward grudging.

Randal, (Sax.) a proper name, from *Ramulph*, i. fair help.

Ransome, (French, contract: a redemption) a summe of money paid for the redeeming of a captive, or for the pardoning of some hainous Crime.

Rapacity, (lat.) ravenousnesse, extortion, greedinesse.

Rapes, certain divisions of the County of *Suffex*; as *Kent* is divided into *Wapentakes*, these *Rapes* are six in all, namely of *Chichester*, *Arundel*, *Brembe*, *Lewise*, *Pevensey* and *Hallings*.

Raphael, a proper name, signifying in Hebrew the physick of God.

Rapidity, (lat.) swiftnesse, quicknesse, hastinesse.

Rapine, (lat.) Robbery, Pillaging, a taking a thing by open force, or violence.

Rapodie, (Greek) a contexture, or joining together of divers verses, or sentences.

Rapture, (lat.) a snatching away by violence; also an Ecstasie, or Transportment.

Rarity, thinnesse, it is by the Philosophers opposed to Density, and that body is said to be rare, whose quantity is more, and its substance lesse.

Rarefaction, (lat.) a rarefying, or making thin.

Raskail, (old world) trash.

Raspatory, (French) a Butlers instrument, wherewith he chips bread.

Raspis, a kinde of fruit growing on a shrub, called in French *Framboise*; as it were a wood Strawberry.

Raf-Algenise, a Star in the Twin.

Raf-Aldens, the head of *Junonius*.

Rasire, (lat.) a shaving, or scraping.

Ratiocination, (lat.) a reasoning, arguing, or discouraging.

Ratification, (lat.) a ratifying, confirming, or making sure.

Rational, (lat.) reasonable indued with reason; it is also substantively taken for a certain Priestly attire among the Jews.

Ravage, (French) havock, spoyl, ransack.

Raucity, (lat.) hoarshnesse.

Ravenna, a famous Citie of *Italie*, where anciently the Exarchs belonging to the Emperour of *Constantinople* had their residence

idence; it is situate upon the *Adriatick* Seashore.

Ravishment, or *Rape*, the violent deflowering of a woman; also in Common-law, it is used for the taking away, either of a woman, or an Heir in Ward.

Raunge, (Fr.) the Office of a *Raunger*, who is to drive back the wilde beasts of the Forest, as often as they Raunge out of the fame into any of the Purlues.

Ray, (French) a beam of the Sun, or any other Star; also Metaphorically taken for the lustre of any glorious object. *Cleopatra*.

R E

Reach, a Term in Navigation, the distance of any two points of Land, which bear in a direct line one towards another.

Reading, the chief Town in *Barkshire*, so called from the River *Rhea*, or from British word *Redin*, i. *Fern*, which groweth thereabout in great plenty; here anciently the *Danes* fortified themselves, and made a *Rampier* between *Kenet* and *Tamid*, when they were defeated by King *Aethelwulf*.

Read, or *Rede*, (old word) counsel, advice, help.

Real, (Span.) a kinde of Spanish Coyn, valuing about six pence of our money.

Ream, a certain measure of paper, consisting of twenty quires.

Reasonable aid, in Common-law, is a duty that the Lord of the fee claimeth, holding by Knights service, or in foggage to marry his daughter, or make his son Knight.

Rebate, see *Chamfering*.

Rebate, a Term used among merchants, to allow fo much as the interest of any summe of money amount to, for the time of antepayment; also a Term in Faulconry, vide to Bate.

Rebecca, (Hebr.) fat and full, a proper name of women.

Rebeck, an old Trot, *Chaucer*; also a certain Musical instrument of 3 strings, called in Latin *Sistrum*, or *Fidicula*.

Rebellion, (Lat. as it were a rearranging) a second resistance of such, as being formerly overcome in batrel by the Romans, had yielded themselves to their subjection.

Rebus, the expresse of any name, con-

ceit, motto, or devise by a picture; see *Camdens* Remains.

Rebutter, a Term in Law, is, when the Donnee by virtue of a Wafrantry made by the Donour repelleth the Heir.

Recalcitration, (lat.) a striking back with the heel.

Recantation, (lat.) a revoking, or unsaying what was said before.

Recapitulation, (lat.) a brief Repetition, a summing up the heads of a former discourse.

Recargaison, (French) a lading of a ship homeward, a backfraught.

Recede, (lat.) to retire, to go back.

Recent, (lat.) fresh, new, lately done.

Recession, (lat.) a rehearsing, reckoning or numbring.

Receptacle, (lat.) a place fit to receive, or contain any thing, a ware-houfe, or store-houfe.

Reception, when two Planets are in each others dignity, then they are said to receive one another, and it is manifold, by house, by exaltation, by triplicity, term, or face.

Recess, (lat.) a recoyling, or going back, a place of retreat, or retirement.

Recheat, a certain lesson, which Hunters wind on their Horn, when the Hounds have lost their Game.

Recidivous, (lat.) falling, or sliding back, to the same passe as it was before.

Reciprocal, (lat.) mutual, or interchangeable, whence Reciprocation.

Recession, (lat.) a cutting away.

Recreation, (lat.) a reciting, or rehearsing, whence Recitative stile in Musick is a kinde of singing, wherewith Heroick, or Dramatick Poems are rehearsed upon the stage.

Reck, (old word) to care.

Recluse, (lat.) shut up, retired, cloyster'd up in a solitary place.

Recognisance, (Fr.) signifieth in Common-law, a Bond of Record, testifying from the *Recognisour* to the *Recognizee*, a certain summe of money, which is acknowledged in some Court of Record before a Judge, or other Officer of the Court.

Recognition, (lat.) a revising, re-acknowledging, or calling to minde.

Recollis, a certain Order of Fryars.

Recommendation, (lat.) a commending any one to another.

Recopilation, (Span.) a picking, or choosing out the best from among a great many things.

Records, (French) in Common-law, signifieth an authentical, or uncontrollable testimony in writing.

Recordation, (lat.) a remembering, or calling to minde.

Recorder, one whom the Magistrate of a Town doth associate unto him, for his better direction in matters of Justice, and proceedings according to Law.

Recovery, in Common-law, signifieth an obtaining of any thing by Judgement, or Trial of Law.

Recourse, (lat.) refuge, or retreat.

Recoyle, (French *Reculeer* as it were, *retrahere culum*, i. to draw back the tail) to retire, or go back.

Recreant, (French) fainthearted, not standing to ones challenge; also treacherous.

Re-creation, (lat. as it were *re-making*, or creating anew) a refreshing, reviving, or restoring.

Recrements, (lat.) the drosse scum, or dregs of any thing.

Re-creation, (lat.) a retorting back a fault upon the accuser.

Re-angle, (lat.) a right, or streight angle, or corner, which is made by the falling of one line perpendicular upon another.

Rectification, (lat.) a rectifying, a making right, or streight.

Recto sur disclaimer, a Writ that lieth where the Lord in the Kings Court doth avow upon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaimer to hold of him.

Recur, (lat.) a Governour, also he that hath the charge, or cure of any Parish Church.

Recur in curia, he that standeth at the Bar, and hath no man to object any thing against him.

Reculade, (French) a recoiling, or going back, also a secret corner.

Reculver, an ancient Town in Kent, heretofore called *Regulbium*, here the Captain of the first Band of the *Vetastans* lay in Garrison; it is also famous for the Palace, built by *Aethelbert*, King of Kent, and the Monastery built by *Brightwald*, the eighth *Arch-bishop* of *Canterbury*, from which the Town came to be called *Rackliff-minster*.

Recuperation, (lat.) a recovering.

Recurvation, (lat.) a crooking, bowing, or bending backward.

A *Recusant*, a Roman Catholick, so cal-

led from refusing to submit to the Discipline of the Reformed Church.

Redamation, (lat.) a loving again.

Redargution, (lat.) a disproving, a convincing of falsity by solid arguments.

Redborn, (signifying as much as redwater) a Town in *Hertford-shire*, seated upon the Military High-way, commonly called *Watling-street*, it hath been famous heretofore for the Reliques of *Amphibalus*, who suffered Martyrdom under *Dioclesian*, and who converted *St. Alban* to the Christian faith.

Reddition, (lat.) a restoring, or giving back.

Redevable, (French) being in arrears, or behind in payment, whence it is used in a translate sence, for obliged, or beholding to. *Cleopatra*.

Redhibition, (lat.) the causing of any one by Law, to take that again which he fold.

Rediculus, a certain God worhipt among the ancient Romans, without the *Porta Capena*, upon occasion of *Hannibals* returning from Rome, being frighted with certain apparitions.

Redintegration, (lat.) a renewing, a making whole again.

Redition, (lat.) a returning, or coming back.

Redituaries, a certain Order of Fryars, being a branch of the Franciscans.

Redolent, (lat.) yielding a sweet smell, fragrant.

Redonation, (lat.) a giving back, that which was taken away.

Redoubt, a Term in fortification, the jutting out of the angles, or corners of any work.

A *Redstert*, a certain bird, otherwise called a Robin Redbreast, in Latin *Rubicilla*.

Redstanks, the *Irish-Scots*, are so called from *Reuda*, an *Irish* Captain, who anciently, by force of Arms, seated himself in a part of *Scotland*.

Redubbons, those that buy Cloath, which they know to be stolen, and turn it into another form, or fashion.

Reduction, (lat.) a reducing, or bringing back.

Redverses, commonly called *Rivers's*, the name of an honourable Family in *Cornwall*, who have been heretofore Barles of *Devonshire*, and Barons of *Plimpton*, they are stiled in Latin Records, *de Riparian*.

Redundancy, (lat.) an overflowing, a bounding, or exceeding.

Redun-

Reduplication, (lat.) a redoubling, a Rhetorical figure, called in Greek *Anadiplosis*, wherein a verse, or sentence ends in the same word as the following begins.

Reentry, in Common Law, is a refusing or taking again possession of what we had lost forgon.

Reev, or *Greve*, from the Saxon word *Grevefa*, the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manour.

To *Reeve*, a term in Navigation, and spoken of ropes, signifieth as much as to put in or to put through.

Refectio, (lat.) a repast or meale.

Refectory, or *Refectuary*, a place in Monasteries, where the Monks and Fryars eat together.

To *Refell*, (lat.) to disprove by arguments, to confute, to prove false.

Referendary, (lat.) an officer who makes report of Petitions or Requests exhibited to any Prince, more particularly one under the Master of Requests in France.

Reflection, (lat.) a bowing or bending back, a beating or striking back; also by metaphor a casting back ones minde upon things past.

Reflux, (lat.) a flowing back, an ebbing of the Sea or any River.

Refocillation, (lat.) a cherishing, comforting, or reviving; also a kindling or keeping warm.

Reformado, (Span.) an officer who having lost his men, is continued in pay as an inferior souldier.

To *Reform*, a term in Faulconry, for a Hawk is not said to prune, but to reform her feathers.

Refractory, (lat. as it were irrefragible, i. unbreakable) stubborn or obstinate.

Refrantation, is when a Planet is applying to another, either by conjunction or aspect, and before he comes joynd, he becomes retrograde.

Refrēt, (French *Refrain*) the burthen of a Ballade or Song.

Refrigeration, (lat.) a refreshing or cooling again.

Refuge, (lat.) a flying for succour or safety, a place of respite or succour.

Refulgent, (lat.) shining bright.

To *Refund*, (lat.) to dissolve or melt again, also to pay back.

Refutation, (lat.) a confuting by arguments, a disproving.

Regal, (lat.) Kingly, Royal, Stately; also a Regal signifieth a Ring or Jewel of great value.

To *Regale*, (French) to fare like a King, to entertain Royally.

Regalia, (lat.) the rights and privileges of a King.

Regardant, (French) looking back, a term in Heraldry.

Regarder of the Forrest, is an officer of the Kings Forrest, who is sworn to make the regard of the Forrest, to surview all other officers, and to inquire of all offences, as well of Vert as of Venison, within all that ground that is parcell of the Forrest which is called the *Regard*.

Regards, (French) attentive markings or observings of men and actions.

Cleopat.

Regency, (lat.) a ruling, but more particularly the Protectourship of a Kingdom.

Regeneration, (lat.) a new-birth, a being born again spiritually.

Regermination, (lat.) a sprouting forth or budding again.

Regicide, (lat.) a King-killer.

Regifugium, a certain Feast celebrated by the ancient Romans the seventh Calends of *March*, on which day *Tarquins* and Kingly government were banished Rome.

Regiment, a body of souldiers consisting of 10 Companies or Troops.

Register, (lat.) a Memorial or Record, more particularly our ancientest Book of the Law, containing the Original Writs of the Common Law.

Reglatination, (lat.) a gluing again.

Regrater, a word anciently used in the Common Law for him that bought by the great, and sold by retaile; also one that trimmes up old wares for sale, a huckster.

Regressio, or *Regressive*, (lat.) a returning or going back.

Regret, (French) desire, also sorrow or reluctance.

Regularis, (lat.) order, rule, or prescript; also a Canonical life.

Marcus Atrilius Regulus, a famous Roman, who being taken by the *Carthaginians*, had leave given him to treat about the exchange of prisoners, upon his word given to return by such a time, which having performed, he was put to death with exquisite torments.

Reurgitation, (lat.) a swallowing up again.

Rejection, (lat.) a casting off.

To *Reinforce*, (Span.) to return to the wood, to lie in ambush again.

Rejoynder, in Common Law, signifieth a second answer made by the defendant, or an exception to a replication: the *Civilians* call it *Duplicatio*.

Reijter, (French) or *Ruyter*, (Dutch) a horseman (whence *Swartutter*, a horseman with black armour) also a long horsemans cloak.

Reiteration, (lat.) a saying or doing the same thing over again, a repeating.

Relaps, (lat.) a falling back into any sickness.

Relative, (lat.) having relation or nearness to some other thing.

Relaxation, (lat.) a loosening, a releasing, a setting at liberty.

Relay, a term in Hunting, a setting of hounds in a readinesse where the Deer are likely to passe.

Release, in the Common Law, is an instrument, whereby estates, rights, titles, entrys, actions, and other things, are sometimes extinguished sometimes enlarged, sometimes transferred, and sometimes abridged.

Relief, in Common Law, is a certain summe of money that the Tenant holding by knights-service, grandsergeantry, or other Tenure, for which homage or regal service is due, or by soccage for which no homage is due; and being at full age at the death of his Ancestour, doth pay to his Lord at his entrance. Also a term in Architecture.

Religion, (lat.) a sending or conveying away, a banishing.

To *Relent*, (lat.) to grow soft; it is also used metaphorically for to melt into pity or compassion.

Rellevation, (lat.) a raising or lifting up again.

Relict, (lat.) a thing forsaken or left destitute; also the Widow of a deceased husband, is called the Relict of such a one.

Reliquary, (French) a shrine or casket where reliques (i. something preserved either of the body or cloths of deceased Saints) are kept.

Relubin, a returning to the same point again.

Reliquation, (lat.) remains, or a being in arreare.

Reluctation, or *Reluctance*, (lat.) a striving, wrestling, or struggling against.

Remainder, in Common Law, signifieth a power or hope to enjoy Lands, Rents or

Tenements, after the estate of another expired.

Remancipation, (lat.) a returning back a commodity into the hands of him of whom it was first bought.

Remembrancers, three officers belonging to the Exchequer; the first is called the Kings Remembrancer, who entrench in his office all recognisances taken before the Barons, and maketh bonds for any of the Kings debts, or for appearance or observing of orders, and maketh proces for the breach of them. The second the Lord Treasurers Remembrancer, who puts him and the rest of the Justices in remembrance of such things as are to be dealt in for the Princes behoof. The third is the Remembrancer of the first fruits and tenths, who taketh all composition for first fruits and tenths, and maketh proces against such as pay not the same.

Remiguation, (lat.) a rowing with oares.

Reminiscence, (lat.) a remembering, or calling to mind.

Remisse, (lat.) slack, negligent.

Remissible, (lat.) pardonable, or to be forgiven.

Remitter, in Common Law, is a restitution of him that hath two titles to Lands, unto that which is more ancient.

Remonstrance, (lat.) a declaring, shewing, or giving of reasons.

Remora, a fish called a Sea-lamprey or Suckstone, which stoppeth the course of a Ship; also taken metaphorically for any delay or hindrance.

Remorse, (lat.) as it were a rebiting or gnawing again, the sting of conscience, or troubles of mind for former evil actions.

Remuneration, (lat.) a rewarding or recompensing for former good turus.

Remus, the brother of *Romulus*, who slew him that he might obtain the whole dominion to himself.

Renconter, (French) an unexpected adventure, or meeting of two adverse parties.

Renavigation, (lat.) a sailing back.

Rendvous, (a word signifying in French *render your selves*) a place where fouldiers are mustred.

Rendlesham, or *Rendlisham*, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently the Manion house of *Redwald* King of the East Saxons, who being the first of that Kingdom that was baptized,

baptized, nevertheless by his wifes seducement, he had in the same Church one altar for Christian Religion, and another for his old heathen superstition.

Renegado, (Span.) a fouldier that revolts to the enemy.

Renimed, or *Runningmead*, a famous meadow in the County of *Middlesex*, where in the year of our Lord 1215 the Barons of England assembled in great numbers to claim their liberties of King *John*.

Renitiency, (lat.) a resistance or driving against.

Renovation, (lat.) an unknitting or undoing of a knot.

Renouation, (lat.) a making new or fresh, a renewing.

Rent, in Common Law, is a summe of money or other consideration issuing yearly out of Lands or Tenements.

Renversed, (French) turned the contrary.

Remuneration, (lat.) a numbring, counting, or paying back.

Remuniation, (lat.) a bringing word back again.

Renvoy, (French) a dismissal or sending back.

Repandous, (lat.) bowed or bent back.

Reparation, (lat.) a mending or making up again.

Repast, (French, as it were a feeding again) a meale.

Reparation, (lat.) the altering of grounds with often digging.

Reparation, (lat.) a recompensing, or making satisfaction.

Repentine, (lat.) sudden, unawares, unexpected.

Repercussion, (lat.) a beating or striking back.

Reperituous, (lat.) found by chance.

Reption, (lat.) a redeeming a pawn or gage.

Repletion, (lat.) a stuffing, or filling full.

Replevy, the bringing of a Writ called *replegiari facias* by him that hath his cattle or other goods distrained, and putting in surety to the Sheriff that up on delivery of the thing distrained, he will pursue the action against him.

Replication, (lat.) an unfolding, also a second answering or making a reply.

Report, in Common Law, is a relation or reputation of a case debated or argued.

Reposicion, (lat.) a putting back, a setting again in his place.

Repository, (lat.) a storehouse, or place to keep things in; more peculiarly by the Architects, such places as are built for the laying up of rarities either in picture or other arts are called *Repositories*.

Reprehension, (lat.) a blaming or reproving.

Representations, (lat.) a making the resemblance or likeness of any thing.

Reprise, (French) a taking back again, also any deduction or duty paid yearly out of a Manour.

Reprisell, (French) a seizing on for a pawn or prize. See Law of Marque.

To *Reprive*, in Common Law, is to take back a prisoner from the execution or proceeding of the Law.

Reprobation, (lat.) a reproving, also a rejecting or casting out of favour, whence a Reprobate is taken for a wicked person or one cast out of gods favour.

Reptitious, (lat.) stealing or creeping on by degrees.

Repton, a Town in *Darbyshire*, famous in old times, for being the burial place of King *Ethelbald*, and also for the misfortune of *Buribred*, the last King of the *Mercians*, who was here deprived of his Kingdom by the *Danes*.

Republique, (lat.) a Common-wealth or Free-State.

Repudiation, (lat.) a refusing, a putting away or divorcing.

Repugnancy, (lat.) resistance, contrariety of one thing to another.

Repullation, (lat.) a budding forth, a springing up again.

Reputation, (lat.) a licking, or raising with a pumice.

Reputation, (lat.) esteem, reckoning, or good opinion.

Request, (French) a petition or desire, also a Court of the same nature with the Chancery, redressing by equity the wrongs that divers men suffer, either by Law or otherwise, at the hands of those that are more powerful than themselves.

To sing a *Requiem*, signifieth to sing a Masse for the eternal rest of the soules of those that are deceased, the word *Requies* signifying in Latin rest.

Recepte, (lat. *receptio*) in Common Law is an admission of a third person to plead his right in a cause between other two.

To *Rescind*, (lat.) to take away, to destroy

deftroy, or repeal, whence a Refcufforian Aft, is that which makes void a former Aft, or Law.

Refcufforian action, (lat.) an action that nullecth, or maketh void.

Refcous, in Common-law, is a refiftance of lawfull authority, by taking away, or procuring the efcape of any one arrefted by a Bayliffe.

Refcribendary, a certain Officer belonging to Rome, who fets a value upon indulgencies and fupplifications.

Refcript, (lat.) a writing, which is in answer to any Letter, Petition, Writ, &c.

Refearch, (French) a conftant perfeverance, a continual repetition of fervices. *Cleopatira*.

Refentment, or *Reffentiment*, (French) a fenfible feeling, or true apprehenfion of any thing.

Referation, (lat.) an unlocking, or unlocking.

Refervation, (lat.) a referving, or keeping in ftore; alfo in Common-law, it is taken for that Rent, or fervice, which the Granter in any Grant tieth the Grantee to perform unto him; alfo *Refervation*, or *Refervedneffe*, is ufed in Romances for that diftance and ftate, which Ladies obfervè in their behaviour toward thofe that Court them.

Refefance, (French) a mans abode, or continuance in a place.

Refidence, (lat.) the fame, but more peculiarly; it is ufed for the continuance of a Parfon, or Vicar upon his benefice.

Refidue, (lat.) the reft, or remainder.

Refignation, (lat.) an unfealing, alfo a furrendring up, but more particularly, the refigning up a benefice into the hands of the Ordinary.

Refiftion, (lat.) a rebounding, or leaping back.

Refinous, (lat.) full of Rofin.

Refipifcence, (Latin, as it were a being wife again) a repenting, a changing ones minde from doing foolifhly.

Refiftence, (Lat. as it were a withftanding) a Term in Philofophy, taken for the property of a folid body, which refifteth and oppofeth whatfoever comes againft it.

Refolution, (lat.) in the primitive acception, fignifieth a loofening, or untying, but it is generally taken onely for a full purpofe, or intention to do any things, perhaps, becaufe by untying, all knots, and hindrances are taken away.

Refofant, (lat.) refounding, ringing, or ecchoing out aloud.

Reforce, (French) a new fource, a recovery.

Refpight of homage, fignifieth the forbearing of homage, which ought firft of all to be performed by the Tenant that holdeth by homage.

Refpiration, (lat.) a breathing, or taking: refpite.

Refpulent, (lat.) fhining bright, or gliftening.

Response, or *Refponfion*, (lat.) an Answer.

Refponfory fong, an Anthem, wherein they fing by turns as it were, one answering the other.

Reftagnation, (lat.) an overflowing, a bubling up.

Reftauration, (lat.) a refifting, making new, or repairing.

Reftible, (lat.) tilled every year, alfo floufifhing, or bearing fruit every year.

Reftipulation, (lat.) a putting in a pledge or gage for the affurance of ones answer unto an action in Law.

Reftitution, (lat.) a refifting back; in Common-law it is taken for the fetting him in poffeffion of Lauds, or Tenements, that hath been unlawfully diffeifed of them.

Reftive, (French) unwilling, ftubborn, obftinate.

Reftraintion, (lat.) a holding, or reftrainting.

Reftury, (French) madneffe, fortifneffe.

Reftultancy, or *Reftult*, (French) a rebounding, or leaping back; alfo the iffue, or event of a battelle; alfo a conclufion drawn from any thing.

Reftumption, (lat.) a taking back again, particularly a taking back into the Kings hands, as before he had delivered to the Heir, or granted by Letters Patents to any man.

Reftupination, (lat.) a lying along on the back with the face upward.

Refturrection, (lat.) a rifing again.

Refteller, (French) a feller by retail, i. by pieces, or parcels, and not by the grofte.

Reftainer, in Common-law, is taken for a fervant not manial, but onely ufing his mafters name, or bearing his livery.

Reftoliation, (lat.) a doing like for like, a requiting, either good, or bad.

Retar-

Retardation, (lat.) a forflowing, lingering, or flaying.

Retention, (lat.) a retaining, or holding back; in Common-law, it is meant, when a Court pronounceth not a full arreft, or judgement, but referves fomewhat to be afterwards ordered.

Retentive, (lat.) apt to retain, or hold in, whence *Retentive* faculty, the retaining power of nature, which keeps in the nourifhment within the body, fo long as is convenient.

Reticence, (lat.) a being filent, or holding ones peace.

Reticle, (lat.) a little Net.

Retinacle, (lat.) that which retains, or holds back another thing.

Retortion, (lat.) a twifting, or writhing backward.

Retraction, (lat.) a drawing back; alfo a fhifting, or going off from ones word.

Retraction, in Common-law is an exception againft one that formerly commenc't an action, and withdrew it, or was non-fuit before tryal.

Retreat, (French) a retiring, alfo a place of accommodation and fecurity.

Retribution, (lat.) a giving back, a making recompence, or requital.

Retriments, (lat.) the drefle, or dregs of metal, alfo any kinde of rubbifh.

Retrive, (from the French *Retriver*, to finde again) a Term in Hawking, to fpring Partridges again, after they have once fprung already; alfo to recover a thing given for loft.

Retraction, (lat.) a driving backward.

Retroceffion, (lat.) a going backward.

Retrocopulation, (lat.) a coupling backward.

Retroduction, (lat.) a leading, or bringing back.

Retrogradation, (lat.) a recoiling, or going back; a Planet goes Retrograde, when it goes contrary to the fucceffion of the figns.

Retrogreffion, (lat.) the fame as Retrogradation.

Return in Common-law, fignifieth the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bayliffs, which is a Certificate made to the Court where the Writ directeth him, of that which he hath done touching the ferving of the fame Writ.

Reuda, a certain *Irifh* Captain, who by force of Arms feated himfelf in a part of Scotland.

Revelation, (lat.) a revealing laying open, or difcovering.

Revels, fports of dancing, masking, comedies, &c. formerly ufed in the Kings houfe and Inns of Court, from the French *Reveiller*, to awake, becaufe they were performed in the night time.

Reverberation, (lat.) a reflecting, a beating, or ftriking back.

Reverborie, (lat.) a kinde of Fornace, or Limbeck.

Reverse, (French) a back-blow in fencing.

Reverfed, turned backward, or upfide down, a Term in Heraldry, being the abatement of a Cote proper to him that ravifhes a Maid, or Widow, or flies from his foveraigns Banner.

Reverfion, (lat.) a returning, alfo in Common-law, is a poffibility referved to mans felf, and his Heirs to have again, Lands, or Tenements made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of fuch conditions.

Reveftiary, a place where the Church Veftmets are kept, a Veftry.

Revvifition, (lat.) a reviving, a coming again to ones felf.

Revocation, (lat.) a calling back.

Revolution, (lat.) a rowling back, the turning back of caeleftial bodies to their firft point, and finifhing their circular courfe.

Revvulfion, (lat.) a plucking back, or drawing away, in Phyfick it is an evacuation of the Morbifick matter, by places oppofite to the feat of the humour.

Rewifs, (Dutch) lecherous, a word applied to the copulation of Doves.

R H

Rhadomancy, (Greek) divination by a wand ftaff, or rod.

Rhadamanthus, the fon of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, who for his feverity in Juftice was faign'd by the Poets to have been one of the three infernal Judges, the other two being *Aeacus* and *Minos*.

Rhetia, a Countrey of Europe, bordering upon *Helvetia*, and the Lake *Larius*, it is divided into higher and lower *Rhetia*, the inhabitants of the higher are called *Gri-fons* of the lower *Boiarii*.

Rhaphodie, (Greek) fee *Raffodie*.

Rhedarious, (lat.) belonging to a Car, or Coach.

Rhedarious, (lat.) belonging to a Waggon, or Cart.

Rhesus, a King of *Thrace*, the fon of *Strymon*.

mon and *Euterpe*, he came with his white horses to the aide of the *Trojans*, and was killed by *Diomed* and *Ulysses*, with the help of *Dolon*, those white horses, upon which the fate of *Troy* depended, being brought away by the Greeks.

Rhetorical, (lat.) eloquent, full of Rhetoric, i. the art of speaking well, and eloquently.

Rhinoceros, (Greek) a kinde of *Indian* beast, having a horn on his nose.

Rhodus, a famous Island in the *Carpathian* Sea, formerly consecrated to the Sun, in honour of whom a mighty *Colossus* was made, 50 Cubits in length.

Rhomb, or *Roumb*, (lat.) a certain Geometrical square figure, consisting of equal sides, but unequal angles; also a spinning wheel, also a Mariners Compass, or Sea Chart.

Rhombifonant, (lat.) sounding like one that snorts in his sleep.

Rhythmical, (Greek) belonging to Rhythme, or Meeter in verse; also to proportion, or harmony in Musick.

R I

Rialto, a stately place in *Venice*, like to our Royal Exchange.

Ribadavia, a Town in *Gallicia*, a Province of *Spain*, from whence is brought a sort of wine much esteemed.

Riband, is lesse then a Coat, and contains the eighth part of a Bend.

Ribauldary, (Ital.) whoredom, uncleanness, or the carriage of a Russian.

Ribble, (old word) a Fiddle, or Cittern.

Richmond, q. rich mount, the chief Town of *Richmondshire*; it was walled about, and fortified with a strong Castle against the *Danes*, by *Allan* the first Earle thereof, also the name of one of the Kings houses in *Surrey*, where King *Edward* the third died.

Ribolla, a kinde of strong wine, so called.

Riches, by the Hunters taken for a Company, and so they say a riches of Martens.

Richard, a proper name of a man, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue powerfull disposition.

Ridure, (lat.) a grinning or shewing the teeth like a dog, also a fretting or chafing inwardly.

To *Ride* in Navigation, is, when a ship

is held in so fast by her Anchors, that she doth not drive away by the tide, or winde.

Riding Clark, one of the six Clarks of the Chancery, who takes his turn for his year to have the controlling of all Grants which passe the great Seal.

Rier County, a publick place, which the Sheriff appointeth for the receipt of the Kings money, after the end of his County.

Rigation, (lat.) a bedewing, watering, or sprinkling.

Rigidity, or *Rigour*, (lat.) stiffness with cold, or frost; also furlinnesse, strictnesse, severity.

Rigel, the left foot of *Orion*.

Rigols, a certain Musick instrument, called a *Clericord*, it comes from the French *Regalliard*, i. to rejoice.

Ringtail, a kinde of Purtock, or Kite, having whitish feathers about his tail.

Ringwalk, a Term in hunting, being a round walk made by Hunters.

Riot, in Common-law, is the forcible doing of an unlawfull act, by three, or more persons assembled together for that purpose.

Riphean-hills, certain Hills of *Scythia*, so called from the Greek word *Ripes*, the violent force of winds blowing from those parts, they are also called *Hyperborean* Mountains.

Rippers, those that use to bring fish from the Sea-coast to the inner parts of the land, it comes from the Latin word *Ripa*, a Bank, or Shore.

Risible, (lat.) subject to laughter.

Risingham, (signifying in the *Brittish* tongue the Gyants habitation) a certain Town in *Northumberland*, of which the old *Brittains* fabulously reported, that it was defended by their god *Magon*, against a *Soldan*, or great Prince in those times.

Rituals, certain books, which prescribe the Rites and Ceremonies of the Roman Church.

Rivage, (French) the water-side; or Sea-Coast.

Rivality, (lat.) envy between *Rivals*, i. two persons loving one, and the same woman, being a Metaphor borrowed from those that fetch water from the same river.

Rivulet, (lat.) a Brook, or little river.

Rixation, (lat.) a brawling, or wrangling.

Rizon, a Citie of *Illyria*, seated upon a River of the same name.

R O

Roan colour, a kinde of dark, or Chequer colour, being most properly spoken of a Horse.

Robert, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch famous in Council.

Robigalia, certain feasts kept in *May*, by the ancient Romans in honour of *Robigus*, who was worshipt as a God among them, for that he was thought to keep the Corn from blasting.

Robiginous, (lat.) full of rust, also blasted as Corn.

Roboration, (lat.) a strengthening, or making strong, from *Robur*, i. an Oak.

Robustus, (lat.) strong as an Oak.

Rock, (old word) a Rock.

Roche, a Citie in *Kent*, called in Latin *Roffa*, from one *Rhusus*, but more anciently *Durobreu*, in the year 876. it was laid waste by *Aetheldred*, King of the *Mercians*, and many a time afterwards sacked by the *Danes*.

Rochets, a kinde of fish, so called; also a kinde of surplice, or Bishops Robe.

Rod, a certain Land measure, see *Pearch*.

Rode, a station for ships, from the Dutch word *Reed*.

Rodknights, or *Radknights*, certain servants, which hold by serving their Lord on horse-back.

Rodnet, a Net to catch Black-birds, or Wood-cocks in.

Rodemontade, (Span.) a vain-glorious bragging, or boasting.

Ro, or *Roebuck*, a kinde of Deer, called in French *la Chevre*.

Rogation, (lat.) an asking, demanding, or intreating, whence *Rogation* week, the next week but one before *Whitsunday*; so called from the duty of fasting and prayer joynted at that time by the Church, as a preparative to the feast of the *Ascension*, it is also called *Gang* week, and by some *Grafte* week.

Roger, the proper name of a man, from the Dutch word *Ruger*, i. quiet, or *Rodgar*, i. strong Council.

Rogitation, (lat.) an asking often, an intreating earnestly.

Roiston, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, anciently called *Rosfes* Crosse, from a Crosse built by Dame *Rosfe* (as some think) Countesse of *Norfolk*, but being augmen-

ted by *Eustace de Marck*, it came to be called *Roiston*, q. *Rosfes* Town.

The *Rolls*, a place appointed by *Edward* the third, for the keeping of the *Rolls*, or Records of Chancery, the master whereof in the absence of the Lord Chancellor sitteth as Judge.

Rollo, a famous Captain, who with a select Company of *Danish* youths going to seek out new habitations, settled in that part of *France*, which is now called *Normandy*, the *French* at last after much War were glad to make a league with them, and to allow them quiet possession of what they had conquered, and *Rollo* marrying the daughter of *Charls* the simple, was both himself baptised, and likewise caused all his people to embrace the Christian faith.

Rome, the chief Citie of *Italy*, and most famous of the world, built by *Romulus* and *Remus*, the Grand-children of *Nimitor*, the inhabitants of this Citie and parts adjacent, called the *Romans*, were anciently a people renowned both in warre and peace, and masters of a great part of the world.

Romance, a feigned history from *Romant*, the most eloquent sort of *French*, or *Roman*, which hath heretofore been used to signifie any thing written, or expressed eloquently.

Rome, (old word) to wander, or walk up and down.

Romescot, or *Romefeob*, a certain tribute paid to *Rome*, commonly called *Peter-pence*.

Romulus and *Remus*, the sons of *Sylvia*, (as some suppose by *Mars*) the daughter of *Nimitor*, King of the *Albans*, they were preserved from the cruelty of their Uncle *Amulius* by *Laurentia* (of which see more in *Laurentia*) *Romulus* having slain his brother *Remus*, obtained the sole Government of the Citie to himself; he overcame the *Veientes* (who made warre upon the *Romans*, because that they wanting wives, had ravisht the *Virgins* that came from Neighbouring places to see their shews called *Consualia*) dedicating the spoiles to *Jupiter Feretrius*; he also overcame the *Eidenates* and the *Sabines*, whom he caused with *Tullius Tarquin* their King, to inhabit *Rome*, and to joyn into one Commonwealth with the *Romans*, at length in a great Assembly at the Lake of *Caprea*, a sudden Tempest arising, he vanished away, none knowing what became of him.

Roncevalles, anciently called *Rocida Valis*, a Town of *Navar*, famous for the burial of *Rowland*, kinsman to *Charles* the Great.

Rondacher, (French) he that carrieth a *Rondach*, i. a Target, or Buckler.

Rondelier, (French) the same, also a Target maker.

Rood, the same as *Rod*, or *Pearch*, also a *Crosse*.

Roodloft, (Saxon) a shrine, a place to put a rood, or crosse in, or the image, or relique of any Saint.

Rorid, *Roral*, or *Rorulent*, (lat.) dewy, besprinkled with dew.

Rofamunda, the daughter of *Caminundus*, King of the *Gepids*, she was married to *Alboinus*, King of the *Lombards*, who having made a feast, drank a health to her out of a Cup made of his fathers skull, for which he procured his death by the means of *Herminges*, with whom she fled to *Longinus*, Exarch of *Ravenna*, and married him, but afterwards being in hopes to marry *Longinus*, she offered a potion to *Helminges* in the bath, which was poison, which he suspecting, forced her to drink it her self, the word signifieth in *Saxon* rofe of peace.

Rofarie, (lat.) a place where *Roses* grow; also a short prayer book, or a pair of beads, containing 150 *Pater Nosters*, and 150 *Avemarias*.

Rofid, (lat.) the same as *rorid*, *Rofcoman*, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Rofe, a Christian name of divers women, the signification well known.

Rofion, (lat.) a gnawing.

Roffe, a Countrey of *Scotland*, denominated from the *Brittish* word *Roffe*, i. a heath, or place of lings.

Roftration, (lat.) a thrusting in the beak or bill.

Rotation, (lat.) a wheeling, or moving about like a wheel.

To say a lesson by *Rote*, to say it as roundly and currently, as a wheel runs in his rote, or track.

Rotundity, (lat.) roundness.

Rou, (old word) ugly, froward.

Rouge Crosse, see *Purpurant*.

Roundin, a Term in Navigation, is a letting rise the main, or foretack, and haling aft the foresheet to the cathead, and main sheet to the cabridge-head, when the wind larges upon the main and foresail.

Roundel, a Term in Heraldry, being the figure of a round ball.

Roundelay, a Sheapherds song, or dance.

Roundlet, a wine measure, containing 8 Gallons and a half.

Roundis, a Term in Sculpture, the fragments of statues.

Rowland, a proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch Council for the land.

To *Rowze* a Hart, to raise him from his harbour.

Rowze, the Forrefters say a rowz of Wolves; in Faulconry a Hawk is said to rowze, not shake her self.

Row-in, a Term in Navigation, to make a Cable tight when it is slack upon the water.

A *Routurier*, (Fr.) a Peasant, or Ploughman.

Colour de *Roze*, a violet colour, which is the French Kings proper colour.

Royal, (French) kingly, belonging to a King, whence Royalties, the Rights, or Prerogative of a King: *Royal* is also a Term in Hunting, see *Torch Royal*.

R U

Rubefaction, (lat.) a making red, *Ruber*, a stone found in the head of a Toad, commonly called a Toad-stone.

Rubicon, a River of *Italy*, between *Rimini* and *Ravenna*, which floweth into the *Adriatick* Sea; it is now called *Rumcone*, or *Piscatello*.

Rubicund, (lat.) blood red.

Rubic, a certain red Gem shining in the dark like a spark of fire.

Rubiginous, (lat.) see *Rubigus*.

Rubrication, (lat.) a making red, whence *Rubricatives*, a plaister so strongly drawing that it makes the part look red.

Rubrick, a special Title of the Law, or a noted sentence of any book marked with red Letters; also a Calender of Saints and Festivals.

Ructation, (lat.) a belching.

Rudheath, a place in *Cheshire*; where there was formerly a sanctuary for those that had trespassed against the Law, to remain secure for a year and a day.

Rudiments, (lat.) the first Elements, or principles of any art, or faculty, because those that come first to be instructed are to be imagined, altogether rude and ignorant.

Ruffe, a certain kinde of fish; by some called an *Alfredo*.

Rugosity, (lat.) ruggedness, fulness of wrinkles.

Rugosus,

Ruinus, (lat.) going to wrack, falling to decay.

A Carpenters *Rule*, an instrument to measure board, or timber with.

Rimbe, see *Rhombe*.

Rumia, a certain goddess among the ancient Romans, who was said to have the care of sucking children, from *Rumi*, an ancient Latin word, signifying womens paps.

To *Rumidge*, in Navigation, is to remove goods, or luggage out of a ships howld, whence it is also used upon other occasions.

Rumigeration, (lat.) a carrying tales, a spreading a rumour, or report abroad.

Ruminasion, (lat.) a chewing of the cud, a pondering in ones mind, or earnestly thinking upon any thing.

Ruminus, a surname of *Jupiter*, affording teats to every creature.

Runcina, the goddess of weeding.

Ruption, (lat.) a breaking, or bursting.

Ruralis, (lat.) belonging to the Countrey.

Russia, a Countrey of *Europe*, bordering upon *Hungary* toward the South.

Rustication, (lat.) a dwelling in the Countrey.

Rusticity, (lat.) a Countrey Garb, or carriage; also clownishness.

Rut, to desire copulation, a Term most properly applied to Deer.

Rutilations, (lat.) a shining, glistring, or glaring.

Rutier, (French) a direction for the finding out of courses by Land, or Seajal, so an old beaten Souldier.

S A

Sabaoth, (from the Hebrew *Scabath* to rest), a celebration of the seventh day of the week; as a day of rest among the Jews; in remembrance of Gods resting from the work of the creation on that day, instead of which the first day of the week, called the Lords day, hath been ever observed by Christians, in remembrance of Christs Resurrection.

Sabbatarians, those that observe the Jewish Sabbath.

Sabbaticals, (lat.) belonging to the Sabbath.

Sabellians, a sort of Hereticks; so called from *Sabellius* their first Author, they affirmed the Father, Son, and holy Ghost,

to be one onely person, having three names.

Sable, (French) the colour black in Heraldry; also a certain rich furze, taken from a Russian beast, so called.

Sabrina, the name of a very fair, and pleasant River, springing out of *Plimlimon* Hills in *Wales*, and taking its course through *Shropshire*, *Worcestershire*, and several other Shires; it is vulgarly called *Severn*, see *Severn*.

Saburrate, (lat.) to ballast a ship with Gravel.

Sacerdotal, (lat.) priestly, belonging to a Priest.

Saccus cum brochie, a service of finding a sack, and a broach to the King by virtue of a Tenure, for the use of his Army.

Sachem, a general name for any great Prince, or Ruler among the people of the *West-Indies*.

Sack, a measure of Wool, containing 26 stone, and 14 pound.

Sacramental, (lat.) belonging to a Sacrament, or Oath.

Sacrificial, (lat.) belonging to a Sacrifice, or holy offering.

Sacrilegius, (lat.) committing Sacrilege, i. a robbing of Churches, or violating of holy things.

Sacrifice, or *Sacrary*, (lat.) a Vestry, a place where the Priests Vestments, and things belonging to the Church are kept.

Sadduces, a Sect among the Jews; so called from *Sadock* their first Author, they denied the being of Angels, and the Resurrection of the body.

Safe conduct, see *Passiport*.

Sagacity, (lat.) quickness of understanding, or apprehension, sharpness of judgement, or wit.

Sagamore, a King, or Supream Ruler among the *Indians*.

Sagbut, (Span.) a kinde of Musical instrument, somewhat resembling a Trumpet.

Sagination, (lat.) a cramping, or making fat.

Sagittal, (lat.) belonging to an Arrow.

Sagittarius, one of the 12 signes of the *Zodiack*, see *Chiron*.

Sagittipotent, (lat.) powerful in darts, or arrows.

Saguntus, a Town of *Valencia*, a Province of *Spain*, now called *Morvedro*, situate upon the River *Ibero*; it was destroyed

by *Hannibal*, which was the cause of the second *Punic* war.

Saker, a kind of Hawk, (called in Greek *Hierax*;) holy; also a great piece of Ordnance.

Saie, a kind of stufte to make Cloaths of, called in Spanish *Saietta*.

Sajut Antonies fire, see *Erysipely*.

Salacity, (lat.) wantonness, or inclination to Venery, perhaps from *Salacia* a goddesse of the water, whom the ancients held to be the wife of *Neptune*, and that she caused the fluctuation, or moving up and down of the Sea; also the Ebbing and flowing of the Sea was called by the Romans in old time *Salicia* and *Venilia*.

Salade, (French) a kinde of head-piece or helmet; called also *Salet*.

Salamander, a kinde of little beast like a Lizard; vulgarly believed to subsist in the hottest fire, and to quench it.

Salaries, (lat.) a servants stipend, or wages; so called as *Pliny* saith from *Sals*, i. *Salt*, both being alike necessary.

Salene, the ancient name of a Town in *Bedf:rdshire*, now called *Salndy*, *Sandy*.

Saltebrous, (lat.) rugged, rough, uneven.

Saliant, (lat.) leaping, a Term in Heraldry.

Saligot, (Fr.) a water-nut, or *Caltröp*.

Sali, the 12 Priests of *Mars* instituted by *Numa Pompilius*.

Marcus Livius Salinator, a famous Roman Captain, Confull with *Claudius Nero*, he overcame *Altrubal* in the second *Punic* warre.

Salique Law, a Law whereby the Crown of France cannot fall from the Lance to the distaffe, i. cannot be inherited by women; it is so called, either from these words *si aliqua*, often mentioned in the Law (which as some say was made by *Pharamond*, others by *Philip* the fair) or else from the River *Sala*, near unto which the *Franks* anciently inhabited.

Salisbury, the chief Citie of *Wiltshire*, risen up out of the ruines of a very ancient Town called *Sorbiodunum*, and by vulgar *Latinists* *Sarum*, and *Saraburia*, this place is famous for a stately Minster, built here in the reign of King *Henry* the third, by *Richard Poor*, then Bishop of *Salisbury*; this Cathedral hath as many windows as there are dayes in the year, as many pillars as there are hours in a year, and the gates are answerable in number to the 12 months.

Salivation, (lat.) a fluxing, or drawing humours out of the mouth by spettle.

Saligot, (French) a kinde of fruit, called water Nuts.

Sallow, (latin *Salix*) the Goats willow-tree.

Sally, so issue out of a besieged Town, from the Spanish word *Salir*.

Salmacis, a Fountain of *Caria*, near *Halicarnassus*; so called from *Salmacia*, a Nymph, who falling in love with *Hermaphroditus*, the son of *Mercury* and *Venus*, when she could by no other means draw him to her love, she leapt into the Fountain, and embracing him, prayed unto the gods that they might grow into one; whereupon they immediately became one person, having both Sexes; also at the prayers of *Hermaphroditus* the Fountain contracted this quality, that who ever entered into it, were transformed into both Sexes; and called *Hermaphroditus*.

Salmonius, a King of *Elis*, the son of *Aeolus*, who aspiring to be a god, drove his Chariot over a brazen bridge, which he had made, that he might imitate *Thunder*, at which *Jupiter* enraged, struck him down to Hell with a Thunderbolt.

Salomon, a proper name, signifying in Hebrew peaceable.

Salsamentarious, (lat.) belonging to salt things, brine, or pickle.

Salsifere, (lat.) a salting, seasoning, or powdering.

Salutation, (lat.) a dancing, or leaping.

Saltimbanco, (Ital.) a Mountebank, or Quack-salver.

Saltire, a Term in Heraldry, see *Sau-toir*.

Salvatel Vein, see *Vein*.

Salubrity, (lat.) wholesomness, or healthfulness.

Salutatory, (lat.) a place where people stand to salute great men.

Salutiferous, (lat.) bringing health, or safety.

Samaria, a Countrey of *Palastine*, bordering upon *Judea*.

Sambenito, (Span.) a Coat of course sackcloth, in which Penitents are reposed to the Church.

Sambuke, a Musical instrument, called also a Dulcimer; also a warlike Engine.

Samonds, the surname of a very ancient family of Barons, who heretofore had their chief habitation at *Bromham* in *Wiltshire*,

shire, they are filed in Latin Records de *Sancto Amondo*.

Samos, the name of two Islands, the one near *Ionia* over against *Ephesus*, sacred to *Juno*, anciently called *Parthenia*, the other in the bay of *Ambracia*, over against *Epirus*, anciently called *Cephalenia*.

Samotheacia, an Island of the *Aegean* Sea, not far from *Thrace*, heretofore called *Dardania*.

Samplar, corrupted from *Exemplar*, a pattern or copy.

Samsou, a proper name, signifying in Heb. there the second time.

Samuel, another proper name, signifying in Heb. placed of God.

Sanable, (lat.) to be healed or cured.

Sanabia, a Christian name of divers women from the Latin *Sancta*, i. holy.

Sanctification, (lat.) a sanctifying, halloving, or making holy.

Sanctimony or *Sanctity*, (lat.) the profission of holiness.

Sanction, (lat.) a decreeing, enacting, or establishing, any Law or Ordinance.

Sanctuary, (lat.) a sanctified or holy place; also a place privileged by the Prince for the safeguard of offenders lives, founded upon the great reverence which the Prince beareth unto the place whereunto he granteth such a privilege.

Sanctum Sanctorum, the innermost and holiest place of the *Jews* Temple where the Arke was kept.

Sandal, a kind of pantosle or slipper; also a precious sort of Indian wood.

A *Sandapile*, (lat.) a coffin or beer to carry dead bodies on.

Sandarach, a kind of red painting, otherwise called *Orpine* or red *Astennick*.

A *Sand-bag*, in Etching or Graving, is that on which they use to turn their plate.

Sanglant, (French) bloody, or imbrued with blood.

Sanglier, (French) a Bore of five years old.

Sanguin, or *Sanguineous*, (lat.) full or abounding with blood; also of a complexion where that humour is predominant; also in Heraldry it is taken for a kind of ruddy or murrey colour.

Sanguolent, (lat.) bloody or cruel.

Sanhedrim, (Heb.) the Supreme Council or Court of judicature among the

Jews, consisting of the high Priest and 70 Seniors or Elders who were to consult about the greatest matters of the Commonwealth, both Ecclesiastical and Civil.

Sanity, (lat.) health, soundness.

Sanjacks, the Governours of Cities among the Turks.

Sanicle, a kind of herb called self-heal.

Sankfin, (from the French words *Sang*, i. blood, and *fin*, i. ended) a final end of any lineal race or descent of kindred.

Saphena vein, see *vein*.

Sapphick verse, a kind of verse consisting of a trochee, spondee, dactyle, and two trochees, and having at the end of every three verses an Adonic which consists of a dactyl and spondee. This kind of verse was first invented by *Sapho* a famous Poetesse of *Mitylene*.

Saphire, a kind of Gem or pretious Stone of an azure colour.

Sapidity, or *Sapor*, (lat.) favorinness, well season'dness, pleasantness of taste or favour.

Sapience, (lat.) wisdom or prudence.

Sapphick, see *Sapphick*.

Saraband, (Ital.) a kind of Lesson or Air in Musick going with a quick time.

Sarab, a proper name of a woman signifying in Heb. Mistress or Dame.

Sarcasm, (Greek) a bitter jest, scoff, or taunt.

Sarcell, the pinion of a Hawk.

Sarcenet, a kind of thin Taffata.

Sarcination, (lat.) a loading with packs or fardells.

Sarcoma, (Greek) a bunch of flesh growing upon the nose.

Sarcophage, (Greek) a certain stone wherein dead bodies being inclosed, do consume away within a short time; also a Tomb or Sepulchre.

Sarcotick, (Greek) breeding new flesh.

Sarculation, (lat.) a weeding or plucking up of weeds, whence the time that Countrymen weed their corn in is vulgarly called *Sarcling* time.

Sardanapalus, the last King of *Assyria*, against whom for his luxury and effeminacy, *Arbaces*, the Satrap of *Media* and *Belochus* of *Babylon* rebelling, transferred the Empire to *Media* and *Babilonia*.

Sardanapalus, as soon as he saw himself in danger, throwing himself and all his riches into a burning Pyre, which

he built for that purpose.

Sardel, or *Sardine*, a kind of fish called a pilcher.

Sardinia, an Island in the *Liguyick* Ocean, so called from *Sardus* the son of *Hercules*, who planted himself here.

Sardonick laughter, an immoderate and deadly laughter, from the herb *Sardon*, which being eaten causeth it.

Sardonyx, a kind of Gem or precious Stone of a dark or blackish colour, being also called a *Corneol* or *Onyx* of *Sardinia*.

Sarmatia, a very large Country, reaching from the borders of *Germany* and the River *Vistula*, as far as *Hircania*, and is divided into *Sarmatia*, *Europaea*, and *Sarmatia Asiatica*.

Sarmentivous, (lat.) belonging to branches or twigs.

Sarpedon, a King of *Lycia*, he was the son of *Jupiter* by *Laodamia* the daughter of *Bellerophon*, and going to help the *Trojans* was killed by *Patroclus*, and carried out of the field by *Apollo* at *Jupiter's* command.

Sarplar, or *Serplath*, a quantity of wool consisting of 80 Tod, each Tod being two fone, and each fone 14 pound.

A *Sarpe*, a five of hair.

Sarpatarilla, the root of a certain tree called *Smilax Peruviana*.

Sassafras, the wood of another *Indian* tree very useful in Physick.

Satanical, belonging to *Satan*, i. the Devil, from the Hebrew word *fitanab*, i. hatred.

It *Sate ma fore*, (old word) it touch't me greatly.

Satellite, (lat.) a Yeoman of the Guard, also a *Catchpole*.

Satiety, (lat.) fullnesse, glutting, whence *fatiation*, a filling or cloying.

Satisfadion, (lat.) a putting in bail or surety.

Satisfadion, (lat.) a satisfying or making amends; also a taking great content or pleasure in any thing.

Satorious, (lat.) belonging to sowing or sowers.

Satrap, (Greek) a title anciently given to the chief Governour of any Province under the King of *Persia*.

Satuity, (lat.) the same as *Satiety*.

Saturnals, (lat.) Feasts dedica'd to *Saturn*, an ancient heathen deity, the son of *Calus* and *Vesta*, who married his sister *Ops* and cut off the genital members of

his father *Calus*, and threw them into the Sea, out of the froth of which sprung *Venus*, from thence called *Aphrodite*, he sought to devour all his male children, wherefore *Ops* as soon as she was delivered of *Jupiter*, and *Juno* at a birth, she gave him instead of *Jupiter* a great stone wrapt up in swaddling-clouts, which he devoured; next she brought forth *Neptune*, whom she concealed, as also *Pluto* and *Glaucus* whom she had at a birth; He was overthrown by his brother *Titan* who made war against him for the Kingdom, and shut up him and his wife in prison, whence he was delivered by his son *Jupiter*, against whom also making war himself, he was driven out of his Kingdom, and fled into *Italy* to *Janus* whom he taught Husbandry and the use of the Vine. *Saturn* is also the name of one of the 7 Planets, the slowest in motion and of the melancholiest influence; also among Chymists it is taken for lead.

Satyre (from *Satyrus*) a certain deity of the Wood, much spoken of by ancient Poets, resembling in the upper part of their bodies the shape of a man, in the lower part, of a goat, and being all over hairy, (from *Satyra*) a kind of sharp and invective Poem full of taunting expressions against any person or thing.

Satyrycal (lat.) bitter, invective, taunting, or scoffing.

Sauciation, (lat.) a wounding.

Saucidge, (in French *Saucisse*) a kind of pudding made of meat chopped very small.

Savine, a kind of herb so called, because it was had in great veneration among the *Sabines* an ancient people of *Italy*.

Saultoir, or *Sautoir*, (French) a term in Heraldry, being a figure resembling Sr. *Andrews* cross.

Saunders, a kind of spice or sweet wood, called in Latin *Santalum*.

Sawes, (old word) sayings.

Saxony, a Country of *Germany*, lying between the Rivers *Albis* and *Rhine*, whose inhabitants anciently under the conduct of their Queen *Angela* vanquish'd *Brittany* and called it *England*.

Saxifrage, (from the Lat. *Saxum* i. a stone, and *frangere*, i. to break) a kind of herb so called because it breaks the stone in the kidney.

Scabious, (lat.) scabby or mangy.

Scabrous, (lat.) rough, rugged, unpolished.

Scavity, (lat.) left-handednesse, unlickinnesse.

Scavola, see *Mutius*.

Scalary, (lat.) belonging to a scale or ladder, but in Geometry scale is also taken for a measure proportionable to the draught.

Scallion, a kind of Plant otherwise called an Onion or Chibbol, or young Cive.

Scalds, a river of the Low Countries running by *Antwerp*, called in Dutch *Scheldt*.

Scallop, (Span. *Chalupa*) a ship-boat, called also a shallop; also a kind of fish called in Latin *Pecten*.

Scalp, the hairy part of the head, which encompasseth the skull; it is called in Greek *Pericranium*.

Scalper, or *Scalping Iron*, (from the Lat. *Scalpere*, i. to scrape or scratch) a Chirurgion Instrument to scrape or cleanse wounds withall.

Scamander, see *Xanthus*.

Scammony, a kind of herb otherwise called purging Bindweed.

Scandalous, (lat.) giving scandal, i. offence, ill example, or occasion of other mens sinning.

Scandalum Magnatum, signifieth in Common Law, a wrong done to any of the Nobles of the land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earles, &c.

Scanderbeg, a name attributed to *George Castriot*, the son of *John Castriot* Prince of *Epirus* and *Albania*, who having been brought up by *Amurath* the second, the Turkish Emperour, at last caused *Epirus* and *Macedonia* to revolt and valiantly kept *Croia* against a mighty power of the *Turks*, which caused *Amurath* to die raging mad.

Scandia, or *Scandinavia*, a great Island in the North Ocean, near adjoining to the Continent of *Russia*, it was anciently called *Beltia* or *Bastlia*.

Scapular, (lat.) belonging to the shoulders; whence *Scapulary* a Monks hood or cowl reaching down to the shoulders.

Scar, an old word, signifying a steep rock, whence *Scarborow Castle* in *Yorkshire* is denominated, as it were a Burgh

upon the Scar or steep Rock.

Scarabee, (lat.) a kind of fly commonly called a beetle.

Scarf, a term in Navigation, when the end of one timber is let into the other very close and even, or as they term it wood and wood.

Scarification, (lat.) a lancing a fore, or making an incision.

Scariole, a kind of herb otherwise called broadleaved endive.

Scarpe, a term in Fortification, the slopenesse of the wall; also in Heraldry it is the resemblance of a scarf worn by Commanders in the field.

To *Scathe*, to hurt, from the Dutch word *Schoed*, i. damage.

Scaturigivous, (lat.) overflowing, or running over.

Scavage, or *Shewage*, a kind of toll or custom exacted of Merchants by Mayors or Bailiffs of Towns for wares shewed to be sold within their Precincts which are forbidden by Statute.

Scavenger, (from the Dutch word *Scaven*, i. to pare away) an officer that makes clean the streets and pares away the dirt.

Scedasus, a certain rich *Exotian* whose two daughters *Hippone* and *Milefia* were ravished in his absence, and afterwards thrown into a Well and drowned, whereupon he killed himself for grief.

Sceleton, (Greek) the whole structure of the bones of a mans body, the flesh, veins, and muscles being taken away.

Scellum, or *Schellum*, (Dutch) a rogue, villain, or vagabond.

Scenicals, (lat.) belonging to a Scene, i. the changing of persons in every Act of a Comedy or Tragedy; also the forefront of a Stage or Theater.

Scenography, (lat.) a term in Perspective, the model or description of a Scene, or any work presented with its shadows.

Sceptical, (Greek) contemplative, whence *Scepticks* are a sort of Philosophers who only consider and contemplate of things without determining any thing.

Sceptiferous, (Latin) bearing a Scepter.

Schediasm, (Greek) a sudden invention.

Schedule, (lat.) a little leaf, bill, or scrowl of paper.

Scheme, (Greek) the form, or outward draught of any thing.

Schirrus, a hard swelling without pain, yet not without fences.

Schiph, (Latin *Scapba*) a ship-boat, whence Schipper, or Scipper, a Sea-man, or Mariner.

Schisme, (Greek) a cleaving, rending, or dividing in two, but more peculiarly a division, or separation in the Church, caused by a dissenting in opinion.

Schismatical, inclining to schisme.

Scholaſtick, (Greek) belonging to a School, or Schollar.

Scholiaſt, (Greek) a Writer of a *Scholy*, i. a short expolition upon any Author.

Sciagraph, (Greek) a platform, or description of a house, with the contrivance of every room.

Sciater, (lat.) a certain instrument made use of for the better designing out the situation of a Cite.

Sciatica, (lat.) the Gout in the hip.

Science, (lat.) knowledge, skill, or learning.

Scilceſter, a Town in Northumberland, by some thought to have been the same with that, which in old time was called *Cilurnum*; here *Ethwald*, King of the Northumbers was treacherously murdered by *Sigga* a Noble-man.

Scintillation, (lat.) a sparkling.

Sciolt, (lat.) one that maketh much fur with a little knowledge, a smatterer in learning.

Sciometry, (Greek) a divining by shadows.

Scion, (from the latin word *Scindere*. i. to divide) a graffe, or tender shoot.

Scipio, the name of several famous Romans, as *Scipio Africanus*, the son of *Cornelius*, he overthrew the Carthaginians in Spain, taking new Carthage, afterwards waſting over his Army into Africa, he utterly defeated *Hannibal* in a mighty battel; *Scipio Aemilianus*, the adopted son of *Africanus*, who demolish't new Carthage, and *Numantia* in Spain, and was killed by a conspiracy of the *Gracchi*; *Scipio Naſica*, a man very eloquent, skillful in the Law, and much beloved of the people, by whom he was called *Corculum*; *Scipio* the father in Law of *Pompey* the Great; first successful, afterwards unfortunate in the wars against *Cesar*.

Scire facias, a Writ Judicial, to call a man to shew a cause unto the Court from

which it is sent, why execution of a judgement passed should not be made.

Sciron, a famous Pirate about *Megara*, who was slain by *Theseus*.

Scirrous, (Greek) belonging to a *Schirrus*, i. a hard swelling in the body without pain.

Sciſſure, (lat.) a cutting, cleaving, or dividing aſunder.

Scitament, (lat.) a pleasant witty passage in discourse.

Sclavonia, a Countrey joyning Westward upon the *Adriatick* Sea, divided into *Iſtria*, *Carinthia*, *Groatia*, *Carnia*, and *Martia*; *Slavonia* vulgarly called *Windishmark*.

Scolopender, (Greek) a kinde of venomous Worm, by some called an Ear-wig; also a certain fish, which having swallowed a hook vomited up its entrails, and rid of it, sucketh them in again.

Scorn, (Greek) a mocking, scoffing, or scornful jest.

Scosse, (Dutch) a Term in fortification, a block-house, or chief fortresse, whence Metaphorically it is taken for the head.

Scopulow, (lat.) Rocky, full of Rocks.

Scorbucal, (lat.) belonging to the *Scorbuc*, i. a disease called the Scurvy.

Scordinn, a kinde of Herb, growing plentifully in *Cambridgeſhire*, called in English *Water-germander*.

Scorpion, a kinde of venomous Serpent, also the name of one of the 12 signs of the Zodiack; also a kinde of warlike Engin.

Scot and Lot, a customary contribution laid upon all subjects, according to their ability: *Escot* signifying in French a *Symbol*, shot, or reckoning.

Scotch, where an Officer doth keep an Ale-house without the Forreſt, under colour of his Office from *Scot* and *Ale*, paying the shot for Ale.

Scotomy, (Greek) a Vertigo, or dizziness in the head, which causeth a dimness in the eyes.

Scovel, see *Malkin*.

Scout, (in Dutch *ſpout*) an Officer of an Army appointed to discover an Enemies designs.

Screation, (lat.) a spitting.

Screkingham, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, where *Aſſick* the second Earle of *Leiceſter* was slain by *Hubba*, a Dane.

Scribe, (lat.) a Writer, Notary, or Srivener; also an Expounder of the Law among the Jews.

Scripto-

Scriptorian, (lat.) belonging to writing, or writers.

Scruple, or *Scrupuloſity*, (lat.) a doubting, or niceneſſe in point of conscience; also scruple is the third part of a dram, i. seven grains and a half, troy weight.

Scrutation, (lat.) a searching, or inquiring.

Scrutiny, (lat.) the same.

Sculpture, (lat.) a graving, or carving.

Scurlity, (lat.) offensive jesting, or scoffing.

Scut, (a Term in Hunting) the taylor of a Hare, or Cony.

Scutchion, see *Escotchion*, also the bud of a Tree cut off for inoculation.

Scutiferous, (lat.) bearing a shield, or buckler.

Scutula, a square hole cut through the hatch, or deck of a ship, to go down by into any room.

Scyld, (Saxon) debt, or default.

Scylla, the daughter of *Nyxus*, King of *Megara*, which being besieged by *Minos*, King of *Creet* was betrayed into his hands by *Scylla*, who falling in love with *Minos*, cut off her fathers purple lock (upon which the fate of the Citie depended) and sent it to him; but afterwards seeing her self despised, and dying for grief, she was turned into a Partridge, and *Nyxus* into a Hawk; also the daughter of *Phorcus*, who falling in love with *Glaucus*, was envied by *Circe*, who poisoning the water wherein she used to bath her self, the lower part of her body became altogether like the grinning of Dogs; whereupon she threw her self headlong down the next precipice, and was transformed to a Rock over against *Charybdis*.

Scyllas, one so skillful in diving, that he regained a great quantity of gold and silver, which had been lost in a shipwrack.

Scymitar, see *Semitar*.

Scythia, the most Northern Countrey of the world, divided into *Europea* and *Asia*; it was so called from *Scythes* the son of *Hercules* by one that was half a woman, and half a viper; it is at this day called *Tartarick*.

Scytale, (lat.) a kinde of secret way of writing; also a kinde of Serpent, also a field Mouse, called an Ermine, or Threw.

Seaſnapple, a kinde of Shell-fish, called in Latin *Cochlea veneris*, i. Venus shell.

Seax, a kinde of sword, anciently in use among the Saxons.

Sebaſtoator, (Greek) a great Officer in the ancient *Conſtantinople* Empire, from *Sebaſto*, i. Honourable, & *Crator*, powerful.

Sebaſtian, a proper name, signifying in Greek reverend, or Majestical.

Sebeſten, a kinde of *Aſſyria* plumb, called in Greek *Maryaria*.

Secandum, the ancient name of a Town in *Warwickſhire*, now called *Sec-kinton*, where *Atelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, was in a Civil war slain by *Beared*, who usurping the Kingdom, was soon after slain himself by *Offa*.

Secant, (a Term in Geometry) is a line drawn from the Center through one extremity of the given Arch, till it meet with the Tangent raised from the Diameter, at the other extremity.

Secation, (lat.) a cutting.

Secession, (lat.) a separating ones self, a departing from any side, a revolting.

Secluſion, (lat.) a shutting forth, a putting out of doors.

A *Second* in surveying, is the tenth part of a prime, and contains one inch, and 49 of 50 parts of an inch.

Second deliverance, a Writ that lieth after the return of Cattel replevied, for the repleving of the same Cattel again, by reason of some default in the party that replevied.

Secondary, (lat.) the second man in any place, he, who is next to any Chief, Officer, as *Secondary* of the fine Office, &c.

Secondine, (lat.) the after-birth, or skin wherein an Infant is wrapt, while it is in the womb.

Seſtary, (lat.) one of a Sect, a follower of new opinions in matters of religion.

Seſſion, (lat.) a cutting, or dividing; also a certain division in a Chapter.

Seſtor, a Mathematical instrument, consisting of two right lines, containing an Angle at the Center, and of the circumference assumed by them.

Secular, (lat.) belonging to an age, or the space of an hundred years, whence secular plays were certain Games among the Romans performed every hundred years; also a secular Priest, one who is conversant in the world, and not tied to a Monastical life.

Secundary, see *Secondary*.

Secundation, (lat.) a secunding, forwarding, or making prosperous.

Securiferous; (lat.) bearing a hatchet, or axe.

Sedation, (lat.) a quieting, or asswaging.

Sedentarie, (lat.) sitting much, studious, unactive.

Sediment, (lat.) the dregs, or lees of any thing settling, or sinking down to the bottom.

Sedition, (latin as it were *seorsum itio*, i. a going apart) a stirring up to rebellion or discord, a raising a faction, or mutiny.

Seduction, (lat.) a seducing, or leading out of the right way.

Sedulity, (lat.) diligence.

See, (old word) a feat.

Seeling, in Navigation, is the sudden tumbling of a ship to one side, or other, when the wave of the Sea is past from under her.

Segmentation, (lat.) a dividing into *Segments*, i. small parts, or pieces of any thing.

Segnity, (lat.) sluggishness, or sloth.

Segregation, (lat.) as it were a setting apart from the flock, a fevering, or parting.

Sejant, (French) sitting upright, a term in Heraldry.

Sejanus, a great favorite of *Tiberius* the Roman Emperour, of whom he was so highly esteemed, that he had the chief management of state affairs, but at last by reason of his pride and ambition he came to a miserable end.

Seignorage, (French) a prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth allowance for gold and silver, brought in the Massé to the exchange for Coin.

Seignorie, (French) dominion, or Jurisdiction; also a Mannour, or Lordship.

Seimurs, the surname of an ancient and honourable family, stiled in Latin Records *de Sancto Mauro*, in whom continue to this day the titles of *Vicom Beau-champ*, and *Marques of Hertfort*.

Seisin, in Common-law, is the possession of Lands, or inheritance.

Sejunctio, (lat.) a fevering, or putting asunder.

Seker, (old word) in like manner.

Sela, or *Selah*, an Hebrew word, used in several of *David's* Psalms; being as some think a pause, or resting time in Musick.

Sele-graving, a Term in Sculpture, or the art of gravng, being that which is done in steel or copper, that which is done in wood, is called *gravng in statich*.

Selenite, a certain stone wherein there is a white spot, which increaseth and decreaseth, according to the course of the Moon.

Selencus, one of the Captains of *Alexander* the Great, who after *Alexanders* death possessed himself of *Syria*; where he reigned twenty years.

Selinus, the ninth Emperour of the *Turks*, who added *Egypt* and *Arabia* to the *Turkish* Empire.

Selson, a ridge of land lying between two furrows.

Sellander, a kinde of disease in a horse.

Sellengers, contracted from *St. Legeus*, a surname of great note and antiquity, stiled in Latin Records *de Sancto Leodegaria*.

Sellarie, (lat.) a place where benches, or forms are set.

Semblance, (French) a likeness, seeming, or outward appearance.

Semele, the daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes*, who being got with *Childe* by *Jupiter*, brought forth *Bacchus*.

Sementation, (lat.) a bringing forth seed.

Semicircular, (lat.) in fashion of a half Circle.

Semicolon, a half Colon, or Member, being a point in writing, or printing, thus marked (;)

Semidole, (lat.) a pipe, or measure, containing half a Tun.

Seminary, (lat.) a feed-plot, or Nursery of young Plants; it is also Metaphorically taken for a School, or Colledge, which is a Nursery for learning.

Semination, or *Sraentation*, (lat.) a sowing, or bringing forth seed.

Seminifical, (lat.) producing seed for generation.

Sempedal, (lat.) consisting of half a foot in measure.

Semiquadrante, an Aspect consisting of 45 degrees.

Semiquintile, an Aspect consisting of 36 degrees.

Semiramis, a famous Queen of the *Assyrians*, the wife first of *Manon* prest of *Syria*, afterward of *Ninus*, whom she made away, and succeeded in the Kingdom, the much enlarged the bounds of her Empire, and built a wall of brick about the Citie of *Babylon*, and as some say, she died in an expedition into *India*, against *Stavrobates*.

Semitar, or *Scymitar*, a kind of a short *Persian* sword, being also much in use among the *Turks*.

Sempi-

Sempiternal, (lat.) everlasting, perpetual, without end.

Semuncial, (lat.) belonging to a femounce, i. half an ounce.

Senatorian, (lat.) belonging to a Senator, or to a Senate, i. a Supreme Council of a Nation, a Parliament.

Sendals, (French) a kind of *Cyprus* silk, Greek *Sidon*.

Seneca, a famous Philosopher born in *Corduba*, a City of *Andalusia*, a Province of *Spain*; he caused himself to bleed to death for fear of *Nero* who was his schollar.

Senescal, or *Seneschal*, (French) a Marshall or Steward.

Senescient, (lat.) growing old, waining.

Senegreen, a kind of herb, otherwise called *Houfeleck*, in Latin *Sedum*, also *Somperivium*, i. always green.

Seniv, the leaf of a medicinable herb which purgeth choleric and melancholick humours.

Senior, (lat.) elder.

Seniferous, (lat.) bringing sense or feeling.

Sensory, (lat.) an organ of the sense.

Sensuality, (lat.) a pleasing or indulging to the sense, a satisfying the carnal appetite.

Sententious, (lat.) full of sentences, i. grave or wise sayings.

Sentiment, (French) sensibleness, apprehension, also passion or a tender feeling of the effects of love. *Cleopatra*.

Sentinell, (French) a Military Scout or Watchman, from the Latin *Sentire*, i. to perceive, because he is to perceive and look narrowly into the enemies designs.

Sennie, a certain plant called in Latin *Sinapis*, of whose seed mustard is made.

Separation, (lat.) a setting apart, a putting asunder; also when two Planets have been in partile aspect or conjunction, and part from it.

Seperatory, (French) a Chirurgions Instrument wherewith to pick splinters of bones out of a wound.

Sepiment, (lat.) a fence, pale, or hedge.

Seplasiary, (lat.) a compounder or seller of sweet ointments; also a nice effeminate man.

Sepposion, (lat.) a setting apart, a putting asunder.

September, so called being the seventh moneth from *March*.

Septempedal, (lat.) containing seven foot in measure.

Septenary, (lat.) the number 7.

Septennial, (lat.) of seven years space.

Septentrional, (lat.) belonging to the North.

Septimestre, (lat.) of seven moneths space.

Septuagenary, (lat.) belonging to the number of 70.

Septuagesimal, (lat.) the same, also belonging to *Septuagesime*, Sunday.

The *Septuagint* translation of the Bible, the most original and authentick Translation of it by the 70 Elders of the Jews at the appointment of *Prolomeus Philadelphus* King of *Egypt*.

Septuical, (lat.) containing 7 ounces.

Septichral, (lat.) belonging to a Sepulchre or Grave.

Septulture, (lat.) a burying, or interring in the ground.

Sequels, (lat.) a following, a conclusion or consequence of any thing.

Sequence, (lat.) a following of things in order, one just after another.

Sequestration, (lat.) a separating a thing in controversy from the possession of both those that contend for it. But it is now commonly taken for a seizing upon the rents of Delinquents estates, for the use of the Common-wealth.

Seraglio, (Ital.) the Grand Signors Palace at *Constantinople*.

Serain, (French) the fresh evening air; also a mildew or damp vapour.

Seraph, a Turkish coin of gold.

Seraphical, celestial, bright, divine, like a *Seraphim* or one of the highest order of Angels.

Seraphis, a kind of Serpent anciently worshiped by the *Egyptians*.

Serenade, (French) an evening-song sung by a Lover under his Mistresses window.

Serenity, (lat.) clearness of the skie, fair weather.

Serge, a kind of woollen cloth, called in Italian *Sargia*, in Dutch *Rasch*.

Sergeanty, see *Petty Sergeanty*, and *Grand Sergeanty*.

Sergreant, a Griffin so termed in Heraldry.

Sericated, clothed in silk, which is called in Latin *Sericam*.

Series, (lat.) an order, row.

M m 3

Sermo-

Sermocination, (lat.) communing, or holding a discourse.

Serofity, (lat.) the thinner or waterish part of the maff of blood.

Serotine, (lat.) late, done about the evening time.

Serpentary, a kind of herb called vipers-graffe.

Serpentine, (lat.) belonging to serpents or snakes; whence Serpentine verses, those that begin and end with the same word.

Serpet, a kind of basket.

Serred, (lat.) sawed, also (from the French *Serre*) compact, joyned close together.

Sertorius, a famous Roman Captain who took part with *Marius* and *Cinna*, after *Scylla*, returning from the *Mithridatic* War, had got possession of *Rome*, he fled into *Spain*, and being chosen Captain by the *Lusitanians* overthrew the Romans in several battles, at last having stoutly defended himself against *Pompey*, he was slain by *Perpenna* as he sat at supper. *Diana* is said to have attended him in all his designs, in the form of a Hart.

Servile, (lat.) belonging to a servant, slavish; whence Servitude, slavery or thralldom.

Serviteur, (French) a serving-man or waiter, also a poor schollar in the University.

Seselia, (Greek) a kind of plant otherwise called Hartwort.

Sesothrus, a King of *Egypt*, the son of *Mysis*, he endeavour'd to make a navigable River out of the *Mediterranean* into the *Red Sea*.

Sesquipedal, or *Sesquipedalian*, (lat.) containing a foot and a half in measure.

Sesquiterium, (lat.) containing a third part over and above another thing.

Sesson, (lat.) a sitting; Sessions are more particularly taken for a quarterly sitting of Justices in Court upon their Commission.

Sesorce, (lat.) an ancient coin among the Romans containing 4 denarii, which value about a half penny of our money; the Sesorce was commonly marked with this Character H-S.

Sestain, (French) a stanza consisting of 6 verses.

Sethin, see *Sittin*.

Setigerous (lat.) bearing bristles.

Setterwort, a kind of herb so called from fettering, i. curing of catel.

Settwall, a kind of herb growing near walls, called also *Valerian*.

Severance, in Common Law, is the fingling of two or more that joyne in one Will.

Severians, a kind of Hereticks that condemned Marriage and eating of flesh.

Severity, (lat.) gravity, strictness, fourness, or austereness.

Severn, a famous River of *England*, in Latin *Sabrina*, so denominated as *Geffrey of Monmouth* affirmeth from a Virgin so called, who was here drowned by the means of her Step-mother *Guendolen*.

Sevocation, (lat.) a calling aside, a drawing apart.

Senary, he that cometh before the meat of any great personage, and placeth it upon the table; also a gutter which carrieth into the Sea or any River.

Sewel, a term in Hunting, being a thing set to keep a Deer out of any place.

Sexagesim Sunday, the Sunday before Shrove-Tuesday.

Sexennial, (lat.) of six years continuance.

Sextant, (lat.) a kind of coin of a very small value; also a weight of two ounces by some called *Obolus*.

Sextary, (lat.) an ancient Roman measure, containing in liquid things somewhat more than a pint, in dry things 24 ounces or 2 pound Roman, a pound and a half *aver du pois*.

Sexten, contract from *Sacristian*, an officer that looks to the Church and keeps the Priests Vestments.

Sextile, (lat.) the month *August*, being the sixth from *March*, or an aspect consisting of 60 degrees, thus character'd *.

Sextule, (lat.) the sixth part of an ounce, also a land-measure.

Sextuple, (lat.) sixfold, or containing any thing 6 times over.

S H

Shallop, see *Scallop*.

Shayment, a kind of measure containing an handbreadth.

Shaftbury, a Town in *Dorsetshire*, so called from the Churches spire-teeple, such as they anciently termed *Scheafte*, in Latin *Septonia*. This place is famous for *Aquila* (some say a real Eagle, others a Prophet so called) who foretold that the *British* Empire, after the *Saxons* and

and the *Normans* should return again to the ancient *Brittains*.

Shamois, see *Chamois*.

Shansfeer, a kind of sword among the *Persians* somewhat like a *Scymitar*.

Shapournet, a term in Heraldry, being a resemblance of that kind of hood which in *French* is called *Chaperon*.

Shash, see *Turbant*.

Shaw, (*Persian*) a King.

Shens, or *Shemes*, (old word) bright-shinings.

To *Shend*, (old world) to blame.

Sherbet, a kind of pleasant drink, much in request among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

Shiloh, (*Heb.*) a Saviour, it is a word used in the Scripture for our Saviour *Christ*.

Shingles, (from the Latin *scinder*, i. to cleave) lath's or slates to cover houses with; also (from *cingere*, i. to gird) a certain disease which causeth a redness in the breast, belly, or back.

Shireev, (*Saxon*) a Questor or Prefect of a County or Shire, of whose office and authority see *Lord Cooks* reports.

Shoares, a term in Navigation, pieces of timber set to bear up any other froth sinking or falling.

Shoud, a certain Magistrate among the *Turks*.

Shrew, a kind of field-mouse which doth great hurt to catel; whence the word *Shrewd*, i. leud or curk.

Shrewsbury, the chief Town of *Shropshire*, anciently called *Schroesbury*, for that it was a Thicket of shrubs upon a Hill; it is called in the *British* tongue *Imwithig* from *Mewithaw*, which is as much as *Placencia* or *Plaisance*, in regard that for the pleasantness of the situation, the Princes of *Wales* chose it in times past for their chief Seat. Here *Edrick Stroena* Duke of the *Mercians* lay in wait for Prince *Ashelm*, and slew him as he rode on hunting. This Town is also commonly called *Salop*, and in Latin *Salopia*.

Shrift, (*Saxon*, from the Latin *Scrinium*, i. the inward breast) auricular confession; whence *Shrovetide* among the Catholics is the time of shriving or confessing of their sins.

Shrine, (lat. *Scrinium*) a chest or cabinet; also the same as *Woodloft*.

S I

Sib, (*Saxon*) Kindred; whence *God-fip* is commonly used for a Godfather, i. a kin in God.

Sibilation, (lat.) a hissing.

Sicambre, an ancient people of *Germany* inhabiting on either side the *Rhine*. Some think them to be the same with those which at this day are called *Gueldrois*, onely of a larger extent, haply possessing also that part which is called *Zuthphany*.

Siccity, (lat.) drouth, dryness.

Sicily, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, so called from *Siculus* the son of *Nepertune*; it was of old called *Trinaoria*.

Sicles, (*Heb.* *Shékyl*) a weight of Silver or Gold, containing 4 drachms, or 384 grains.

Sidelays, (a term in Hunting) when the dogs set upon a Deer by the way as he passes.

Sidemmen, the same as *Questman*; see *Quest*.

Siderated, (lat.) blasted or plant-struck.

Sideréal, or *Sideréan*, (lat.) belonging to Stars.

Siderite, a Loadstone, from the Greek word *Sideron*, i. iron; also a kind of plant so called.

Sidneys, the surname of a very honourable Family, whose chief seat is *Pensbergh* in *Kent*; they derive themselves from *William de Sidney* Chamberlain to King *Henry* the second; but the flower and chief glory of this Family, was that most accomplish'd Gentleman Sir *Philip Sidney*, who valiantly fighting before *Zuthphen* in *Gelderland*, lost his life.

Sidon, a City of *Phoenicia*; so called from the plenty of fish which is there; *Sidon* signifying in the *Phoenician* tongue, a fish.

Sigalion, see *Harpocrates*.

Sigillar (lat.) belonging to a seal or sealing.

Sigles, (lat.) initial letters which by abbreviation are put for whole words, as *S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

Signature, (lat.) a signing, marking, or sealing; also the resemblance of any Plant or Mineral unto a mans body, or any of the parts thereof.

Signiferous,

Signiferous, (lat.) bearing an Ensign or Standard.

Silentary, (lat.) an Usher, one that makes room, or keeps silence.

Sileris, see *Cileris*.

Siliceous, (lat.) flinty, full of flint, of a flinty substance.

Situres, an ancient name given to the people of *South-Wales*.

Similar, (lat.) like, or of the same substance; whence similar parts of the body, are those which are altogether composed of the same substance.

Similitude, (lat.) likeness.

Simon, a proper name, signifying in Heb. obedient.

Simoniacal, (lat.) belonging to *Simony*, i. a buying or selling Church-livings; so called from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the gift of the Spirit for money of the Apostles.

Simonides, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Thessaly*, of such an exact memory, that when divers men were killed by the fall of a house, and were so disfigured, they could not be known, he could exactly tell who every one of them was by the order in which he had observed them to have been placed.

Simous, (lat.) having a flat nose.

Simplis, (French) one that understands the nature of Plants and Drugs.

Simulacre, (lat.) an Image, Picture, or Idol.

Simulation, (lat.) a feigning, counterfeiting, or making a resemblance of any thing.

Simulaneous, (lat.) bearing a private grudge or inward malice toward any one.

Sincerity, (lat.) pureness, upright-ness, plain-dealing.

Sine, (lat.) a Mathematical term used in Astronomy and Surveying, and signifies the angle of meeting between the minute and the degree, it being a right line falling perpendicularly from one extremum of the given Arch upon the Diameter drawn to the other extremum of the Arch.

Singeries, (French) apish tricks.

Single, a term in Hunting, the tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

Smiffier, (lat.) belonging to the left side; also unlucky, unfortunate; also unhandsome or dishonest.

Smiffier aspect, is according to the succession of the Signs.

Smiffier point, in Heraldry, is the place in an Escutcheon near the left corner of the chief. The Smiffier base point, is under it at the lower part of the Escutcheon.

Smion, the son of *Sisyphus* and grandchild of *Apolycus*, the thief, he went with *Ulysses*, to the wars of *Troy*, and betrayed that City to the *Grecians* by the means of the *Trojan Horse*.

Sniooper, see *Cinnabar*.

Sniope, a kind of red lead, so called from *Sniope* a City of *Pontus*; it is vulgarly called *Ruddle*.

Sipback, (Arab.) the inner rim of the belly, joynd to the cawl, where the entrails are covered.

Siquis, (lat. i. if any one) a bill stuck upon a wall or post, to proclaim any thing that is lost.

Sireus, certain Sea-deities, three in number, *Partibenepe*, *Ligea*, and *Leucosia*, the daughters of *Achelous* and *Galliope*, having their upper part like maids, and their lower parts like fishes; they used by the sweetness of their voices to allure Mariners to the rocks and cause them to be cast away: which *Ulysses* foreseeing, stopp the ears of his associates with soft wax, and caused himself to be bound to the mast of the ship; whereupon they seeing themselves concerned, cast themselves headlong into the Sea.

Sirius, a star in the mouth of that constellation which is called *Canicula* or the *Dog*, which toward the latter end of Summer casts forth a vehement and raging heat; whence the Dog-days derive their name.

Sirocco, (Ital.) a Southeast wind.

Sifannes, a Judge whom *Cambyses* caused to be dead for bribery, and his skin to be hung upon the Tribunal.

Siskee, or *Sirkie*, a little bird, otherwise called a Finch, in Greek *Acanthis* or *Ligurinus*.

Sisley, see *Cicely*.

Sisyphus, the son of *Zeus*, who was slain by *Theseus* for his robberies, and is feigned by the Poets to row a great stone in Hell up to the top of a mountain, which still falls down again and makes an endless labour.

Site, or *Situation*, (lat.) the seat or standing of any house or building.

Sitient, (lat.) thirsting.

Sitomagus, the ancient name of a Town in *Northfolk*, now called *Thetford*; this Town

Town was sack'd by the *Danes*, in the year 1004. for the recovery whereof Bishop *Arseft* removed his Episcopal See from *Elmham* hither.

Sittim, or *Sethim*, (Hebr.) a certain wood growing in *Judea*, of which the Ark was made.

Sixain, see *sestain*.

Size, a Term used among the Schollars in the University of *Cambridge*, signifying so much bread, or beer set upon any of their names in the buttery book, as amounts to the value of a farthing.

S K

Skeg, in Navigation, is that little part of the Keel, which is cut slanting, and is left a little without the stern post.

Skinker, (Dutch) a filler of drink, a Cup-bearer, or Butler.

Skippers, the holes close to the decks, through the ships side, wherewith the water runs forth of the ship from the decks.

S L

Slay of a Weavers Loom, a certain instrument, having teeth like a Comb, it comes from *Slagen* Dutch, i. to strike.

Slego, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Connaght*.

Slackster, (Dutch) a plagiary, or one that inticeth away mens servants.

Slap, the print of a stags foot, a Term in Hunting.

Sloughs, (old word) a Ditch.

S M

Smalt, a kinde of blue colour used in painting.

Smaragd, a precious stone of a green colour, otherwise called an Emerald.

Smelymnns, the title of a certain book; so called from the first letters of those Ministers names that composed it.

Smegmatick, (Greek) belonging to Soap, of a scouring faculty.

Smeth, a certain oymnt to take away hair.

Smilth, the name of a fair Virgin, who falling in love with *Croesus*, and being despised by him pined away, and was turned into a plant of that name, called in English a Kidney-bean.

Smired, (Sax.) anointed.

Smotrich, (old word) stout-fair.

Smyna, a Citie of *Ionia*, watered by the River *Milete*, built as some think by *Smyna* the *Amazonian*, who possessed *Ephesus* in this Citie most conclude *Homer* was born.

S N

Snakeweed, a kinde of plant, otherwise called *Adderwort*.

Snapdragon, a plant called in Latin *Antirrhinum*; also a kinde of *Hobgoblin*.

Snaphauncs, a Firelock, a kinde of Gun that strikes fire without a match.

Snette, (a Term in Hunting) the fat of all sorts of Deer.

S O

Soccage, a certain Tenure of Lands by inferior husbandry services, from the French *Soc*, i. a Plough-share.

Sociality, (lat.) fellowship, company.

Socinians, a certain Sect that deny the Divinity of Christ, first spread by *Faustus Socinus* of *Siena*.

Socome, a Term in Common-law, signifying a custome of grinding at the Lords Mill.

Socord, (lat.) sluggish, idle, slothfull.

Socrates, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, the son of *Sophonius*, a Statuary and *Pbanareta* a Midwife, he was approved by the Oracle the wisest of men, at length being condemned to death by the Magistracy, he had a Hemlock potion given him to drink, which he took with much constancy and patience.

Sodality, (lat.) fellowship, brotherhood or society.

Sodomitical, (lat.) belonging to *Sodom*, i. buggery, or unnatural lust.

Sokmans, those Tenants that hold by *Socrage* Tenure.

Solace, (lat.) comfort, or delight.

Solar, (lat.) belonging to *Sol*, i. one of the seven Planets, *Apollo*, or the Sun.

Solarie, (lat.) a yearly pension paid to the Prince to live free from publick business; also a yearly rent paid for a house from *Salun*, i. the ground, or floor.

Soldures, among the old *Gauls*, were such as vowed friendship to any, and to take part with them in their good, or bad fortunes.

Soleated, (lat.) shod, having on shoes, or sandals.

Solegrove, an old name for the month of *February*.

Solemnity, a Pomp, or Ceremony performed yearly, from the Latin *Solum*, i. alone, and *annus*, i. a year.

Solicitation, (lat.) a moving to do a thing.

Solicitude, (lat.) care, anguish of mind.

Solidation, (lat.) a making firm, or solid.

Solifidian, one that depends upon faith alone without works.

Solifuge, (lat.) a certain venomous animal, found chiefly in the silver Mines of *Sardinia*.

Soliloquy, (lat.) a talking, or discoursing with ones self alone.

Solitude, (lat.) loneliness, privatenesse.

Solivaigent, (lat.) wandering alone.

Sollar, (lat.) an upper roof of a house, the story next the tiles.

Solacisme, (Greek) a speaking contrary to the rules of Grammar, from *Soli*, a barbarous people of *Pamphilia*.

Solon, one of the best wise-men of Greece, he made excellent Laws for the government of *Athens*, and abolished those of *Draco*; afterwards he flying his Country, went first into *Egypt*, next to *Cyprus*; lastly to *Cresus* of *Lydia*, see *Cresus*.

Solstitial, (lat.) belonging to the *Solstice*, or *Sunstead*, P. the time when the Sun being in *Capricorn*, the dayes & nights are at the longest, which is about the midst of *June*.

Solve, (lat.) to loosen, or undo, whence *Solution* a loosning, or undoing; also a resolving a doubt.

A *Sommer*, vide a *Sommer*.

Somniferous, (lat.) bringing, or causing sleep.

Sonorous, (lat.) sounding, or making a loud noise.

Sontage, a Tax of fourty shillings laid upon every Knight fee.

Sontick, (lat.) hittfull, or noysome.

Sophia, a proper name of a woman, signifying in Greek wisdom.

Sophisme, (Greek) a cunning evading Argument, or Orations; whence *Sophister*, a subtle caviller in words.

Sophistication, (lat.) a falsifying, countering, or adulterating.

Sophtonia, (Greek) prudent and temperate, a Christian name of several women.

Sophy, (Arab. *Tzaphi*, i. pure and holy) the Monarch of *Perfia* is so called.

Sopition, (lat.) a laying to sleep.

Soporation, (lat.) the same.

Soporiferous, (lat.) bringing sleep.

Sorb, (lat.) a kinde of fruit, called a Service.

Sorbtion, (lat.) a supping.

Sorbonsits, the Divines of a Colledge in *Paris*, called the Sorbone, from one *Robert de Surbonne*, who was the founder of it.

Sorcery, or *Sorcery*, (French) a kinde of witchcraft, or enchantment; perhaps derived from the Lat *n Sorilegium*.

Sordet, or *Sordite*, (French) a pipe put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound lower.

Sordid, (lat.) foul, filthy, sluttish; also base, or dishonest.

A *Sore*, or *Sore-el*, a Male fallow Deer of three year old.

A *Sorel* colour, a kinde of a brownish, dun, or dark red.

Sorites, (Greek) a kind of a Syllogism, consisting of divers propositions heaped together.

Sorrotation, (lat.) a swelling, or becoming round, and embossed like a young Virgin's breasts.

Sorority, (lat.) sisterhood.

Sortilegie, (lat.) a divination by lots.

Sortition, (lat.) a casting of lots.

Sospitation, (lat.) a keeping safe and in health, a preserving from danger.

Sote, (old word) sweet.

Sotiale, a kinde of intertainment made by Bayliffs to those of their hundred for their gain; it is also called *Filialite*.

Sotherwood, a kinde of plant, called in Latin *Abrotanum*.

Sotifast, (Sax.) true, faithfull.

Soulack, a great Officer among the Turks.

Sour e, (French) a Spring-head; also a rise, or beginning of any thing from the Latin word *Surgere* to arise.

Sourd, (lat.) deaf.

Sordet, see *Sordet*.

Sors, a kinde of French Coin, valuing about a penny.

Southampton, or *South-Anton*, the chief Citie of *Hantsire*, so called as being situate on the South-side of the River *Test*, named in times past *Anton*; some think it to be the same with that *Tow*, which *Antonine* calleth *Clasentum*, from the British *Clad-Henton*, i. the Haven of *Henton*, in the wars between King *Edward* the third, and *Philip Valoise*, it was burnt to the ground by the French, out of the ashes whereof

whereof immediately sprung up the Town which is now in being.

Sown, a word proper to the Exchequer, signifying as much as to be leviable, or possible to be gathered.

Sownders, a term used by Hunters for a company of wild Bores, as a herd for Deer.

S P

Spade, (lat.) gelded.

Spadicous, (lat.) of a bright bay colour, from *Spadis* the branch of a Date-tree.

Spagyical, (lat.) belonging to chymical operations.

Spaby, (Persian *Espanbee*) a Turkish Horseman compleatly armed.

Spaid, a term used by Hunters, a red male Deer of three years old.

Sparston, (lat.) a sprinkling.

Sparta, a famous City of *Peloponnesus*, built by *Spartus* the son of *Phoroneus*, or as some say, by *Sparta* the daughter of *Eurotas*; it is otherwise called *Lacedaemon*.

Spartacus, a *Thracian* gladiatour or swordplayer, who with *Chrysus* and *Oenomaus*, broke out of *Capua*, got together an Army of slaves, and overthrew *Clodius*, *Glaber*, *Lentulus*, and *Cassius*; thereby making himself very formidable to the Romans; at last he was put to flight by *Crossus*, but afterwards making head again, was vanquish and slain.

Spasmatyical, (Greek) troubled with a Spasm, i. a cramp or shrinking in of the sinews.

Spahule, or *Spas*, (lat.) an instrument wherewith Chirurgeons spread their plaisters; it is also called a splatter or slice.

Spatiation, (lat.) a walking at length, or in a large compasse.

Species, (lat.) a different kind or form of any thing; in Logick it is reckoned one of the 5 Predicables.

Specificall, (lat.) special, distinguishing the species or kind.

Signification, (lat.) a signifying, declaring, or manifesting.

Specious, (lat.) beautiful to the sight, fair to behold.

Spectacle, (lat.) a publick or solemn shew.

Spectatour, (lat.) a beholder, or looker on.

Spectre, (lat.) a frightful apparition;

a vision, ghost, or spirit.

Speculation, (lat.) a spying or watching, also a contemplating or considering.

Spel, (Sax.) a word, or saying; also vulgarly used for a charm.

Spelt, a kind of corn growing in some parts of the World, called in Latin *Zea*.

Sperage, a kind of plant called in Latin *Asparagus*.

Spermatyical, (Greek) belonging to sperm, i. the natural seed of any living creature.

Sperma Ceti, see *Parmaceti*.

Spewstick, (Greek) done or made up in haste.

Sphacelism, (Greek) a kind of ulcer or dangerous inflammation.

Spherical, (lat.) belonging to a sphere, i. a round globous figure, commonly taken for the round compasse of the Heaven.

Spheromachy, (Greek) a playing at bowls or tennis.

Sphinx, the name of a certain Monster that kept anciently near *Thebes*, proposing a riddle to all passengers that came that way, and none being able to unfold it, she destroyed them all; at last *Oedipus* coming that way and expounding it, she threw her self headlong down a rock for grief.

Spiciferous, (lat.) bearing eares of corn.

Spicilegy, (lat.) a gleanng; a gathering eares of corn.

Spigurnells, a word now out of use, anciently the sealers of the Kings Writs were known by that term, which office together with the Sergeancy of the Kings Chappel, *John de Bohun*, the son of *Franco* resigned unto King *Edward* the first.

Spinal, (lat.) belonging to a *Spine*, i. a thorn, prickle, or sting; also the backbone.

Spinosity, (lat.) a being full of spines or thorns.

Spinster, a Law term, being appropriated to unmarried women in all deeds, bonds, and evidences.

Spiritian, (lat.) inventing new actions of lust.

Spiracle, (lat.) a breathing-hole, a place through which smoak may have a vent.

Spiral, (lat.) belonging to a pyramid or spire-keele.

Spiration, (lat.) a breathing or exhaling.

Spiritualities, the profits which a Bishop receiveth from his spiritual living.

Spittude, (lat.) thickness or grosse-ness.

Spitter, see *Brocket* or *Pricket*.

A Spittle-house, (Ital. *Spedale*) see *Hospital*.

Spleget, the same as *Pleget*.

Splendid, (lat.) bright, clear, shining, glorious.

Splenetic, (lat.) troubled with a disease or all humours in the spleen or milt, a Bowel in the left side under the diaphragm, over against the liver.

Spoilation, (lat.) a robbing or spoiling; also a War that lieth for one incumbent against another, when the right of patronage cometh not in debate.

Spondees, (Greek) a foot in a verse, consisting of two long syllables.

Spondyles, (Greek) the vertebres or turning joynts of the back-bone.

Spongius, (lat.) full of holes like a sponge, which is a kind of plant-animal growing under the sea-rocks.

Sponjal, or *Sponjalivius*, (lat.) belonging to a spouse.

Spulsion, (lat.) a bargain or promise; but more especially relating to Marriage.

Spontane, (lat.) done willingly, unconstrained, or of ones own accord.

Sporades, certain Islands that lie scattered up and down in the *Carpathian Sea*.

Spraints, a term among Hunters, the dung of an Otter.

Spray, (old word) a bou: h or sprig.

Spreion, (lat.) a contemning, despising, or scorning.

Sprights, a sort of sport, or flight arrows.

Spring-tides, see *Neap-tides*.

Springal, (Dutch) a stripling or young-man.

Spume, (lat.) foam, froth, or scum.

Spurcical, (lat.) speaking filthily or uncleanly.

Spurious, (lat.) baseborn; also counterfeit.

Spurks, a term in Navigation, the spaces between the futtocks by the ship sides fore and aft, above and below.

S Q

Squadron, (French) a certain number of souldiers formed into a square body.

Squalid, (lat.) unclean, filthy, ill-favoured.

Squamigerous, (lat.) bearing scales scaly.

Squill, (lat.) a kind of plant otherwise called the Sea-onion.

Squinancy, or *Squincy*, a kind of disease which causeth a swelling in the throat, called in Latin *Angina*.

Squinanth, (lat.) a kind of plant otherwise called the Sweet-ruth.

S T

Stability, (lat.) stableness, firmness, sureness.

Stabulatio, (lat.) a standing of cattel in a stable or stall.

Stade, (lat.) a furlong, or the eighth part of an Italian mile, which consisteth of a thousand paces.

Stafford, the chief Town of *Staffordshire*, called in ancient times *Etheby*, where *Bertoline*, a holy man led an *Eremitic* life; it hath a Castle on the south bank of the River built in the year 914 by King *Edw.* the Elder.

Stagards, (a term in Hunting) a red male Deer of 4 years old.

Stagira, a Town in *Macedonia*, where *Aristotle* was born; whence that Philosopher is called the *Stagirite*.

Stainand colours, in Heraldry, are tawney and murrey.

Stallage, (French) in Common Law, signifieth money paid for setting of stalls in Markets or Faires.

Stallion, (Ital.) a horse kept for mares.

Standard, (French) the chief Ensign of an Army, belonging to the King or General; also the standing measure of the King or State, to which all other measures are framed.

Stanford, in Saxon *Steanford*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, situate upon the River *Welland*; it is so called as being built of rough stone, *Stean* signifying in the Saxon tongue a stone. In this Town, under the reign of King *Edward* the third, an University was instituted, and publick professorship of Arts began to flourish; but this Academy continued not long, it being soon after provided by oath, that no Stu-

dent in *Oxford* should publickly professe at *Stanford* to the prejudice of *Oxford*. There is also another *Stanford* situate upon the River *Avon* in *Northamptonshire*.

The Stannaries, (lat.) the Mines or Tin-works in *Cornwall*. See *Lodework*.

Stanza, (Ital.) a certain number of verses commonly called a stasse, at the ending of which the troph is concluded.

Staple, a City or Town where the Merchants by common order carry their commodities, for the better utterance of them by the great.

Staple-Inne, see *Inne*.

Star-chamber, (so called from a Chamber in *Westminster* beautified with Stars, wherein this Court was first kept) a Court consisting of the members of the Kings Council, wherein are controverted all matters in which appeal is made from subjects to their Prince.

Start, applied to a Hare, when you force her to leave her fear or form; for then you are said to start a Hare.

Starrulet, (diminutive) a little Star.

Stastarch, (Greek) a Captain or chief Ringleader in any tumult or sedition.

Stater, (Greek) a certain ancient coin, valuing about two shillings in silver, seventeen shillings in gold.

Sticks, (Greek) a mechanic Art, treating about weights and measures.

Stations, (lat.) a standing-place; also a bay or rode for ships.

Station-staff, an instrument used in Surveying, being a straight pole divided into feet, inches, and parts of inches, from the bottom upward.

Stationary, is when a Planet stands still and moves neither backward nor forward.

Statuary, (lat.) a Graver of Statues or Images.

Statumination, (lat.) an underproping or setting up.

Statute, (lat.) signifieth in Common Law, a Decree or Act of Parliament.

Statute Merchant, and *Statute Staple*, are certain bonds made between Creditor and Debtor, in the form of a Statute, and acknowledged before the Mayor and chief Warden of any City, and two Merchants assigned for that purpose.

Statute Sessions, are certain petty Sessions or Meetings in every hundred.

Streccado, (Span.) the lifts, a place rail'd in for the beholding of any famous Combat.

Stede, (old word) place.

Stedship, (old word) firmness or sureness.

To *Steer*, in Navigation, is to govern the ship with the helm; also by metaphor to govern or manage any affair.

Stellar, (lat.) belonging to a star.

Stellatio, (lat.) a blasting.

Stelliferous, (lat.) starry, bearing stars.

Stellion, (lat.) a little beast, so called from certain little spots upon its skin, almost in the fashion of stars.

Stellionate, (lat.) deceit, counterfeiting, counterfeiting any kinde of merchandise.

Stemmes, (Greek) the stalk of any herb or flower; also a stock, lineage or pedigree.

Stemography, (Greek) the Art of short-writing.

Stentorian voice, a roaring loud voice, from *Stentor* a Greek, whose voice was as loud as 50 mens voices together.

Stephen, the proper name of a man, signifying in Greek a Crown.

Stercoratio, (lat.) a dunging or covering with dung.

Sterility, (lat.) barrenness.

Stirling, see *Easterling*.

Stern, the aftermost part of a ship; also among Hunters the tail of a Greyhound is so called, as also the tail of a Woolf.

Sternutation, (lat.) a sneezing.

Sterquilinus, (lat.) belonging to a dunghill.

Stesimbrotus, the son of *Epaminondas*, a famous Theban Captain, he was put to death by his father for fighting against the enemy contrary to his command.

Stews, (from the French word *Estive*, a Hot-house) brothel houses or places where women prostitute their bodies for gain.

Sthenelus, a famous Captain in the wars of *Troy*, the son of *Capanus* and *Eudane*.

Stenobea, the daughter of *Jobatus* King of the *Lycians*, and the wife of *Pratus* King of the *Corinthians*, who receiving a repulse from *Bellerophon*, complained to her husband, as if he would have offered violence unto her.

Stibnum, a kind of Mineral whereof there is great plenty in *Darbyshire* Mines; it is commonly called *Astrimony*.

To *Stigmatize*, (Greek) to brand, or mark with a hot Iron.

Stiletto, or *Stelletto*, (Ital.) a sharp pointed Dagger, or Ponyard.

Stillatory, (lat.) dropping, or distilling; also a place to put a Still, or Limbeck in.

Stillicide, (lat.) a dropping from the eves of a house.

Stillyard, a place in London, where in old time the Merchants of *Hawse* and *Almain* used to reside; it is so called as it were *Steel-yard*, because Steel used to be sold there.

Stimulation, (lat.) a provoking, moving, or stirring up.

Stipation, (lat.) a guarding, or invironing about.

Stipendial, or *Stipendiary*, (lat.) serving for wages, or hire, paying tribute.

Stipone, a kind of sweet compounded drink used in hot weather.

Stiptical, (Greek) stopping, or binding a wound, used in Physick.

Stipulation, (lat.) a solemn Covenant made by ordinary words in the Law.

Stiricide, (lat.) a dropping of flies from the eves of a house.

Stirling, a County in the Southpart of Scotland.

Stoked, a Term in Navigation: when the water cannot come to the Well, by reason that ballast, or something else is got into the limber holes.

Stoccado, (Span.) a prick, stab, or thrust with a weapon.

Stoical, (Greek) belonging to, or of the humour of the stoicks, i. a certain Sect of Philosophers at Athens, they were so called from *Stoa*, i. a Porch, because *Zeno* their first founder taught in a Porch of the Citie.

Stoke, a Village in Nottinghamshire, where Sir *John de la Pool*, Earle of *Lincoln* pretending a title to the Crown of England, was overthrown in a great pitched battel, and slain.

Stole, (Greek) a long Robe, or Garment of honour, among the ancient Romans it is now more especially taken for a Priests Ornament.

Stolidity, (lat.) foolishnesse, fondnesse, dulnesse, blockishnesse.

Stomachous, (lat.) angry, disdainfull.

Stomack, (Greek) having a fore mouth.

Stone of Wool, see *Sarplar*.

Stone-falcon, a kind of Hawk that builds her Nest in Rocks.

Stonehenge, a wonderfull Pile of stones upon *Salisbury* plain, erected within the Circuit of a Ditch, in manner of a Crown in three ranks, one within another, whereof some are 28 foot high, and seven foot broad, upon the heads of which others lie overthwart with Mortises; so as the whole frame seemeth to hang; it is termed by the old Historians *Chorea Gigantum*, i. the Gyants dance.

Stooming of Wine, a putting baggs of herbs, or other infusions into it.

Stork, a kinde of bird, so called from the Greek word *Storge*, i. natural affection, because of the care which is observed in these kinde of birds toward their Parents, when they grow old.

To *Stow*, a Term in Navigation, to put any vitualls, or goods in order in the hold of a ship.

Stounds, (old word) forrows, dumps.

Stours, (old word) shocks, or brons.

Strabisme, (Greek) a looking a squint.

Strage, (lat.) a felling of Trees, a great ruine, or fall of any thing; also a great slaughter in an Army.

The *Strake* of a wheel, the Iron where-with the Cartwheel is bound.

Straineth, a Term in Falconry they say, the Hawk straineth, and not stretcheth.

Strangurie, (Greek) a certain disease, wherein the Urine is voided drop by drop, and with great pain; it is vulgarly called the *Strangulation*.

Strappado, (Ital.) a certain kinde of punishment inflicted on Souldiers for some hainous offence, by drawing them up on high with their arms tied backward.

Stratagem, (Greek) a policy, or subtle invention in war.

Strath, an old *Brittish* word, signifying a Vale, or Dale, whence are derived the names of several places, as *Strathdee*, i. the Vale of *Dee*, *Strathbearn*, the Vale of *Earn*.

Stratottick, (Greek) belonging to Souldiers, warlike.

A *Streight*, a narrow passage at Sea, between two Lands.

Stremeworks, see *Lodeworks*.

Strenuous, (lat.) stout, valiant, hardy.

Streperous, (lat.) jarring, making a noise.

Stricture, (lat.) a gathering, or cropping of fruit; also a spark that flies from red hot Iron.

Strident,

Strident, or *Stridulous*, (lat.) making a creaking noise.

Strigilation, (lat.) a currying of a Horse.

Strigment, (lat.) the filth, which is wiped off from the body, or any part of it.

To *Strike* sayl, a Term in Navigation, to pull down the sayls, in token of respect to another ship.

Stromatick, (Gr.) belonging to strewings, or any thing that is spread upon the ground.

Strond, or *Strind*, a shore, or street lying upon the Sea, or River side.

Structure, (lat.) a building, frame, or Fabrick of any thing.

Strumatick, (lat.) troubled with a Strume, i. an Impostume, or swelling in the neck.

Studios, (lat.) seriously bent upon a thing, musing, or meditating, intent upon books, or study, whence formerly Academies were called *Studia*, i. studies, as the study of *Oxford*, &c.

Stultiloquy, (lat.) a speaking, or talking foolishly.

Stupefaction, (lat.) a making stupid, i. dull, senselesse, astonish'd, or dismay'd.

Stratration, (lat.) a committing a rape, a deflowring a Virgin.

Stygian, (lat.) belonging to the River *Styx*, i. a Fountain near *Nonacris* in *Arcadia*, whose waters are of a nature so vehemently cold, that nothing but the hoof of a Mule is able to contain them; the Poets fained it to be a River of Hell, and that the most solemn Oath, which the gods swore by, was by the waters of *Styx*.

Stylo Novo, the new computation of time, according to the *Gregorian* account, as *Stylo veteri* is the computation, according to the *Julian* account.

Styptick, or *Stypticall*, (lat.) of a stopping, or binding quality.

S U

Suada, a certain goddesse among the Romans called the goddesse of eloquence, as *Pitho* was among the Greeks.

Suasory, (lat.) apt to perswade, or exhort.

Snaviation, (lat.) an amorous kissing.

Snaviloquy, (lat.) a sweet, or pleasant manner of speaking.

Suavity, (lat.) sweetnesse.

Subaction, (lat.) a bringing under, or subduing; also a kneading.

Subagisation, (lat.) a driving to and fro; also a folliciting, also a knowing a woman carnally.

Subalbid, (lat.) whitish, inclining to white.

Subaltern, (lat.) taking turns under another.

Subaudition, (lat.) a hearing a little, a perceiving somewhat.

Subclavicular Vein, see *Vein*.

Subcutaneous, (lat.) being under the skin.

Subdial, (lat.) being under the sky, or in the open aire.

Subdititious, (lat.) put under, or laid in the room of another.

Subdulous, (lat.) somewhat crafty, or deceitfull.

Subduction, (lat.) a bringing, or leading under; also a leading away, or withdrawing.

Subiect, (lat.) cast, or brought under; also in Logick, it is taken substantively for; that substantial body, to which any quality adheres; also the matter which any art, or science treats of.

Subingressus, (lat.) a subtle, or undiscerned entring into.

Subitaneous, (lat.) done suddenly, or hastily.

Subjugation, (lat.) a bringing under the yoke, a subduing.

Subjunctive, (lat.) joyning under.

Substantiation, (lat.) an ancient manner of selling things among the Romans, which were consecrate to the publick use, namely under a Spear, or Javelin.

Sublation, (lat.) a taking away.

Sublevation, (lat.) a lifting up; also a helping, or easing.

Subligation, (lat.) a binding, or tying underneath.

Sublimation, (lat.) a raising, or carrying up on high; also a Chymical operation wherein dry exhalations ascending upward, stick to the sides of the Alembick.

Sublimity, (lat.) height.

Sublition, (lat.) a plaistering, or daubing underneath, in painting it is the grasing, or laying the ground colour under the perfect colour.

Submersion, (lat.) a plunging under water.

Submission, (lat.) a sending under;

also a submitting, yielding, or humbling ones self.

Subordinate, (lat.) placed, or appointed under another.

Suborn, (lat.) to prepare, instruct, or set any one on upon the bearing false witness, or any other mischievous design.

Subpedaneous, (lat.) set under foot, used as a footstool.

Subpœna, a Writ to call a man into the Chancery, upon such case onely as the Common-law faileth in; also a Writ for the calling in of witnesses to testify.

Subreptitious, (lat.) see *Surreptitious*.

Subrison, (lat.) a smiling.

Subrogation, (lat.) see *Surrogation*.

Subsannations, (lat.) a mocking, jeering, or scoffing.

Subscription, (lat.) a writing underneath, a setting ones name at the bottom of a Letter, Bond, or Indenture.

Subsidence, (lat.) a settling to the bottom.

Subsidiary, (lat.) sent to the aid, succour, or assistance of any one.

Subsidie, a Tax, or Tribute assessed by Parliament, after the rate of four shillings in the pound for Lands, and two shillings 8d. for goods.

Subsortition, (lat.) a choosing by lot, after others have chosen.

Substitution, (lat.) a putting in the place or room of another.

Subtractiō, (lat.) a drawing a lesser number out of a greater.

Substruction, (lat.) a Term in Architecture, an underbuilding, a laying the foundation of an *Edifice*.

Subsultation, (lat.) a leaping under.

Subterfuous, (lat.) flowing under.

Subterfuge, (lat.) an evasion, or cunning shift; also a safe retreat, or refuge.

Subterraneous, (latin) being under ground.

Subtiltie, (lat.) craft, cunning, whence subtilties, quirks, or witty sayings.

Subventaneous, (lat.) lying under the wind.

Subversion, (lat.) an overturning, or overthrowing.

Suburban, (lat.) belonging to the Suburbs of a Town, or Citie.

Succedaneous, (lat.) succeeding, or coming in the room of another.

Succedent houes, second, fifth, ninth, eleventh.

Succentour, (lat.) vulgarly *Sincantour*, see *Incentour*.

Succenturiation, (lat.) a Term in War, a recruiting, a filling up the number of Souldiers wanting in any Company, or Troop.

Succernation, (lat.) a bolting, or sifting of Meal.

Succiduous, (lat.) tottering, ready to fall.

Succinti, (lat.) fenced, or girt about; also brief, or short.

Succinuous, (lat.) belonging to *Succinum*, i. Amber.

Succollation, (lat.) a bearing on the shoulders.

Succubus, (lat.) see *Incubus*.

Succulent, (lat.) juicy, full of juice.

Succussation, or *Succussio*, (lat.) a violent jolting, or shaking.

Suction, (lat.) a sucking.

Sudation, (lat.) a sweating, whence sudatory, a stew, or hot-house.

Sudorifick, (lat.) bringing, or causing sweat.

Suecia, a Kingdom of Europe, lying on the North of Germany, anciently inhabited by the *Goths*, the chief Citie of which is called *Stockholm*.

Suffarraneous, or *Subfarraneous*, (lat.) being under another servant; it being an ancient custome among the Romans, that the chief seruant took his portion of Corn from the master, the under servant from him.

Suffection, (lat.) a putting under, or in the room of another.

Suffition, (lat.) a perfuming by casting perfumes upon hot Coales.

Sufflaminatio, (lat.) a stopping the wheels of a Coach, or Cart, with an Instrument called a *Sufflamin*, or *Trigger*.

Sufflation, (lat.) a puffing up, a making to swell with blowing.

Suffocation, (lat.) a choking, stifeling, or stopping up of the breath.

Suffostion, (lat.) an undermining, or digging under.

Suffragation, (lat.) a giving suffrage, i. ones vote or voice in favour of any person or design.

A *Suffragan*, is one who hath a voice in Ecclesiasticall causes, and executes the office of a Bishop, but hath not the title.

Suffu-

Suffumigation, (lat.) a fuming or smoaking underneath; in Physick it is taken for a conveying a fume into the body from under a close-stoole.

Suffulso, (lat.) a pouring or spreading abroad; also a disease in the eye called a pin and web.

Suggestion, (lat.) a prompting or putting into ones mind.

Sugillation, (lat.) a beating black and blew; also a reproaching or flandering.

Subit, see *Gazol*.

Sulcation, (lat.) a making furrows.

Sulphureous, (lat.) full of sulphur or brimstone.

Sultan, or *Soldan*, among the Turks is taken for a King or Prince.

Sultana, or *Sultanin*, a kind of Turkish coin of Gold, valuing about seven shillings six pence.

Sumack, or *Sumack*, a kind of rank-smelling plant with a black berry where-with Curriers use to dresse their cloth.

Sumage, (from the French word *Somme*, i. a burden, or seam, which in the Western parts signifieth a horse-load) a toll for carriage on horseback.

Summary, (lat.) a briefe gathering together of the whole matter in few words.

A *Summer*, in Architecture, is a great piece of timber or beam which supporteth the building.

Summit, (lat.) the highest part, or top of any thing.

Superable, (lat.) to be overcome or vanquish.

Sumpter horse, a horse that undergoes the burthen of things convenient for a journey, from the Latin *Sumptus*, charges or expences.

Superaffusion, (lat.) a shedding upon, a pouring on the top.

Superannuation, (Ital.) an out-living, or growing out of date.

Superbiloquent, (lat.) speaking proudly or haughtily.

Superchery, (lat.) wrong, injury, an outrageous assaulting.

Supercilious, (lat.) having great eyebrows; also of a sour countenance, severe in carriage.

Supereminence, (lat.) excellent, or authority above others.

Supererogation, (lat.) a performing more good works than a man is bound to do: a term in Theology.

Superfetation, (lat.) a second conceiving before the first young is brought forth, a breeding of young upon young, as Hares and Conies do.

Superficiary, (lat.) he that builds a house upon another mans ground, and payes quit-rent.

Superficies, (lat.) the surface or uttermost part of any thing. In Geometry it is defined to be a magnitude consisting of lines having onely length and breadth without profundity.

Superfluity, (lat.) excess, an overabounding, more than enough.

Superjection, (lat.) a casting upon.

To *Superinduce*, (lat.) to bring or draw one thing over another.

Superintendent, (lat.) an Overseer.

Superiority, (lat.) a being Superior, i. higher, set above or over others.

Superiour Planets, those that are above the Sun. ☿ ♃ ♀ :

Suparlatiue, (lat.) highest advanced; in Grammar *Suparlatiue* degree is the highest degree of comparison.

Supermeation, (lat.) a flowing or passing over.

Supernal, (lat.) coming from above.

Supernatation, (lat.) a swimming over, or upon.

Supernatural, (lat.) being above nature or natural cause.

Superscription, (lat.) a writing over or on the out side of any thing.

To *Supersede*, (lat.) to omit; to leave off, to let passe.

Superfedem, a Writ signifying a command to stay the doing of that which in appearance of Law were to be done.

Superstition, (lat.) over-scrupulousness in Religion, over much ceremony in divine worship.

Supervacantous, (lat.) more than just, or serveth for common use, needless, vain, unnecessary.

To *Supervene*, (lat.) to come upon on a sudden or unexpected.

To *Supervive*, see *Survive*.

Supine, (lat.) lying with the face upward; also negligent or careless.

Suppedaneous, (lat.) see *Subpedaneous*.

Suppeditation, (lat.) a supplying, ministering, or affording what is needfull.

Supplication, (lat.) a pilsring, or stealing underhand.

To *supplant*, (lat.) to plant or set under, also to deceive or beguile.

Supplement, (lat.) a supplying the which

is defective, a filling up a place that is vacant or empty.

A Suppliant, (French) a petitioner or humble suitor.

Supplication, (lat.) a petitioning or making an humble request.

Supplice, (lat.) punishment or correction.

Supplison, (lat.) a making a noise by stamping with the feet.

Suppositions, (lat.) laid in the place or room of another.

Suppository, (lat.) put under; also in Physick it is used substitutively for any solid composition put up into the body to make it soluble.

To *Suppresse*, (lat.) to presse under, to stifle or keep down.

Suppuration, (lat.) a ripening of a bile or imposthume, a gathering or resolving into matter.

Supputation, (lat.) a pruning of trees; also a counting or casting up.

Supremacy, (lat.) a being Supreme, i. highest in power and authority.

Supremation, (lat.) the same as *Supremation*.

A Surbating, (French) a beating or galling on the soles of ones feet.

To *Surcease*, (French) to give over.

Surcharge, (French) charge upon charge, or load upon load.

A Surcharger of the Forrest, he that commons with more beasts than a man hath right to common withal.

A Surcingle, (French) an upper girth or girdle.

Surcoat, (French) a coat of Armes to wear over armour.

Surcrews, (French) an over-growing; also advantage, amends, over-measure.

Surculation, (lat.) a pruning of trees, a cutting off Surcles, i. young grass, shoots, or sprigs.

Surdity, (lat.) deafness.

Surge, a wave, from the Latin *Surgere*, i. to rise.

Sureby, a Port Town in Yorkshire, which some think to be the same with that ancient Town called by *Antonine* *Burhwy* *Gabrantovicorum*, and by the Latins *Sinus portusque Salutaris*, each of these names implying as much as, sure or safe Haven.

Surface, (French) the same as *Superficies*.

Surkey, a kind of white garment-like a rotches.

To *Surmount*, (French) to excel, or overcome.

To *Surpass*, (French) the same.

Suria, the name of a certain goddaffe to whom an altar was anciently erected at *Melkyig* in Northumberland by *Licinius Clemens* a Captain under *Calpurnius Agricola*, Lieutenant to *Augustus*.

Surplusage, (French) signifies in Common Law, a superfluity or addition more than needeth, which is a cause sometimes that the Writ abateth.

Surprizal, (French) a sudden assailing or setting upon, a coming upon a man unawares.

Surquedry, (old word) pride, presumption.

Surrejoinder, (French) a second defence of the Plaintiffs action, opposite to the Defendants rejoinder. The *Civilians* call it *Triplication*.

A Surrender, in Common Law, is an instrument or writing, signifying a Tenants consent or agreement to yield and give up his lands to the possession of him that hath the next immediate remainder or reversion.

Surrentum, a Town of Campania in Italy, built by the Greeks, anciently called *Petra Sirenum*.

Surreptitious, (lat.) taken deceitfully, or by stealth.

Surrogation, (lat.) an appointing as Deputy in the room of another.

To *Survive*, (French) to out-live; whence a Survivor in Common Law, is taken for the longer liver of two joint-tenants.

Susten, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Heb. Lilly.

Surseption, (lat.) an enterprising or undertaking a thing.

Susceptible, (lat.) plyable, apt to receive any impression.

Suscitation, (lat.) a raising, quickning or stirring up.

Suspension, (lat.) a hanging up; also a being in doubt or uncertainty: in Common Law it is taken for a temporal stop of a mans right.

Suspiral, (French) a breathing-hole, a ventor passage for air; also a spring of water, passing under ground to a Conduit.

Suspiration, (lat.) a fetching a deep sigh.

Susuration, (lat.) a whifpring, or muttering.

Sutherland,

Sutherland, the name of a Country in the North-part of Scotland.

Sutorious, (lat.) belonging to a Shoemaker.

Suture, (lat.) a seam, or sewing together, a fastning together of bones. There are three remarkable Sutures in the head, the *Coronal*, *Lamdoidal*, and *Sagittal*.

S W

Swainmote, (Sax.) a Court of Freeholders within the Forrest kept by the Charter of the Forrest thrice a year.

Swallows-tail a term among Architects and Carpenters, a fastning together of two pieces of timber so strongly, that they cannot fall asunder.

Swans, a celestial Constellation.

Swart rutter, see *Rutter*.

To *Sweep*, a Hawk after the hath fed, is said to sweep, not wipe her beake.

Sweeps, a certain instrument with crossbeams, to draw water with.

Swilpough, a Dilling, or child born when the Parents are old.

Swink, (old word) labour.

Switbin, a proper name, signifying in the Saxon tongue, very high. There was a Bishop of *Winchester* famous for holiness called St. *Switbin*.

S Y

Sybaritical, dainty, wanton, effeminate, from the *Sybaria*, the inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*, a people advanced to that height of luxury and voluptuousness, that they had their horses taught to dance to the sound of the Flute, by which means, the *Crotonians* who waged war with them, bringing pipers along with them into the field, made their horses to fall a dancing; whereupon they rushed in among them, broke their ranks, and utterly overthrew them, and destroyed their City.

Sybill, (Heb.) divine doctrine, a Christian name of divers women.

Sybilline, (lat.) belonging to the *Sybill*, who were certain women that prophesied concerning the birth of our Saviour Christ; they were thought to be ten in number, the *Persian*, *Cumean*, *Lybian*, *Delphian*, *Erythraean*, *Samian*, *Hellepontian*, *Phrygian*, *Tiburine*, *Cuman*.

Sycamore, (Greek) a kind of fair tree, abounding in many parts of *Aegypt*, par-

taking partly of the Fig-tree, partly of the Mulberry.

To *Sycophantise*, (Greek) to play the sycophant, i. a parasite, flatterer, or tale-bearer.

Syderation, (lat.) a blasting. *Syderation*, in Physick is when not only the solid parts but the bones also are corrupted.

Sylla, a famous Roman Captain, who brought *Jugurth* in chains to Rome, overcame *Mithridates*, broke the tyramy of *Cinna*, and banished *Marium*: afterwards being made Dictator, he became Tyrannical himself, till at last the Commonwealth being settled, he retired to *Puteoli*, where he lived a private life.

Syllabical, (Greek) consisting of syllables.

Sylogistical, (Greek) belonging to a Syllogisme, i. a kind of argumentation wherein some things being granted, there follows necessarily a conclusion different from those things which were granted.

Sylvanctium, a Town of *Picardy* in France, now called *Senlis*.

Sylvanus, the son of *Valerius*, by his daughter *Valeria Tisculanaria*, he was called the god of the Woods, and by some thought to be the same with *Pan*.

Sylvatical, or *Sylvestrious*, (lat.) woody, full of trees, belonging to Woods or Forrests.

Symbolical, (Greek) belonging to a Symbol, i. a sign or token, a secret note, a short or mysterious sentence.

Symmachy, (Greek) a joining in war against a common enemy.

Symmetry, (Greek) a due proportion of each part in respect of the whole.

Sympathetical, (Greek) having a sympathy, i. a natural agreement or consent in mutual affection or passion.

Symphoniacal, (Greek) belonging to Symphony, i. consent in Harmony, agreement in tune or time.

Symphosial, (Greek) the Master or Over-seeer of a Feast or Banquet.

Symptomatical, (Greek) belonging to a Symptom, i. an accident or effect, accompanying; any disease, as the Ague doth the headach.

Synagogical, (Greek) belonging to a Synagogue, i. a Congregation or Assembly.

Synalepha, (Greek) a contraction of two vowels into one.

Synecategorematical, (Greek) a term in

Logick, having no predicamental or self-signification.

Synchironal, (Greek) being or done together at the same time.

Syncope, (Greek) a figure wherein a letter or syllable is taken out of the middle of a word; also in Physick it is taken for a certain disease which causeth a sudden decay of the spirits.

Synchrism, (Greek) a kind of liquid or spreading ointment.

Synchronism, (Greek) a hapning of two things at the same time.

Syncope, a sudden or hasty decay of the strength caused by a dissolution of the natural heat.

Syndick, (Greek) one that hath Commission to deal in the affairs of the Common-wealth, a Controller or Censor.

Syndrome, (Greek) a concourse, meeting or running together.

Synecdochical, (Greek) belonging to the figure Synecdoche, i. a taking a part for the whole.

Syneresis, or *Synaresis*, (Greek) the same as *Synalepha*.

Syngraph, (Greek) a deed or writing signed with ones own hand.

Synodical, (Greek) belonging to a Synod, i. an Assembly or meeting together of Ecclesiastical persons, to consult about the affairs of the Church.

Synonimus, or *Synonimal words*, (Gr.) several words having all the same signification.

Synople, (French) a term in Heraldry, signifying Green.

Synopsie, (Greek) a brief summing up of things contained in a large Treatise.

Syntaxme, (Greek) an ordering, disposing, or placing of things together.

Syntax, (Greek) the same; also in Grammar it is taken for a joining together of the several parts of Speech in an orderly construction.

Syneresie, (Greek) a remorse, or sting of conscience.

Syntheme, (Greek) a watch-word; also an intricate sentence; also the same as *Diploma*.

Syracuse, the chief City anciently of the Isle of Sicily, where the Poet Theocritus was born.

Syria, a Region of Asia, by some divided into Syria, Assyria, Calosyria, and Leucosyria.

Syrinx, an Arcadian Nymph, one of the

Naiades, who flying from the violence of Pan, was turned into a reed, of which Pan made his pastoral pipe, which for her sake he much delighted to play upon.

Syrtes, two dangerous creeks in the Lybian Sea, called the greater *Syrtis* and the lesser *Syrtis*.

Sytatique, (Greek) compassing, ordering, or placing together.

Sylogie, (Greek) a conjunction, a joining or coupling together.

System, (Greek) a composing, or putting together; also a Treatise or body of any Art or Science, also the compasse of a Song.

Systole, (Greek) a contraction or drawing together; also in Physick it is taken for that motion of the pulse which compresses the heart and arteries as *Diastole* dilates them; also a making short a long vowel.

T A

St. **T** *Abbs*, or St. *Ebbs*, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, otherwise called *Ebbecheyster*, from *Ebba*, a Virgin of the blood Royal of the *Northumbers*, who for the great opinion that was conceived of her Sanctimony, was Canonized among the Saints.

Tabefaction, (Greek) a melting, corrupting, or confuming.

Tabellary, or *Tabellion*, (lat.) a Scrivener or publick Notary; also a Letter-carrier.

Taberd, (Sax.) a jerkin or coat without sleeves; also a Heralds coat of Arms in service.

Tabernacle, (lat.) a Booth, or little Shop; also a Pavilion or Tent for War. There was anciently among the Jews a certain holy Structure so called, which was made to remove up and down from place to place.

Tabernarios, (lat.) belonging to Taverns or Shops.

Tabid, (lat.) wasting or pining away.

Tabibba, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Hebrew Roebuck.

Tabouret, (French) a little stool to sit on.

Tabularious, (lat.) belonging to writings, evidences or accounts.

Tabulation, (lat.) a fastning together of planks or boards, a making a floor.

Taces, (in French *Cuisseaux*) armour for the thighs.

Tachos,

Tachos, a King of *Egypt*, who for jeering at the short stature of *Agesslaus*, was the cause of the breach of the league between them, and of the losse of his own Kingdom.

Tachygraphy, (Greek) the art of swift writing.

Tacite, (lat.) silent.

Taciturnity, (lat.) a being silent, a holding ones peace.

Tackles, a Term in Navigation, the small ropes of a ship.

Tatticks, (Greek) books treating of the ordering of Souldiers in an Army.

Taction, (lat.) a touching.

Tenarum, a Promontory in the County of *Lacedemon*, near which is the Den where *Hercules* ascended, when he brought *Cerberus* out of the deep.

Tages, the Grand-child of *Jupiter*, and son of *Genius*, he is said to have taught the *Hetrurians* the art of divining; when he was a boy of twelve year old.

Tagliacotius, a famous Chirurgeon of *Bononia*, who could put on new noses.

Tagusa a river of *Portugal* famous among the ancients, for its gravel resembling Gold.

Taille, in Common-law, is a kinde of inheritance in fee, when a man holdeth certain Lands to him, and the Heirs of his body Lawfully begotten, and is taken opposite to fee-simple.

Taints, a little red coloured insect, being a kinde of Spider that infesteth Cattel in the Summer time.

Takel, (old word) a Feather, or Arrow.

Talaries, (lat.) the winged shoes, which the Poets saigne that *Mercury* wore.

Talent, (lat.) a certain weight of silver, differing in value, both among Hebrews and Greeks.

Tales, (lat.) i. such like) it is used in Common-law, for a supply of men empannell'd upon a Jury. and not appearing, or challenged as not indifferent.

Talismannical, belonging to *Talismans*, (Arab.) i. images, or figures made under certain constellations.

Tallage, or *Tailage*, (French) a Tax, Tribute, or Imposition.

Tallons, see *Lex Talionis*.

Tally, or *Taley*, (from the French *Tailer*, i. to cut) a score, or stick of wood divided into two pieces, for the keeping of a reckoning between two parties.

Talmudical, belonging to the *Talmud*,

i. a certain book compiled by the *Rabbins*, containing the Law, Ceremonies, and Religious Rites of the Jews.

Talus, a sisters son of *Dedalus*, he found out the use of the saw, by seeing the Jawbone of a Serpent, and invented the Porters wheel, but was at length treacherously slain by his Uncle, who envied his art and ingenuity.

Tamarinds, a kind of *Indian* fruit somewhat like a *Damascene*, much used in Physick.

Tamarisk, a kinde of shrub, having a red bark, and a leaf like heath.

Tamerlane, a *Scythian*, who invaded the Dominion of the *Turks*, with a vast multitude of men, and having overthrowen and taken *Bajazeth*, the Emperour of the *Turks*, he led him up and down all *Asia* in an Iron Cage, he was, as some say, at first a Swinheard, but by a full gale of fortune, was blown up into the Imperial Throne.

Tamefis, the chief River of *England*, which from the confluence of *Tame*, and *Isis*, two Rivers, which meeting together, joyn into one stream, thenceforth assumes a name compounded of them both.

Tampoy, a kind of pleasant drink, much used in the *Muluccoes*.

Tampoon, or *Tampkin*, a small piece of wood serving for a bung, or stopple to a piece of Ordnance.

Tamworth, a Town so called from the River *Tame*, and the Saxon word *Worthe*, which signifieth a *Barton*, *Ferm-house*, or River Island; it is situate partly in *Warwick-shire*, partly in *Stafford-shire*, and was anciently the chief residence of the Kings of the *Mercians*. this Town after it had suffered much by the *Danish* Wars, was repaired by *Acthelfleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*; also *Edith* King *Eadgar's* sister founded here a Religious house for veiled Virgins.

Tanacles, certain instruments of torment like pincers.

Tanet, an Island in *Kent*, so called, as some vainly imagin *tan* *is* *tan*, i. from the death of Snakes, here the Saxons first seated themselves, but were vanquish'd with a great slaughter at *Stovar*; nevertheless, afterwards at *Whipped-fleet*, a place so called from *Whipped*, a Saxon there slain, *Hengist* overthrowen the *Brittains*, and put them to flight.

Tangent, (lat.) a Mathematical Term used chiefly in Astronomy, and signifies,

O o 3 right

right line perpendicular, to the Diameter drawn by the one extrem of the given Arch, and terminated by the Secant, and drawn from the Center through the other extrem of the said Arch.

Tangible, (lat.) that may be toucht.

Tanistry, a certain ancient custome in Ireland, whereby he that had most powr, or policy inherited in any principality, or Lordship; it comes from the Saxon word *Thane*, i. a Nobleman.

Tantalus, an ancient King of Phrygia, the son of Jupiter by the Nymph *Potia*, he inviting the gods to a feast, killed his son *Pelops*, and set before them to eat, for which he was condemned to this punishment in Hell, namely to stand up to the chin in water, and to have pleasant apples hang over his head, and yet to be neither able to eat nor to drink, whence a man that is brought near to happinesse, and yet deprived of it, is commonly said to be *Tantaliz'd*.

To *Tap*, vide, to *Beat*.

Taphus and *Telabus*, the sons of *Prereclus*, the son of Neptune and *Hippoboe*, the daughter of *Neslor*; their Successours, the *Taphis*, and *Teloboe* inhabited the *Taphian*, or *Echinades* Islands, see *Amphitryon*.

Tapinages, (French) a lurking, or lying secret, whence *Tapissant*, lurking, or squatting, a Term in Hunting.

Taprobane, an Island in the Indian Sea, 1000 mile long, and 625 mile broad, now called *Sumatra*.

Taratanturize, (Greek) to imitate the found of a Trumpet, which seemeth to expresse the word *Taratantara*.

Tarantula, a kinde of venomous Creature, abounding in *Tarantum*, a Citie in the Kingdom of Naples, which casteth forth a sting, cnelly curable by the found of Musick.

Tardigrade, (lat.) going a slow place.

Tardity, (lat.) slownesse, or delaying.

Tarentum, a Citie of *Magna Græcia* in Italy, built by *Tarentus* the son of *Nep-tune*, and augmented by *Phalantus*, a *Lacedæmonian*.

Tarpawling, a Term in Navigation, a piece of Canvass that is all tar'd over to last upon a deck, or grating, to keep the rain from soaking through.

Tarpeia, a vestal Virgin, the daughter of *Tarpeius*, she betrayed the Roman *Capitol* to the *Sabines*, desiring for a reward what ever they carried upon their right Arms,

whereupon they all threw their shields upon her, and pressed her to death.

Tarquinius Priscus, the son of *Demarantus* a *Corinthian*, who by the perswasion of his wife *Tanaquil* went to *Rome*, where by insinuating himself into the favour of *Ancus Martius*, he at length obtained the Kingdom.

Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh King of the Romans, whose son *Tarquinius Sextus* ravishing *Lucretia*, the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, was the cause that kingly Government was utterly expelled out of *Rome*.

Tarracon, a famous Citie of *Aragon*, anciently called *Tarraconia*, a Province of Spain.

Tarrasse, see *Terrasse*.

Tarsus, a famous Citie of *Cilicia*, where *St. Paul* was born, which Citie together with *Anchialus* are said to have been built in one day, by *Persus* the son of *Danae*.

Tartarean, (lat.) belonging to *Tartarus*, i. a deep place in Hell often mentioned by the Poets.

Tartaria, a large Countrey of *Asia*, containing *Sarmatia*, *Asiatica*, the two *Scythias* and *Cataia*.

Tarter, the Lees of Wine; also a kinde of Gravelly-stone, growing in the inside of Wine vessels.

Tasck, an old *British* word, signifying as much as *Tribute*, from whence haply cometh our word *Task*, which is a duty, or labour imposed upon any one.

Tassel, (French) a Term in Falconry, the Male of any Hawk.

Tatus Tatius, a Captain of the *Sabines*, who after great Wars with the Romans, at length concluding a peace with them, was received as a sharer in the Government.

Tavistock, or *Tavistok*, a Town in *Devonshire*; so called from the River *Teave*, it hath been famous in times past, for the Abbey built by *Ordoiph*, the son of *Ord-gare*, Earle of *Devonshire*, in the year 961. he being admonished, as some say by a Vision from Heaven; this Abbey was destroyed by the *Danes*, but afterwards flourish'd again, and in it Lectures were instituted of the *English Saxon* tongue.

Tawnton, or *Thonton*, a Town in *Somersetshire*; so called as it were a Town wated by the River *Thone*, here *Iva* King of the *West-saxons*, built a Castle, which *Desburgio* his wife rased to the ground, after she had expelled from thence *Ead-britch*, King of the *South-saxons*.

Taurine,

Taurine, or *Tauræan*, (lat.) belonging to a Bull.

Taurinum, a Citie by the Alps in *Piedmont*, vulgarly called *Tarin*.

Taurus, a very great ridge of mountains, stretched out; a mighty length through divers Countreys, and called by several names; as *Imaus*, *Parapomusius*, *Circius*, *Taurus*, *Caw-asus*, *Sarpedon*, *Cerannius*, &c. also the name of one of the twelve signes of the Zodiack, the word signifying in Latin a Bull.

Tautologic, (Greek) a repeating of one thing several times over in different expressions.

Taximagulus, a petty King of *Kent*, one of those that opposed *Julius Cæsar*, when he made War with the *Brittains*.

Taygetus, a very steep Hill by the Citie of *Sparta*.

T E

Team, or *Ibeam*, (Sax.) a Royalty granted by the Kings Charter, to a Lord of a Mannour.

Teafels, a kind of Plant, called in Greek *Dipsacus*, in Latin *labrum veneris*.

Technical, (Greek) artificial, done by Art.

Technick, (lat.) belonging to a building.

Tedder, a tying of any beast in a roap, that he may graze within a certain compass.

Tediferous, (lat.) bearing a Taper, or Torch.

Tegea, a Town in *Arcadia*, whose inhabitants having great Wars with the *Phæneæ*; it was decided in a Duel between the three sons of *Rherimachus* for the *Tegeans*, and the three sons of *Demoltratus* for the *Phæneæ*, like that of the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*.

Tegment, (lat.) a covering, or cloathing.

Teisdale, a Countrey in the South-part of *Scotland*, so called as it were a Dale, by the River *Teif*.

Telarie, (lat.) belonging to a Weavers Web.

Teliferous, (lat.) carrying, or bearing darts.

Tellers of the Exchequer, four Officers appointed to receive all monies due to the King, and to give a Bill to the Clark of the Pell to charge him therewith.

Telamon, the son of *Aæacus*, King of *Salamis*, he was the first that got upon the Walls of *Troy*, when *Hercules* besieged it,

whereupon he gave him *Hefione* the daughter of *Laomedon*.

Telegonus, the son of *Ulysses* and *Circe*, who slew his father at *Ithaca* not knowing him, afterwards going into Italy he built *Tusculum*.

Telphus, the son of *Hercules*, and the Nymph *Auge*, who being exposed to the Woods by his Grand-father, was brought up by a Hart, afterwards becoming King of *Mysia*, he was wounded by *Achilles*, whom he denied passage through his Countrey going to the Wars of *Troy*, but at length was cured by the same dart that wounded him.

Telescope, (Greek) a certain Mathematical instrument, by which the proportion of any thing is discerned at a great distance.

Tellus, the goddess of the earth, and oftentimes taken for the earth it self.

Temerity, (lat.) rashnesse, unadvisednesse.

Tempe, certain pleasant fields in *Thessaly*, five miles long, & six miles broad, watered by the River *Peneus*, which makes them so ever green and flourishing, that all delightful places are by *Metaphor* called *Tempe*.

Temperament, (lat.) a moderate and proportionable mixture of any thing, but more peculiarly of the four humours of the body.

Temperance, (lat.) moderation and abstinence, a restraining the violence of a mans affections, or passions.

Temperature, (lat.) the same as *temperament*.

Tempestivity, (lat.) seasonablenesse, due or convenient time.

Templars, or Knights of the Temple, see in Knight.

Temporaneous, or *Temporary*, (lat.) belonging to time done suddenly, or a certain time.

Tempralities of Bishops, such Lands, or Revenues as are added to Bishops Sees by great persons of the Land.

Temporize, to live according to the times, to comply with the times.

Temulency, (lat.) drunkennesse.

Tenacity, (lat.) an aptnesse to keep, or hold fast.

Tenderings, a Term among Hunters, the soft tops of Deers Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

Tendons, (lat.) certain small ligaments, or chords, in which the muscles do end.

Ten-

Tendrills, the young branches of a tree, and chiefly of a vine.

Tenebres, certain divine Services performed among the Catholics some dayes of the week before Easter Sunday, in representation of our Saviours Agony in the Garden, there being put out, of the 15 lamps which they light, one at the end of every Psalm they repeat, untill all the lights are extinguished.

Tenebrion, (lat.) one that lurks in the night to pilfer or steal; also a night-spirit.

Tenebrosity, (lat.) darknesse or obscurity.

Tenedos, an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, between *Lesbos* and the *Hellepont*, hither the Greeks retired while the *Trojans* received the great horse.

Tenerity, (lat.) tenderesse or softnesse.

Tenne, a kind of tawny colour, a term used in Heraldry.

Tenon, a term in Building, a piece of a rafter put into a mortisehole to bear it up.

Tenor, (lat.) the effect or purport of any thing; also a rule or proportion; also one of the five parts in Musick.

Tenish, (lat.) easie to be bent or stretcht out.

Tensity, (lat.) stiffnesse, or a being stretcht out hard.

Tent, among Jewellers, is that which they put under table Diamonds when they set them in work; it signifieth also a Pavillion, also a Chirurgions Instrument to searh wounds with.

Tentation, (lat.) a tempting, trying, or proving.

Tentorian, (lat.) belonging to a Tent or Pavillion.

Tenuity, (lat.) smallnesse, thinnesse, slenderesse; whence *Tenuation*, a making thin or slender.

Tenure, in Common Law, is the manner whereby Tenants hold Lands of their Lord.

Tepesation, (lat.) a making lukewarm.

Tepidity, (lat.) lukewarmnesse.

Tercera, a one of the Isles which the Spaniards call *Acores*.

Terebinthine, (lat.) belonging to *Terebinth*, i. the Turpentine-tree; as also a certain Gum issuing out of that tree.

Terebration, (lat.) a boring through.

Terem, see *Philomela*.

Tergeminom, (lat.) three born at a birth; also threefold.

Tergueustion, (lat.) a turning ones back, a sinching or withdrawing; also a non-fit in Law.

Terminals, (lat.) certain Feasts made in honour of *Terminus*, an ancient god among the Romans, called the god of bounds, because after the banishment of *Saturn*, he used to decide the controversies of Husbandmen falling out about the limits of their grounds.

Termination, (lat.) a limiting, ending, or bounding.

Ternary, or *Ternion*, (lat.) the number three.

Terra Lemnia, an exceeding red earth of the Island of *Lemnos*, digged from a red hill.

Terra Samia, a kind of white, stiff, and tough earth, from the Isle of *Samos*.

Terra Sigillata, (lat.) a kind of earth much used in physick, so called because it used to be sent from the Isle of *Lemnos* sealed.

Terra silius, (lat.) one that is allowed to make lepid or jesting speeches at an Act at *Oxford*.

Terraqueous, (lat.) composed of earth and water together.

Terrar, (lat.) a survey of the whole quantity of acres in any mans land.

Terrasse, (French) a Bullwark of earth; also an open Walk or Gallery on the top of an house.

Terrene, or *Terrestrial*, (lat.) earthy, belonging to the earth.

Terretenant, in Common Law, is a land tenant, or he that hath a natural and actual possession of land which is otherwise called occupation.

Terrisonant, (lat.) sounding terribly.

Territory, (lat.) lands that belong to the jurisdiction of any State, City, or Common-wealth.

Terse, (lat.) neat, clean, polite.

Tertiation, (lat.) a dividing into three, also a doing any thing the third time.

Tesserarius, (lat.) belonging to a *Tessera*, i. a die; also a signal or watch-word.

Tetaceous, (lat.) made of tile, brick, sherd, or the shell of a fish.

Testamentarius, (lat.) belonging to a Testament, i. a mans last Will, which is of two sorts, either in writing or nuncupatory.

Testation, (lat.) a witnessing.

Testator,

Testator, (lat.) a bearer of witness; also he that makes a Will and Testament.

Testicular, (lat.) belonging to the Testicles or Stones.

Testif, (old word) wild-brained, furious.

Testification, (lat.) a proving by witness.

Testudineous, (lat.) belonging to, or like a Testude, i. a Tortoise-shell; also an Engine of War used among the ancients.

Tetchie, (old word) froward, peevish.

Tethys, the goddess of the Sea, the daughter of *Calus* and *Vefta*, and the wife of *Neptune*.

Tethrachord, (Greek) an instrument of four strings.

Tetragonal, (Greek) quadrangle, or having four angles.

Tetragrammaton, (Greek) the ineffable Name of God *Jehovah*, among the Hebrews so called, because it consisteth of four Hebrew letters.

Tetraplate, (Greek) a term in Grammar, a Noun declined with four Cases.

Tetrarch, (Greek) a Prince or Ruler of a fourth part of a Kingdom.

Tetraffick, (Greek) an order of four verses.

Tetraliblical, (Greek) consisting of four syllables.

Tetricity, or *Tetricude*, (lat.) fournesse, or severity of countenance.

Teucer, a King of *Troy*, the son of *Telamon* and *Hefione*.

Tenbras, a King of *Cilicia* and *Misfa*, the son of *Pandion*, he had 50 daughters who were all got with child by *Hercules* in one night.

Tentonic, (lat.) belonging to an *Almain* or *German*, so called as some think from *Tuisco* the son of *Mercury*.

Tewkesbury, a Town in *Gloucestershire*, called by the Saxons *Theoc'sbury*, by the Latins *Theoc'curia*, from one *Theocus* who here led an Hermites life. Here was fought that memorabile battle between the Houses of *Tork* and *Lancaster*, where King *Edward* the fourth had the Victory, and Prince *Edward* the onely son of King *Henry* the sixth was killed in a barbarous manner: this Town is also famous for making of woollen cloth, and the best mustard.

Textile, (lat.) woven or knit.

Texture, (lat.) a weaving or knitting.

Thalassarch, (Greek) a Supream officer at Sea, an Admiral.

Thalassion, (lat.) a Nuptial Song, from *Thalassus* the god of Marriage Rites among the Romans.

Thales, an ancient Greek Philosopher, reckoned among the seven Wifemen. He is said to have first found out Geometry, and the motion of the Sphers.

Thalestris, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who went thirty dayes journey to *Alexander* the Great, and was according to her request got with child by him.

Thane, (Sax.) a Nobleman or Magistrate, called also *Thing* or *Thegne*.

Thavies Inne, see *Innes of Chancery*.

Theano, the wife of *Metapontus* King of *Icaria*, she, wanting children of her own, brought up two twins the sons of *Neptune* and *Menalippe* the daughter of *Desmontes*; but afterwards bringing forth two sons of her own, which were likewise twins, and seeing her husbands affections inclining more to *Menalippe's* sons, than to her own, she was much troubled, and as soon as her sons came of age, she set them on to kill their supposed brethren; but *Neptune* their father coming to their aid, they killed the sons of *Theano*, which as soon as she came to hear, she killed her self.

Theatral, (lat.) belonging to a Theater, i. a place where publick Shews or Plays are exhibited.

Theatins, an order of Religious persons instituted by *John Peter Caraff* Bishop of *Theate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Theba, or *Thebes*, vulgarly called *Stibes*, the chief City of *Thebais* in *Ægypt*, built by King *Busris*, and called also *Hecatompyls*, from its hundred gates; also a City of *Boetia* built by *Cadmus*.

Thebotes, (Sax.) a maintaining a thief, by receiving stolen goods from him.

Themis, the daughter of *Calus* and *Terra*, who flying the Nuptials of *Jupiter*, was ravisht by him in *Macedonia*; she was worshipt as the goddess that first taught men right and justice, and had an ancient Oracle in *Boetia*.

Themiscyra, a Region bordering upon *Cappadocia*, and watred by the River *Thermodon*, having also its chief City of the same name.

Themistocles, a famous Athenian Captain,

P P who

who fortified the *Pyraeum*, and overcame the *Persians* at *Salamina*; but afterwards being banished his Country, he was intertained by *Xerxes* and made Captain of an army against the *Athenians*, whereupon he drank Oxes blood and poisoned himself, that he might neither be ingratefull to the King, nor fight against his Countrymen.

Theodamas, a King of *Chaonia*, against whom *Hercules* made war, because he denied him provisions when he came to *Pryope* with *Dejanira* and his son *Hyllus*, and having got the Victory he slew *Theodamas*, carrying away his son *Hylus* whom he always had in very great esteem.

Theobald, the proper name of a man, signifying in Saxon, bold over the people.

Theodolite, a certain Mathematical Instrument, chiefly used in Surveying, consisting of the Planisphere, Geometrical square, Quadrant, and Scale.

Theodora, (Sax.) servitude.

Theodoricus, a King of the East *Goths*, who having overcome *Odoacer*, was Crowned King of *Italy*, and reigned there 33 years; also the name of a King of the *Gaules*, who with his favorite *Ebroinus* was deposed, and *Childerick* set up in his room: the word signifieth in Dutch, rich in people.

Theodorus, a proper name of several famous men, the word signifying in Greek a gift of God.

Theodora, a Christian name of women, answering to *Theodorus* or *Theodosius* in men.

Theodosius, the name of two famous Emperours of *Constantinople*, the first the son of the Emperour *Gratian*, the second the son of *Arcadius* and *Eudoxia*, he had wars with the *Persians*, *Vandalis*, and *Huns*.

Theogonie, (Greek) the generation of the gods.

Theological, (Greek) belonging to Theology, i. Divinity or discourse of God and Divine things.

Theomachy, (Greek) a warring or fighting against God.

Theomagical, (Greek) belonging to Divine Magick, or the wisdom of God.

Theomancy, (Greek) a divination by calling upon the names of God.

Theophilus, a proper name of a man, signifying a friend or lover of God.

Theorba, (Ital. *Tiorba*) a Musical Instrument, being a kind of base Lute.

Theorematick, (Greek) belonging to a *Theoreme*, i. an axiom or undoubted truth of any Art.

Theorie, (Greek) the contemplation or study of any Art or Science without practice.

Therapeutick, (Greek) healing or curing.

Therapim, (Heb.) an Image made in the form of a man.

Theriaca, (Greek) belonging to *Treacle*, i. a Medicine against poison, made of the flesh of a wild beast.

Thermometre, (Greek) a certain Instrument whereby one may guesse at the change of weather, a weather-glaske.

Thermopyle, a long ridge of mountains in *Greece*, at whose streights *Leonidas* the *Spartan* King with 300 *Lacedaemonians* stoutly fighting, were all cut off by *Marodonius* the *Persian*.

To *Thesaurize*, (Greek) to treasure or heap up riches.

Thesius, the son of *Aegeus* King of *Athens*, he overcame the *Amazonians*, and brought away their Queen *Hippolyte*, on whom he begat *Hippolytus*, he slew the *Minotaur* at *Crete*, and brought away *Ariadne* and *Phedra* the daughters of *Minos*, the last of whom he took to wife. He overthrew three famous thieves, *Siron*, *Procrustes*, and *Schinus*; Lastly he went down with *Pirithous* into Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*. See *Pirithous*.

Thesis, (Greek) a general argument or position.

Thessalia, a Region of *Greece* lying between *Bœotia* and *Macedon*, it was anciently called *Pelagicus*, from *Pelagus*, *Aemonia*, from King *Aemon*, *Pyrrha* from *Pyrrha* the wife of *Dencalion*.

Thetford, see *Sitomagus*.

Thetis, the daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, whom *Jupiter* being about to have married, was dissuaded by *Prometheus*, so that he married *Peleus* the son of *Acæus*, to whom he brought forth *Achilles*.

Thiller, a horse which is put under the Thills, i. the beam of a Cart or Wain, called in Latin *Temo*.

Thole, (lat.) a term in Building, the scutchin or knot in the middle of a timber vault, also a place in Temples where *Danaries* are hung up.

Thomas, the proper name of a man, signifying in Hebrew, deep, or, as some say, twinn.

Thomyris, a Queen of *Srythia*, who intraged

intraged that *Cyrus* had slain her son *Spargapises* in a battle, recollected all her forces, overthrew his Army, and slew him, and putting his head in a tub of blood, said in an upbraiding manner, Fill thy self with the blood for which thou hast thirsted.

Thon, a King of *Canopus*, who falling in love with *Helena*, was slain by *Mene-laus*.

Thongaster, a Castle in *Lincolnshire*, commonly called *Castor*, in *Brittish Caere-gary*, it took the name from the same occasion as *Bursa* a Castle of the *Carthaginians*; for *Hengist* obtaining to much ground in this tract, of *Vortigern*, as he could measure out with an Oxhide, cut the hide out into very small laners, which we commonly call *Thongs*, and therewith measuring out the ground, built upon it this Castle.

Thor, a certain Idol worshipped by the ancient Saxons, thought to be the same with *Jupiter*, or the god of Thunder; whence *Thursday* took its denomination.

Thoracique, (lat.) belonging to the stomach or breast.

Thorp, an ancient Saxon name, for a Village or Country Town.

Thowles, the small pins which they bear against with their Oars when they row.

Thracia, a Country of *Europe*, lying on the East of *Macedonia*, now called *Romania*.

Thraconical, (Greek) insolently boasting.

Thrasylulus, an *Athenian* exile, who freed the City from the oppression of the thirty Tyrants.

Thrave, a certain quantity of corn containing 4 shocks, each shock consisting of six sheaves.

Threnody, (Greek) the singing of a *Threne*, i. a mourning or funeral Song.

To *Threpe*, (Sax.) to affirm.

Thrilled, or *Thirled*, (Sax.) killed.

Thridboroughs or *Thirdborough*, a word used in some old Acts, for a Headborough or *Constable*.

Throb, (Sax.) the vehement beating or panting of the heart.

Thrones, see *Angel*.

Thucydides, an elegant Greek Historian who writ the *Peloponnesian* war.

Thule, an Island on the north of *Scot-*

land, now called *Island*.

Thummin, see *Urim*.

Thuriferous, (lat.) bearing Frankincense.

Thyestes, the son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, and the brother of *Atreus*. see *Atreus*.

Thymetes, a *Trojan*, who marrying *Arise* the daughter of *Priamus*, had a son born on the same day with *Paris*, and because the *Argurs* had foretold that one born that day should be the destruction of *Troy*, *Priamus* commanded that both the children should be slain; but *Paris* being saved by his mother, *Thymetes* son was one day killed, for which he bearing a revenge in his mind, was the first that caused the *Trojan* horse to be let in.

Thymick vein, see *vein*.

Thymnancy, (Greek) a kind of presaging from a mans own hopes and fears.

Thyrse, (Greek) a stalk or stem of any herb, or a truncheon wrapped with *Ivy*, which was anciently used by the *Bacchides* in the Feasts of *Bacchus*.

Tiara, a certain ornament for the head used anciently among the *Persians*; whence some think our word *Tire* to be derived.

Tibial, (lat.) belonging to a Pipe or Flute.

Tibicinatio, (lat.) a playing on a Pipe.

Tiercel, (French) the same as *Taffel*.

Tierce, (French) a certain liquid measure containing the third part of a Pipe which is two Tuns.

Tiercet, (French) a stanza or staff of three verses.

Tigrine, (lat.) belonging to, or like a *Tiger*.

Timarists, certain souldiers among the *Türks*, who out of conquered lands have a certain portion allowed them during term of life, to serve on horseback.

Timbers of Ermine, a term in *Armory* or *Blazon*, the rows or ranks of *Ermine* in the *Noblemens* Capes.

Timbrel, (Dutch *Trommel*) a kind of musical Instrument, by some called a *Taber*.

Timidity, (lat.) timorousness, fearfulness.

Timochares, one that belonged to *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*, who would have

covenanted with *Fabricius* the Consul, to have poisoned *Pyrrhus*, but *Fabricius* disdaining to great a baseness revealed the intention to *Pyrrhus*.

Timocracie, (Greek) a certain Government, wherein the richest men bear sway.

Timoleon, a famous Corinthian Captain, who at the request of *Dion*, the *Syracusan* freed *Syracuse* from the Tyranny of *Dionysius*.

Timon, a sower *Athenian*, who shund and hated the company of all men.

Timotheus, the son of *Conon* an *Athenian* Captain, who had his statue erected in the Market place, for the great victory he obtained over the *Lacedaemonians*, it being also a proper name of many men, signifying in Greek an honourer of God.

Tinsel, a kinde of Cloath composed of silk and silver, glittering like flarers, or sparks of fire, from the French *Estincelle*, a sparkle.

Tinture, (lat.) a staining, or dying; also a Term in Heraldry, signifying a variable hew of Arms.

Tinn utb. see *Tinnocellum*.

Tinnement, (lat.) a tingling, or sounding of metals.

Tintamar, (French) a kind of clashing, or guggling noise.

Tintinnation, (lat.) a ringing like a bell.

Tiresias, a *Theban* Sooth-sayer, who being struck blinde by *Juno*, received in recompence thereof the gift of Prophecie from *Jupiter*, see *Ovid. Metamorph. l. 3.*

Tissue, (French) a kind of Cloath, or silver woven.

Titanick, belonging to *Titan*, i. the son of *Celus* and *Vesta*, and the brother of *Saturn*, he is by the Poets oftentimes taken for the Sun.

Tithing, a company of ten men, with their families joynd together in a society, the chief whereof is called a Tithing man.

Tithonus, the son of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, with whom *Aurora* falling in Love, snatch't him up into her Chariot, and carried him into *Ethiopia*, where she had Memnon by him, being at length grown very old, he was changed into a Grasshopper.

Tivillation, (lat.) a tickling, or pleasant itching.

Title in Law, is a lawfull cause to claim

a thing, which another man hath, he having no action for the same.

Titubation, (lat.) a stumbling.

Titular, (lat.) belonging to a title, having a title.

Tityus, the son of *Jupiter* and *Elara*, the daughter of *Orchomenus*; he, for endeavouring to force *Latona*, was slain by *Apollo*, and cast down into Hell, where a Vulture is said continually to gnaw upon his Liver, which grows again as fast as it is devoured.

T L

Tlepolemus, the son of *Hercules* and *Astioche*, he was of a vast stature and strength, and raigned over three Cities in *Rhodes*, at last he was slain by *Sarpedon*, in the *Trojan* war.

T M

Tomolus, a Mountain near *Sardes* in *Lydia*, out of which riseth the River *Pactolus*, famous for its Golden Sands.

T O

Tobacco, a certain Plant, whose smoak taken in pipes, is generally in much request; it was first brought into these parts out of the *Indies*, by Sr. *Francis Drake*, and is so called as some say, from an Island of that name.

Tobias, a proper name of a man, signifying in Hebrew the Lord is good.

Tod, of Wool, see *Sarplar*.

Toll, a liberty to buy, and sell within the Precincts of a Mannour; also Tribute, or Custome.

Toletum, or *Toledo*, the chief City of new *Castile* in *Spain*, begirt with a strong Wall, and a hundred and fifty little Towers.

Tolsey, a kinde of Exchange, or place where Merchants meet in *Britow*.

Toman, a kinde of *Persian* Coyn.

Tomarus, a mountain in *Thebprotia*, where there are a hundred Fountains.

Tome, (lat.) a part, or volume of a book.

Tomin, a certain weight among Jewellers, weighing about three Carats.

Toncul, (lat.) belonging to a Tone, or Accent.

Tontruation, (lat.) a thundring.

Tonnage,

Tonnage, a Custome due for merchandise brought, or carried in Tuns.

Tonsils, (lat.) certain kernels at the root of the tongue.

Tonsorious, (lat.) belonging to trimming, or barbing.

Toparch, (Greek) a Governour, or Ruler of any place.

Topaze, a kinde of precious stone, of a Gold, or Saffron colour.

Topicals, (Greek) belonging to *Topicks*, i. a part of Logick treating of places of invention.

Topography, (Greek) a particular description of any place.

Torce, a Term in Heraldry, see *Wreath*.

Torch Royal, a Term in Hunting, the next start in a Stag's head growing above the Royal.

Torcularious, (lat.) belonging to a Vine presse.

Torcular vein, see *Vein*.

Tormentill, a kinde of Plant, called in *English* Setfoil, good against gripings of the guts.

Torminous, (lat.) troubled with *Torminis*, i. gripings of the Belly.

Torrad, (Span.) a sudden, or violent storm of ill weather at Sea.

Torosity, (lat.) brawnnesse, or fulnesse of flesh.

Torpedo, (lat.) a kind of fish of that stupefying quality, that if any one touch it with a long pole, it benums his hand.

Torpid, (lat.) num, also slow, or dull.

Torquated, (lat.) wearing, a Chain, or Collar.

Titus Manlius Torquatus, the son of *Manlius*, surnamed the Imperious, he overcame the Gaul that challenged the stoutest of the Romans to fight with him, and took off his Golden Chain, whence *Torquatus* became a name to him and all his family, he caused his sonne to be beheaded for fighting against his cominand; notwithstanding he had obtained the victory, whence *Manlian* severity became a proverb.

Torrefaction, (lat.) a parching, scorching, or roasting.

Torrent, (lat.) a strong stream, or violent flood running down a Hill.

Torrid, (lat.) burning, or parching.

Torston, (lat.) a wrestling, or wringing of any thing.

Torteauxes, (French) a sort of round figures in Heraldry, by some called waltels.

Tortuosity, (lat.) a winding, or crooking in and out.

Torvity, (lat.) sownnesse, crabbednesse, or grimmesse of Aspect.

Totality, (lat.) the whole sum of any number; also the whole, or intire part of any thing.

Totilus, a King of the Goths, who overcame the Romans; and took most of the imperial Cities.

Tournement, (French) a revolution, turning, or changing; also a jousting, or tilting.

Tournois, a kinde of *French* Coyn, valuing the tenth part of a penny.

To Tow, a Term in Navigation, to drag any thing a stern a ship in the water.

Towton, a Town in *York-shire*, where in the year 1461. a mighty pitch't battel was fought between the 2 houfes of *York* and *Lancaster*, where 30000 men were left dead upon the place, but the victory fell to *York*.

Towrus, when a Roe desires copulation, he is said to go to his *Towrus*, (Term of Hunting.)

Toylet, (French) a kinde of bag to put night-cloaths in.

T R

Trabal, (lat.) belonging to a beam.

Tracasserie, (French) a needlesse hurrying, or restless travelling up and down.

Traces, among Hunters, signifieth the foot-steps of wild beasts.

Tract, (lat.) a continued line, a long road; also a discourse drawn in length. *Tract* is also the footing of a Boar, (Term in Hunting.)

Tractable, (lat.) gentle, or ease to be managed, or ordered.

Tractate, (lat.) a handling, or treating of any thing, a treatise.

Tradition, (lat.) a delivering; also a bequeathing any Doctrine to posterity from age to age.

Traduction, (lat.) a translating, or conveying from one thing, or place to another; also a defaming, or slandering.

Tragedycomadie, (Greek) a play that is half Tragedy and half Comedy.

Tragedians, or *Tragediographers*, (Greek) a writer of *Tragedies*, i. a sort of Dramatick Poetry, or Stage-play, representing murders, sad and mournfull actions, and

setting forth the highest and noblest sort of persons.

Tragical, (Greek) belonging to Tragedies, sad, bloody, disastrous.

Tragelaph, (Greek) a stone-buck, or Goat-hart; so called, because it is begotten between a Goat and a Deer.

Tragematopolit, (Greek) a Confit-maker, a seller of Preserves and Confections.

Trajection, (lat.) a passing, or conveying over.

Traiencie, (lat.) a being through clear, a shining through.

Tramontane, (Ital.) Northward, or beyond the Mountains from Italy.

Tranquillity, (lat.) calmness, quietness, stillness.

Tranſaction, (lat.) a finishing, or dispatching any business.

Tranſalpine, (lat.) being beyond the Alps.

Tranſcendent, (lat.) surpassing, exceeding, or excelling.

Tranſcript, (lat.) that which is written out from an Original.

Tranſcurrence, (lat.) a running over quickly.

Tranſduction, the same as Traduction.

Tranſfiguration, (lat.) a transforming, or changing out of one shape into another.

Tranſfix, (lat.) to run through any thing with a Dart, Sword, or any other sharp weapon.

Tranſſetation, (lat.) a passing over a River, or croſſe the Sea.

Tranſuſion, (lat.) a pouring out of one thing into another.

Tranſgreſſion, (lat.) a going beyond ones bounds, a committing a Treſpaſſe, or Crime.

Tranſjection, (lat.) see *Trajection*.

Tranſition, (lat.) a passing from one thing to another, in Rhetorick it is a part of an Oration, wherein they paſſe from one ſubject to another.

Tranſitory, (lat.) ſoon paſſing away, fading, or perishing.

Tranſlation, (lat.) a changing from one thing, or place to another, a turning out of one language into another; alſo when a light Planet ſeparateth from a more weighty one, and preſently applieth to one more heavy.

Tranſlucid, (lat.) the ſame as Tranſparent, ſhining through.

Tranſmarine, (lat.) being beyond the Seas.

Tranſmeation, (lat.) a paſſing through, or beyond.

Tranſnew, (old word) to change.

Tranſmigration, (lat.) a removing ones habitation from one place to another.

Tranſmiſſion, (lat.) a conveying through, a ſending from one place to another.

Tranſmutation, (lat.) a changing from one thing to another.

Tranſome, in Architecture, is an overthwart beam, or brow-poſt.

Tranſparent, (lat.) to be ſeen through.

Tranſparency, a Term in Heraldry, vide *adumbration*.

Tranſpiration, (lat.) an evaporating, exhaling, or breathing forth.

A *Transport*, or *Transportation*, a carrying over the Seas, or any River; alſo a sudden trance, or rapture of minde.

Tranſpoſition, (lat.) an inverting, or changing the order of things.

Tranſylvania, a Countrey lying beyond the *Carpathian* Mountains, now called *Sibemburgben*, which together with *Servia* and *Wallachia* were heretofore called *Dacia*.

Tranſubſtantiation, (lat.) a converting, or changing of one ſubſtance into another, more eſpecially among the Papiſts; it is taken for the bread in the Sacrament, being changed into the body of Chriſt.

Tranſvection, (lat.) a carrying over.

Tranſvers, (lat.) acroſſe, or overthwart.

Tranſvolution, (lat.) a flying over.

Traperzium, a figure conſiſting of ſome unequal ſides, and as many unequal angles.

Trave, (French) a Term in Architecture, a treviſe, or little room.

Traverse, (French) to go acroſſe, or overthwart, in Common-law, it ſignifieth to deny any point of the matter where-with one is charged; alſo in Navigation it is taken for the way of a ſhip, in reſpect of the points whereon they ſayl.

Traverses, (French) earnings and windings; it is alſo taken figuratively for troubles and vexations. *Cleopatra*.

Travelled, (French) ſhifted in apparel, diſguiſed.

Traumatick, (Greek) belonging to wounds.

Treasure trove, money which being found in any place, and not owned, belongeth to the King.

Treated, (French) handled, alſo intertained.

Tredeale,

Tredeale, an Aſpect of 108. d.

Treedells, in Navigation are certain pins made of the heart of Oak, wherewith they faſten all the planks unto the Timbers.

Trellis, (French) a Lattice, Grate, or Croſſe bar.

Tren, (French) a certain instrument, wherewith Marriners kill fiſh.

Trenchant, (French) ſharp, alſo bowing.

Trentalls, (French) obſequies, dirges, or funeral ſongs.

Trepan, a kinde of Chirurgions instrument.

To *Trepan*, or *Trapan*, (Ital. *Trapolare*) to intrap, or inſnare, but more eſpecially in that manner, which is uſed by Whores and Ruſſians.

Trepidation, (lat.) a trembling.

Treſtle, a Trevet, or Stool with three feet.

Triacle, a kind of Antidote againſt poiſon, called in Latin *Theriac*.

Triangular, (lat.) made in the faſhion of a Triangle, i. a figure having 3 angles, or corners.

Triarchie, (Greek) a government by three.

Triarians, (lat.) one of the Orders of the Roman Souldiers, who were divided into *Principes*, *Haſtati*, *Triarii*, and *Velites*.

Tribe, (lat.) a kindred, family, or company dwelling in the ſame Ward.

Tribunals, (lat.) a Judgements-seat.

Tribune, (lat.) an Officer of great Authority among the Romans, of which there were two ſorts, *Tribunus Plebis*, i. a Tribune of the people, and *Tribunus Militum*, i. a Tribune of the Souldiers.

Tributary, (lat.) paying Tribute, i. money exacted out of mens Eſtates.

Trica, the hair of *Berenice*.

Triennial, (lat.) of 30 years.

Tricliniary, (lat.) belonging to a dining Room, or Parlour.

Tricornous, (lat.) having 3 horns.

Tricotomy, (Greek) a dividing into 3 parts.

Trident, (lat.) a three forked instrument, but more peculiarly it is taken for that Mace, which the Poets ſaig to have been born by Neptune, as an Enſign of his command.

Tridentine, (lat.) belonging to Trent, a Cite in the Countrey of Tyrol.

Triduan, (lat.) continuing three dayes.

Triennial, (lat.) continuing three years.

Triental, (lat.) a Veſſel containing half a pint, or the third part of a Sextary.

Trieterick, (Greek) done every 3 year.

Trifarious, (lat.) divided into three, or done three manner of wayes.

Trifole, (lat.) a kinde of Plant, called three-leaved graſſe; alſo a reſemblance of that Plant in Heraldry.

Triform, (lat.) having three forms.

Trifurcous, (lat.) three-forked.

Trigamiſt, (Greek) having three wives.

Trigeminous, (lat.) three brought forth at a birth; alſo treble, or threefold.

Triglyphs, (Greek) a Term in Architecture, or Maſonry, being certain Compartments, or Borders graven like three furrows.

Trigonal, (Greek) having three angles, or corners.

Trillo, (Ital.) a gracefull ſhake, or trembling of the voyce in ſinging.

Trimeſtruons, (lat.) of three months.

Trinacria, the ancient name of the Iſland of Sicily, called alſo *Triquetra*, from its three Promontories *Lilybeum*, *Pachynum*, and *Pelorum*.

Trine, (lat.) belonging to the number 3, an Aſpect of 120 d. thus marked Δ.

Trinitarians, (lat.) a ſort of Hereticks that deny the Myſtery of the Trinity.

Trinity, (lat.) the number three; alſo the diſtinction of three perſons in the Unity of the Godhead.

Trinobantes, a certain people anciently inhabiting the Eaſt part of the *Brittiſh* Iſland.

Tripontium, the ancient name of a Town in *Northamptonſhire*, implying as much as a Town that hath three Bridges, and therefore it ſeemeth to be the ſame with that Town which is commonly called *Torcheſter*, which is cut through by three ſpecial channels, which have three ſeveral Bridges over them.

Tri-modal, (lat.) having three knots.

Trinquet, (French) the higheſt ſail or top-gallant of any ſhip; it is alſo taken metaphorically for any gay trifling thing.

Triobolar, (lat.) as it were worth but three half pence, vile, little ſet by, or eſteemed.

Triours, in Common Law, are ſuch as are choſen by the Court to examine whether

ther a challenge made to any of the Panel be just or no.

Triparsite, (lat.) divided into three parts.

Tripedal, or *Tripedaneous*, (lat.) containing three foot in measure.

Triplicity, (lat.) a being treble or threefold; whence *Triplication*, a trebling.

Tripode, (Greek) a stool, or any thing that standeth upon three feet.

Tripoly, a kind of Plant by some called Turbit, by others blew Camomile; also a stone which being reduced to powder, is made use of by Lapidaries to polish their Jewels.

Triptote, (Greek) a term in Grammar, being a Noun declined with three Cases.

Tripudiation, (lat.) a tripping on the toe in a Dance.

Trireme, (lat.) a Gally with three oares on each side.

Mercurius *Trismegijus*, a famous Egyptian in ancient times, who was both a great Philosopher, Priest, and King.

Trisulc, (lat.) three furrowed.

Trisylla.ical, (Greek) consisting of three syllables.

Trite, (lat.) worn, old, made common with much use.

Tritheites, (Greek) a sort of Hereticks which held the Trinity to be divided into three distinct Godheads.

Triticean, (lat.) made of wheat.

Tritia, the immunity of a man dwelling in the Forrest from his attendance therein.

Triton, a Sea Deity, the son of *Neptune* and *Salacia*, fabled by the Poets to have been the Trumpeter of *Neptune*.

Trituration, (lat.) a threshing of Corn.

Trivial, (lat.) scattered in the highway, common, little esteemed or valued, from *trivium*, a place where three ways meet.

Triumphal, (lat.) belonging to a Triumph, i. a solemn shew at the return of a General from some noted Victory. See *Ovation*.

Triumvirat, (lat.) an ancient Magistracy in Rome, wherein three men had an equal authority.

Trochisk, (Greek) a certain medicinal composition made of powders, and formed round in fashion of a little wheel.

Troglodytes, a people anciently inhabiting the farthest part of *Ethiopia*, of a

ferce salvage nature dwelling in caves, and feeding upon raw flesh.

Troilus, the son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who venturing to fight with *Hercules*, was slain by him.

Tromperie, (French) deceit, or counterfeite.

Trophy, (Greek) any thing set upon in token of victory.

Trophonius, a certain Prophet inhabiting a Cave, called the *Trophonian Den*, into which who ever entred, became incapable of laughter. In this Cave there was an Oracle of *Jupiter*, who was thence called *Jupiter Trophonius*.

Tropical, (Greek) belonging to a Tropic, i. a kind of Rhetorical figure.

Tropicks, (from the Greek word *trepein*, i. to turn) two imaginary circles of the Sphære, being the utmost bound, of the Suns course; the one is called the Tropic of *Cancer*, the other the Tropic of *Capricorn*.

Trosque, the same as *Trochisk*.

Troy weight, in measuring, is an allowance of 12 ounces only to the pound.

Trover, in Common Law, is an action against him who having found another mans goods, refuseth to deliver them upon demand.

Trowel, (French) an Instrument used by Masons to dawbe mortar withal.

Truack, (French) a vagabond or lazy loytring fellow, a common beggar.

Truchman, see *Drogoman*.

Trucidation, (lat.) a cruel murdering.

Truculent, (lat.) of a cruel, rough, or threatening countenance.

Trullification, (lat.) a plaistering with mortar.

Truncation, (lat.) a lopping, maiming, or cutting short.

Trunk, (lat.) a stock, stem, or body of a tree; also a mans body having the head, arms, and legs cut away.

Trutination, (lat.) a weighing or balancing; also a strict examining or considering well of a thing.

T U

Tube, (lat.) the pipe through which the marrow of the backbone runneth; also any long pipe through which water or other liquid substance is conveyed.

Tuberous, (lat.) having veins or fleshy bunches; also full of swellings.

Tubic-

Tubicination, (lat.) a founding of a Trumpet, Pipe, or Cornet.

Tubulation, (lat.) a making hollow like a pipe.

Tuduculation, (lat.) a bruising or pounding with Smiths hammers.

Tuel, among Hunters, the fundament of any beast.

Tution, (lat.) a protecting, guarding, or safe keeping.

Tulipant, a Shawl or Wreath worn by the Indians instead of a Hat.

Tullia, the daughter of *Servius Tullius*, who being married to *Tarquinus Superbus*, incited her Husband to kill her Father, that he might enjoy the Kingdom himself.

Tullus Hostilius, a warlike King of the Romans, who was the first that ordained eribure and custom, and most of the Emblems of authority used among the Romans, as the *Sella curulia*, *toga picta*, and *P.æ. exta*.

Turbrel, a certain Engin for the punishing of scolds, called also a cucking-stool.

Turmesation, (lat.) a causing to swell.

Turpid, (lat.) puffed up or swollen.

Tursum, (lat.) a swelling or rising of the flesh.

Tumulation, (lat.) a burying or interment.

Tumultuary, (lat.) done in haste, suddenly, or without advice.

Tun, a certain liquid measure containing 252 gallons.

Tunicle, (lat.) a little coat; also a membrane or thin skin, covering any part of the body: there are four especially which cover the eye, the Corneal or Horny, the Uveal, the Vitreal or glassy, and the Christalline, and to each of these there are four humours answerable. And four that cover the eods, the Serotum, the Erythroides, the Epididymis, and one other which is called *Dartos*.

Tunnocellum, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, by *Camden* thought to be the same with that which we now call *Tunmouth*, q. the mouth of the River *Tine*, where the first Cohort *Aelia Classica* was in pay for Sea-service. This Town hath a very strong Castle, which *Robert Mowbray* Earle of *Northumberland* holding against King *William Rufus*, was therein closely besieged and taken prisoner.

Turbant, a certain Wreath or Ornament for the head used among the Turks and

other Oriental Nations instead of Hats; it is made of a shawl or whole piece of linnen called *Telbent*, and the *Turbant* it self is called by the Turks *Saruck*.

Tur'ary, an interest to dig turfs upon a Common.

Turbervills, the surname of a very considerable Family, who have had their ancient habitation at *Bere* in *Dorsetshire*; they are stiled in Latin Records, *De Turbida Villa*.

Turbinacion, (lat.) the fashioning of a thing (small at the bottom, and broad above like a top.

Turbination, (lat.) belonging to a storm or whirl-wind.

Turbith, a kind of plant called *Tripoly*; also a red Mineral, which being beaten to powder, is used in physick.

Turbot, a kind of fish called in Greek *Rbombus*.

Turbulent, (lat.) bustle, troublesome, sedicious.

Turgescence, (lat.) a swelling up, or growing big.

Turgid, or *Turgent*, (lat.) swelling, rising, puffed up.

Turgy, (in Greek *Turgia*) a conference with good Angels; it is also called white Magick.

Turingia, a Country of *Saxony*, once a Kingdom, now a Landgraviat; it lyeth upon the Rivers *Sala* and *Werra*, and hath the *Hercynian Wood* on the North: the chief City of this Country is called *Erdordia*.

Turnement, see *Tournement*.

Tursole, a kind of colour used in paintings.

Turpentine, (Greek *terebinthina*) a kind of Gum or Resin distilling from the Larch tree.

Turpitude, (lat.) filthinesse, basenesse, fardinesse.

Turrisferous, (lat.) bearing Towers.

Tuscan work, in Architecture, one of the five sorts of pillars. See *Corinthian*.

Tuscia, a Country of *Italy*, lying between the Rivers *Tiber* and *Mucra*; it was anciently called *Tyrrhonia*, from *Tyrrhenus* the son of *Alys*; also *Hetruria* and *Toscany*, from *Tusculus* (as some say) the son of *Hercules*.

Tutelary, (lat.) having the guard, custody, or protection, of any thing.

Tutia, a Vestal Virgin, who being accused of incest, would not fly to any man for her abolution, but putting a five in-

to the River *Tybur*, prayed to *Vespa* that if they were free, they might have power to carry water in it to her Temple, which was immediately performed.

Tutis, (lat.) the dust or soile of brass, growing together into a kind of stone which is much used in physick.

Tutillina, a certain goddesse among the Romans, who was said to have the care and protection of Corn.

Tuisco, a certain Idol adored by the ancient Germans, thought by some to be the same with *Mercury*: from this Idol *Tuesday* took its denomination, and the people were called *Duytsch* people.

T W

Twibil, (Dutch) a Carpenters Instrument to make mortise-holes withal.

Twilight, (Dutch) the time betwixt day and night, the dusk of the morning or evening.

Twight, (Sax.) pulled.

To *Twyer*, (Sax.) to sing.

T Y

Tybur, a City not far from *Rome*, built as some say by *Catullus* the *Arcadian* the Admiral of *Euander*; others by *Tyburus* the grandchild of *Amphiarus*: it is now called *Tivoli*.

Tydeus, the son of *Oeneus* King of *Caledonia*, he having slain his brother *Menalippus*, fled to *Adrastus*, whose daughter *Delphile* he married; afterwards being sent by *Polynices* to his brother *Eteocles*, King of *Thebes*, he overcame all his guests at several Combats; whereupon at his return they set 50 young men to lie in wait for him under the command of *Meon* the son of *Aemon*, and *Lycophon* the son of *Autopbonus*, who were all slain by him except *Meon*, whom he sent back to carry news of the others deaths: at length he was mortally wounded by one *Menalippus* a *Theban*.

Tymnates, a great Prophet, the son of *Priamus* and *Aristia*.

Tympanist, he that playeth upon a *Tymbrél*, *Taber*, or *Drum*, called *Tympanum*.

Tympany, (Greek) a kind of disease wherein the body becomes swollen up with wind, a dropsie.

Tyndarus, a King of *Oebalia*, whose wife *Leda* brought fourth two eggs, in

one whereof was contained *Pollux* and *Helenus*, in the other *Caster* and *Clytemnestra*.

Type, (Greek) see *Typical*.

Typhoeus, the son of *Titan* and *Terra*, a *Gyant* of a very vast bignesse, who going to make War with *Jupiter*, was by him struck with Thunder.

Typhon, a King of *Egypt*, who killing his brother *Osiris*, and cutting him into several pieces, dispersed him through divers Countreys.

Typical, (Greek) bearing a *Type*, i. an example, figure, likeness, or shadow of any thing.

Typographer, (Greek) a Printer.

Tyrannicide, (Greek) the killing of a Tyrant, or cruel Governour.

Tyrconel, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulster*.

Type, a famous Cicie of *Phoenicia*, anciently called *Sarra*, which in the *Phenician* language signifieth a fish, that place abounding with a kind of shell-fish, the liquor whereof coloureth of a purple dye.

Tyros, a *Thestalian* Virgin, the daughter of *Salmones* and *Aldicide*, after the death of her own mother, she was very harshly dealt with by her mother in law *Sidero*, she being got with child by *Neptune* (who lay with her in the shape of *Enipeus*, with whom she was in love) brought forth twins, *Pelios* and *Neleus*, and afterwards being married to her Uncle *Cretheus*, she brought forth *Aeson*, *Amythaon*, and *Pheres*.

Tyrocity, (lat.) an apprenticeship, or new beginning in any Art or Faculty; but more peculiarly Military discipline, from *Tyron*, a rawe young souldier, one newly entered into the Art of war.

Tyrrheni, a people inhabiting *Tuscya* or *Tyrrhenia*, being that part of *Italy* which lieth upon the Sea, called from thence the *Tyrrhen Sea*.

V A

Vacation, or *Vacancy*, (lat.) a being at leasure, or ceasing from businesse. It is also commonly taken for that time which is between one Tearm and another.

Vaccary, in divers Statutes is taken for a place to keep Cows in; also a certain compasse of ground within the Forreft of *Ashdown*.

Vacchoris,

Vacchoris, an ancient King of *Egypt*, who relinquish all his riches and state, to live a private austere life.

Vacillation, (lat.) a wavering, tottering or inconsistency.

Vacius, (lat.) void, empty.

Vacuity, (lat.) emptinesse, voidnesse.

Vacuna, a certain goddesse among the ancient Romans, to whom the Husbandmen sacrificed at such times as they rested from their labours.

Vadmony, (lat.) suretiship.

Vadrom, (lat.) crafty, or subtle.

Vagabonds, (lat.) a wandering beggar, or idle fellow.

Vagation, (lat.) a straying or wandering up and down

Vagination, (lat.) a sheathing.

To *Vail-bonnet*, to strike sail in token of submission; also to put off ones Hat, or give any sign of respect.

Vaire, a term in Blazon, being a Fur composed of 4 distinct colours, i. argent, gules, Or, and sable.

Valasca, a certain Queen of the *Bobemians*; who having made a conspiracy to shake off the dominion of men, raised a great Army of women, and having overcome the men; reigned a good while like a Queen of the *Amazons*.

Valdombrens, a certain religious Order of men instituted by *Gualbert* a *Florentine*, who brook himself to a private studious life in a place called *Valdombre*, or the shady Vale.

Valer, see *Valet*.

Valdo, a certain pious man, who was the first institutour of the *Waldenses* in *Piemont*.

Valentine, a certain Roman Bishop, in remembrance of whom every fourteenth day of *February* is solemnized; about which time birds choose their mates; whence ariseth the custom of choosing *Valentines* upon that day.

Valentinians, a sect of Hereticks instituted by one *Valentinianus*.

Valerius, the name of divers famous men among the Romans, the chief whereof was called *Valerius Publicola*; who Triumphed over the *Veientes* and the *Sabines*; and because having built him a house in a very strong place, he was suspected of affecting Tyranny, he caused his house to be pulled down.

Valet, (French) the Groom of a chamber; also a young Gentleman under age.

Valetudinary, (lat.) sickly, also Subst. an Hospital, or place to keep sick people in.

Validity, (lat.) strength, power, for e. *Valtoris*, the surname of a very noble Family, who had their ancient residence at *Sa'zash* in *Cornwall*; they are filed in Latin Records, *De valle toris*.

Vambrace, or *Vanbrace*, (French) a Gantlet.

Vancurriers, or *Vantcoursers*, (French) forerunners.

Vandelbiria, the ancient name of a place in *Camelbridgeshire*, so called for that in times past the *Vandalls* or *Danes*, there encamped themselves with a Trench and Rampire; it is thought to have been the same with that which is now called *Wandlesbury*.

Vaniloquence, (lat.) a talking or babling vainly.

Vanguard, (French) the foremost part of an Army in battle.

Vantrarius, a corrupt Latin word, used as a Law-term only upon this occasion, *Sir Richard Rockesly* held Lands at *Seaton* by Sergeanty to be *Vantrarius Regis donec perisus fuerit Pari solutarum pretii 4d. i. e.* to be fore-footman to the King at some certain time, e. g. when he goeth into *Gustoign*, un il he had worn out a pair of shoes prized 4s.

Vapid, (lat.) casting forth an ill smack or favour.

Vaporation, (lat.) an exhaling or sending forth of vapours, i. certain fumes or smoake drawn out of the earth by the heat of the Sun, and easily resolvable into water.

Vapulation, (lat.) a being scourged or beaten.

Variagation, (lat.) a beautifying with various colours.

Varnish, is that wherewith a picture is rubbed over to make it shine and have a gloss; there is also a ground or varnish which is laid upon a place that is to be etched.

Varry, (French) in Heraldry is a mixture of argent and azure together.

Varry cuppy, a term also of Heraldry, signifying a Fur of cups; it is also called *Varry tasse*, or *Meire*.

Varvells, (French) little rings of silver about hawks legs, having the owners name engraven on them.

Vassiferous, (lat.) carrying a vessel.

Vassal, in Common Law is he that holdeth land in fee of his Lord; it is also

taken for a Slave, or Inferiour Servant.

Vastation, (lat.) a wasting, or destroying.

Vasity, (lat.) excessive bignesse, huge- nesse, or vaineesse of stature.

Vatican Hill, one of the seven Hills of Rome, whereon there standeth a famous Palace and Library, built by Pope *Sixtus* the fourth.

Vaticination, (lat.) a prophesying, or telling of things to come.

Vavasours, or *Valvasours*, those that in degree are next unto Barons.

Vaudevil, (French) a Countrey balade, roundelay, or song, it is also called a Virelay.

Vaultay, in Hunting, is the setting of Hounds in a readinesse, where the chace is to passe.

Vawmure, an ancient word, signifying a Bulwark, or Outwork for defence.

Vaward, see *Vanguard*.

Vaynode, a Prince, or chief Ruler in *Transilvania*, and some of those Northern parts.

U B

Uberty, (lat.) store, plenty, fertility.

Ubiquitarians, a Sect of Hereticks, holding Christs body as well as his Godhead to be every where.

Ubiquity, (lat.) a being in all places at one time.

V E

Vecordy, (lat.) unsoundnesse of minde, dotage, stupidity.

Veçtarioms, (lat.) belonging to a Waggon, or carriage.

Veçion, (lat.) a carrying.

To *Veers*, in Navigation, to put out more rope, or more heare.

Vegetable, *Vegetal*, or *Vegetive*, (Lat.) living after the manner of Plants and Minerals, indued with vigour, moisture and growth.

Vehicular, (lat.) belonging to a Vehicle, i. a Cart, Wagon, or Coach, or any thing whereby another is carried, or conveyed.

A *Vein* is defined by *Anatomists* to be a common Organ of the body, round, and oblong apted for the conveyance of bloud and natural spirits through all the parts,

and according to the severall parts, it passeth through it taketh severall Denominations, as the *Basillick vein*, that which passeth from the Liver through the inward proceße of the arm, the *Cephalick* the head vein, the *Caliacal*, that which runs into the blinde Gut, the *Cyftick*, that which runs up toward the Neck of the Gall, the *Epigastrick*, the flank veins' *Gastroepi- ploick*, that which spreads it self through the bottom of the Ventricle, *Intercostal*, those which run through the upper Ribs. *Port vein*, that which is rooted in the Liver, and from thence passeth into the Ventricle, *Mesentery*, and other parts. *Ranular*, that which ascends from the Throat to the tongue. *Salvatel*, that which from the Liver runs through the wrist into the hand; *Saphena* that which runnes through the inward part of the Legge to the Ankle. *Subclavicular*, a branch of the hollow vein, which runnes under the Neck bone. *Thymick*, a branch of the Subclavicular. *Torcular*, that which ascends by the inside of the scull to the brain.

Velification, (lat.) a hoisting of sayls.

Velites, (lat.) the light armed Souldiers among the Romans, see *Triani*, whence *Velitation*, a light skirmishing.

Vetivulent, (lat.) flying as it were with full sayl.

Vellication, (lat.) a plucking, twitching, or giving a sudden pull. In Physick they are said to be certain convulsions that happen in the Fibers of the Muscles.

Velocity, (lat.) swiftnesse.

Venality, (lat.) a setting to sale, a being saleable.

Venatick, or *Venatorions*, (lat.) belonging to hunting, or chasing.

Vendible, (lat.) saleable, fit for sale.

Vendication, (a challenging to ones self, a claiming.

Venditation, (lat.) ostentation, a bragging, or vain setting forth of ones self.

Vendition, (lat.) a selling.

Venedotia, the ancient name of all that part of Wales, which is otherwise called *Gmetbia*, or *Nirrhales*.

Venesick, or *Veneficious*, (lat.) belonging to *Venefice*, i. the art of making poysons; also witchcraft, or sorcery.

Venous, (lat.) venemous, or full of poyson.

Veneration, (lat.) a reverencing, or worshipping.

Venerat,

Veneoreal, or *Veneroons*, (lat.) given to *Veneay*, i. lust, or carnal desires.

Veneoreal disease, (lat. *Morbus Gallicus*, or *Lues Venerea*) a certain virulent, and contagious disposition of the body, contracted by immoderate *Venerie*, or coupling with unfound persons; it is vulgarly called the *French Pox*.

Venetia, a famous Citie of *Italy*, built in the year 421. upon certain Islands of the *Adriatick Seas*, 60 in number, by the inhabitants of *Aquileia* and *Pavia*, who fled thither for fear of the *Huns*; it is now become a great Common wealth, and hath large Territories, both in *Italy* and other places.

Venew, in Common-law, is taken for a neighbourhood, or near place.

Venial, (lat.) worthy of pardon, or forgiveness; whence in Theologie they make a distinction between mortal sins, and Venial sins.

Vent, (lat.) a winde, or breath; also a place for aire to come in, and out at.

Venta Belgarum, the ancient name of *Winchester*, a pleasant Citie in *Hantsire*, called by the Saxons *Windanceaster*, and by the vulgar Latins *Wintonia*; *Venta* giveth name also unto two other Towns, *Caster* in *Northfolk*, called *Venta Icenorum*, and *Caerwent* in *Monmouthshire*, called *Venta Silurum*.

Ventelet, (Dimin.) a small gale of winde.

Ventiduct, (lat.) a conveyance of winde by pipes, or otherwayes.

Ventilation, (lat.) a fanning, or gathering of winde; also a winnowing of Corn.

Ventosity, (lat.) windinesse.

Ventricle, (lat.) the stomack; it is also taken for any round contavity of the body.

Ventriloquy, (lat.) a speaking inwardly, or as it were from the belly.

Venundation, (lat.) a buying, or selling.

Venus, (lat.) the goddesse of love, pleasures, and delights, whom the Poets saign to have sprung out of the foam of the Sea, after that the Testicles of *Cælus* had been cut off, and thrown in by *Saturn*, whence she was called *Aphrodite*; also the name of one of the seven Planets, or wandring Stars.

Venustation, (lat.) a making handsome, or beautiful.

Veracity, (lat.) a saying truth.

Verbal, (lat.) consisting of words, or delivered onely in words.

Verbatim, (lat.) word for word.

Verbeia, a certain goddesse, among the ancient *Brittains*, to whom the Captain of the second Cohort of the *Lingones* erected an Altar near *Ilekly* in *Yorkshire*, she is thought by *Cambden* to have been the Nymph, or goddesse of the River *Wherf*, which was also anciently called *Verbeia*.

Verberation, (lat.) a beating, or striking.

Verbosity, (lat.) a being full of words.

Verecund, (lat.) shamefaced, modest, bashfull.

Verdant, (lat.) green, fresh, flourishing.

Verderer, (lat.) *Viridarius* a judicial Officer of the Kings Forreist, who receives and involves the attachments of all manner of trespasses of the Forreist of *Vest* and *Venifou*.

Verdie, or *Verdea*, a kinde of rich *Italian* wine.

Verdict, the answer of a Jury, or Inquest, made upon any cause, Civil, or Criminal committed by the Court to their consideration, or tryal.

Verdigreese, (lat.) *Aerugo* a green substance taken from the rust of *Brasse*, or *Copper*.

Verditure, a green colour among Painters.

Verdoy, a Term in *Heraldry*, when a bordure is charged with leaves, fruits, and flowers, and other the like vegetables.

Verdure, (French) greennesse.

Verge, (French) a rod, wand, or Sergeants Mace; also the compass about the Kings Court, that bounds the Jurisdiction of the Lord Steward of the Kings household, and of the Coroner of the Kings house, and is accounted twelve miles compass; also a rod whereby one is admitted

Tenant holding it in his hand, and swearing fealty to the Lord of the Mannour, and for that cause is called Tenant by the *Verge*.

Vergober, (French) a chief Officer, or Magistrate among the ancient *Ædai*.

Veridical, (lat.) telling, or speaking truth.

Veriloquent, (lat.) the faunc.

Verisimility, (lat.) the probability, or likelihood of a thing.

Vermiculate, (lat.) worm-eaten; also imbroidered with severall colours.

Vermillion, (French) a ruddy or deep red colour.

Vermination, (lat.) a certain disease wherein worms are bred, and cause a griping of the guts.

Vermiparous, (lat.) breeding or bringing forth worms.

Vernaccia, a kind of Italian Wine.

Vernaculous, (lat.) proper and peculiar to a Country.

Vernal, or *Vernant*, (lat.) flourishing or belonging to the Spring.

Vernility, (lat.) fervidness, or slaverly.

Verona, a famous City of Italy, built as some say, by *Brennus* the Gaul, heretofore governed by the Family of the *Scaligeri*, and now under the jurisdiction of the *Venetians*.

Verrey, a term in Heraldry, the same as *Varry*, i. Fur consisting of Or and Azure, or Or and Vert.

Verrucous, (lat.) full of warts or little excrescences of the flesh.

Versatile, (lat.) apt to be wound or turned any way.

Versation, (lat.) a turning or winding to and again.

Versicle, (lat.) a little verse or sentence.

Verseification, (lat.) a making of verses.

Version, (lat.) a translation or turning out of one language into another.

Vert, in Heraldry, a green colour; but in the Forrest Laws, it is every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the Forrest that may cover and hide a Deer.

Vertera, a Town of ancient memory in *Westmoreland*, where in the Romans time a Captain kept his residence with a Band of the Directors; this place remaineth yet a poor village, called *Burgus sub Saxeto*, or *Burgh* under *Stannore*.

Vertical point, in Astronomy, is that point of the Heavens which is directly over ones head.

Vertiginous, (lat.) troubled with a Vertigo, i. a swimming or giddiness in the head.

Vertumnus, a certain Deity worshipt by the ancient Latins who could change himself into all formes. See *Pomona*.

Vervain, a kind of herb called in Latin *Verbena*, anciently used about sacred rites and ceremonies.

Vervecine, (lat.) belonging to a weather.

Vervise, a kind of cloth otherwise called plonkers.

Verulamium, by *Ptolomy* called *Uralanum*, the name of a City heretofore of very great repute in *Hertfordshire*, the ruins whereof appear at this day, near unto *Saint Albans*; the *Saxons* termed it *Watlingacester*, from the famous highway commonly called *Watling-street*; and also *Weylancester*.

Very Lord and very tenant, in Common Law, are those that are immediate Lord and Tenant to one another.

Vesanus, (lat.) mad, furious, outrageous.

Vesulent, (lat.) to be eaten, fit for food.

Vesicatory, (lat.) a Cupping-glasse; also a sharp plaister or ointment applied to raise blisters in the skin.

Vesicle, (lat.) a little bladder.

Vespers, evening-song, prayers said about evening time.

Vespertine, (lat.) belonging to the evening.

Vespilege, (lat.) one who in the time of a great sickness carryeth forth dead bodies in the night time to be buried.

Vesta, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, taken oftentimes by the Poets for the earth and sometimes for the fire, in honour of whom *Numa Pompilius* instituted many Rites and Ceremonies, and consecrated to her service certain Virgins called *Vestalls*, who were to take care of the Vestal fire, which when it went out, was not to be kindled by any earthly fire, but to be renewed by the beams of the Sun. They were enjoyned to preserve their virginity inviolable so long as they remained in the service of the goddess, and who ever was found faulty among them was buried alive.

Vestiar, (lat.) a Wardrobe or place to lay clothes or apparrel in.

Vestible, (lat.) a porch or entry.

Vestigation, (lat.) a seeking any one by the print of their foot, a searching diligently.

Vestige, (lat.) a footstep, or print of any ones foot.

Vestment, or *Vesture*, (lat.) a garment, clothing, or attire.

Vetation, (lat.) a forbidding.

Veteran, (lat.) old, serving long in any place or office.

Veterarian, (lat.) crafty, experienced.

Veterine, (lat.) belonging to carriages or burthens.

Vexillary,

Vexillary, (lat.) belonging to an Ensign or Standard; also subit. a Standardearer.

U F

Ufens, a Captain of the *Aequicole* who came to assist *Turnus* against *Aeneas*, and was slain by *Gyas* a Trojan.

Uffines, a name anciently given to the successours of *Uffa*, the first King of the *East Angles*; they were vassals sometimes to the King of *Mercia*, sometimes to the Kings of *Kent*.

V I

Via combusta, the last 15 degrees of *Libra*, and the first 15 degrees of *Scorpio*.

Vial, (lat. *Phiala*) a pot or glasse with a wide mouth.

Vizard, (French) meat, food, victuals.

Viatike, (lat.) belonging to a journey, or travelling by the high way; also subit. provision or things necessary for a journey.

Viatorian, (lat.) belonging to travellers.

Vibius Virius, a Citizen of *Capua*, who causing that City to revolt to *Hannibal*, and being besieged by the Romans poisoned himself, and persuaded many of the Senators to do the like.

Vibration, (lat.) a shaking or winding about, a brandishing.

Vibrissation, (lat.) a quavering, or shaking of the voice in singing.

Vicenarius, or *Vicesimal*, (lat.) belonging to twenty, or the twentieth in number.

Viceroy, (French) a Deputy-King, one that governs in the place of a King.

Vicinity, (lat.) neighbourhood, nearness.

Vicissitude, (lat.) a changing, or succeeding by turns.

Vicount, (lat. *Viccomes*) a kind of Magistrate, being the same as a Sheriff; also a Nobleman next in degree unto an Earle.

Vicime, (lat.) a sacrifice or oblation.

Victour, (lat.) an Overcomer or Conquerour.

Vidame, (lat. *Vicedominus*) the Judge of a Bishops temporal jurisdiction, being originally the same to a Bishop, as a Vicount to an Earle.

Viduation, (lat.) a depriving, making desolate, putting into the estate of *Viduity* or Widdow-hood.

The *Vies* or *Devises*, a Castle in *Wiltshire*, once a very stately and magnificent Structure, built at the vast expences of *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury* in the reign of King *Stephen*; it is called in Latin by some *Diviso*, by others *Druis*.

View, significeth in Hunting the print of a fallow Deers foot upon the ground.

Viewers, in Common Law, those that are sent by the Court to take view of any place in question, for the better decision of the right; also upon other occasions, as of a man in case of sickness or of an offence.

Vizone, (French) a Demicalter, or a kind of Hat made of the wool of a beast so called.

Vigour, (lat.) full of vigour, i. strength, courage, lustiness.

To Vilifie, (lat.) to set light by, to disrespect, to make of no value.

To Vilipend, (lat.) the same.

Vility, (lat.) cheapness, a being base, or of little worth.

Villanage, in common Law, is a servile Kind of Tenure such as *Villeins*, i. bondmen, are fittest to performe; but there are several sorts of Villanage, not every one that holdeth in Villanage being a servant or bondman.

Viminal, (lat.) belonging to *Ostia* twigs.

Vincible, (lat.) to be overcome, or vanquished.

Vindure, (lat.) a tying or binding.

Vindelicia, a Country of *Germany*, bounded on each side with *Rhetia*, *Noricum*, *Danubius*, and the *Alps*.

Vindemial, or *Vindemiatory*, (lat.) belonging to a Vintage, i. a Vine-harvest, or gathering of grapes.

Vindications, (lat.) a revenging or punishing, also a delivering or saving from danger.

Vindonum, the chief City, anciently of the *Segontiaci*, a people of *Hantsire*; it was called by the old Britains, *Britenden*, now *Silchester*.

Vintorian, (lat.) belonging to the keeping of Vines, Vinyards, or Wine.

Violent, (lat.) favouring of Wine, given to drink Wine.

Violation, (lat.) a defiling, mistusing; also a transgressing.

Viperine, (lat.) belonging to vipers, being a sort of venomous Serpent in some hot Countries.

Virago, (lat.) a manly or courageous woman.

Viragon,

Vivison, a cool gale of wind.
Virbins, the son of *Thebesus* and *Hippolyta*, called also *Hippolytus*; it signifies twice a man.

Virelay, see *Vandevill*.

Virge, certain rays obliquely striking through a cloud, and signifying rain.

Virginals, a certain musical Instrument commonly known.

Virgo, (lat.) one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, being phancy'd to bear the resemblance of a Maid or Virgin.

Virgult, (lat.) a twig or company of young shoots or sprigs growing together.

Viriatus, a famous Portuguese, who from a Hunter and noted Robber became at last a great Commander; he overthrew the two Roman Pretors *Ventidius* and *Planicus*, but at last was vanquished by a Consular Army, and slain treacherously by the council of *Cepio*.

Viridity, (lat.) greenesse, also lustynesse, strength, freshnesse.

Virility, (lat.) mans estate, manlinesse; also ability to perform the part of a man in the act of generation.

Viripotent, (lat.) ripe for man.

Virtuoso, (Ital.) a man accomplisht in virtuous Arts and Ingenuitie.

Virulent, (lat.) full of venome or deadly poison.

Visceral, (lat.) belonging to the bowels of any creature.

Vicidity, or *Viscosity*, (lat.) a clamminesse, a sticking to any thing like glue or birdlime.

Visibility, (lat.) an aptnesse to be seen or discerned.

Viceroy, a Viceroy or chief Statesman among the Turks.

Vision, (lat.) a seeing or discerning.

Vitula, a famous River, vulgarly called *Wixel*, running out of the Carpathian Hills, and dividing Germany from European Sarmatia.

Visual, (lat.) belonging to the sight.

Vital, (lat.) belonging to, or sustaining life.

Vitiation, (lat.) a blunting or avoiding.

Vitelline, (lat.) resembling the yolk of an egge.

Vitemberga, the City of *Wittenbergh* in Germany.

Vitiation, (lat.) a corrupting or defiling; also a desflowing.

Vitiferos, (lat.) bearing vines.

Vitoldus, a cruel Tyrant of *Lithuania*, who carried with him a bow and arrows wherefoever he went killing whomsoever he had a mind to kill, though upon never to slight an occasion, making it his chiefest sport and recreation.

Vitreale, or *Vitrine*, (lat.) belonging to, or made of glasse.

Vitrification, (lat.) a making of glasse.

Vitriolous, (lat.) belonging to *Vitriol*, i. a kind of middle substance between stone and metall, called also *Copperas*.

Vituline, (lat.) belonging to a Calf.

Vituperation, (lat.) a blaming, reprehending, or dispraising.

Vivacity, (lat.) liveliness, lustinesse, vigour.

Vivification, (lat.) an enlivening, reviving, quickning.

Viviparus, (lat.) bringing their young alive.

U L

Uladislavus, a King of *Hungaria*, who was slain in a great battle against the *Turks*; also the name of several other Kings of *Hungaria* and *Bohemia*.

Ulceration, (lat.) a bli ering or breaking out into an ulcer or running sore.

Uliginous, (lat.) plathy, wet, full of standing water.

Ulysses, the son of *Laertes* and *Anticlea*, he married *Penelope* the daughter of *Icarus*, by whom he had *Telemachus*; he was by *Palamedes* forced against his will to go to the wars of *Troy* where he proved very serviceable to the *Greeks* by reason of his great subtilty; for he brought *Achilles* to them who had hid himself among the daughters of *Lycomed*; He stole away the athes of *Laomedon* which were kept in one of the gates of the City; He took away the *Palladium*, and with the help of *Lisomed* slew King *Rhesus* and brought away his white horses; He by a wile caused *Palamedes* to whom he bore a grudge, to be stoned to death, and after *Achilles* was slain, he was preferred before *Ajax* by the common sentence of the *Greeks*, to have his armes: after the wars of *Troy*, intending to sail back to his own Country, he was cast by tempest together with his companions upon unknown Regions; being cast upon *Aeolia*, he obtained of *Aeolus* the winds in a bottle, which was broken by his companions thinking there had been a treasure concealed in it; next coming to the Country of the *Levrigones*, his

his companions were changed into beasts by *Circe*, whom he compelled to restore them to their former shapes, and lying with her he begat *Telegonus*; having scapt the charms of the *Syrens*, his companions were afterward cast away for killing the flocks of *Phaethusa* the daughter of the Sun, and he only escaping, was cast upon *Ogygia* and intertain'd by *Calypso*, on whom he begat *Nausibothus* and *Nausibothus*; at length he was intertain'd by *Nausibothus* the daughter of *Alcinous* King of the *Pheacenses*, and his wife *Arete*, he obtained of them a new ship and attendants, with whom he arrived safe at *Ithaca*, where he slew all his rivals, and was himself slain unknown by his son *Telegonus*.

Ulophone, a kind of plant called the black *Chamaeleon* thistle; it is also called *Vervilago*.

Ule-games, Christmas games or sports, from the French word *Noel*, i. Christmas, or the Latin *jubilum*.

Ulster, a Province in *Ireland*, which containeth these following Counties; *Louth*, *Cavan*, *Fermanagh*, *Mounghban*, *Armagh*, *Down*, *Antrim*, *Londonderry*, *Tir Owen*, *Tirconel*.

Ultimate, (lat.) the last, extrem, or utmost.

Ulion, (lat.) a revenging.

Ultramarin, (lat.) beyond the Seas; also a kind of colour used in painting.

Ultramundane, (lat.) being beyond the visible World.

Ulation, (lat.) a howling like a dog or wolf.

U M

Umber, a kind of beast; also a dark yellowish colour used in painting.

Umblicall, (lat.) belonging to the navel.

Umbra, (French) a shadow, also suspension, also a pretence.

Umbragious, *Umbratical*, or *Umbratile*, (Fr. Lat.) shady, covert, obscure.

Umbrello, (Ital.) a great broad fan or skreen, which in hot Countries people hold over their heads to keep off the heat of the Sun.

Umple, a word used in some ancient Statutes for fine Lawn.

U N

Unanimity, (lat.) a being of one mind or will, a consenting or according together.

Uncial, (lat.) containing an ounce or inch.

Unction, (lat.) an anointing with oil, or any oily substance.

Uncouth, (Sax.) unknown in Common Law; it is more peculiarly taken for one for whom his Host is not bound to answer for any offence committed by him, he being not counted a guest till the third night.

Undulation, (lat.) a waving or rising of waves.

Underside, (Sax.) the evening time.

Undulante, (lat.) Chamollet wrought, or painted like waves.

Undulation of the air, the waving of the air to and fro.

Uneth, (old word) scarce, difficult.

Unguent, (lat.) an ointment or liquid salve.

Unicornous, (lat.) having but one horn.

Uniformity, (lat.) a being of one and the same form, figure, and fashion.

Union, (lat.) a joining together, a growing into one; also a kind of pearl growing in couples; also a combining of two Churches in one, which is done by the consent of the Bishop, Patron, and Incumbent.

Uniparous, (lat.) bringing forth one only at a birth.

Unison, (French) an agreement of two notes in one tone.

Unity, (lat.) a being one in substance or in mind, union, concord.

Unity of possession, in Common Law, by several titles: It is called by *Civilians* *consolidatio usus fructus*.

Universal, (lat.) general, extending to all.

University, (lat.) in the Civil Law, is taken for a body politique or corporation; also an Academy.

University Colledge, the most ancient Colledge of *Oxford*, begun by King *Aelfred* who founded this Academy, and rededified by *William* Arch-deacon of *Durham*.

Univocal, (lat.) consisting of one voice, name, or sound; in Logic it is, when under one name one thing is signified.

Unkennel, to *unkennel* a Fox, that is to drive or force him from his hole.

Unselinesse, (Sax.) unhappinesse.

Unweather, (Sax.) a storm or tempest.

V O

Vocabulary, (lat.) a Dictionary or Index of words.

Vocal, (lat.) belonging to, or consisting in the voice.

Vocations, (lat.) a profession, calling, or course of life.

Vociferation, (lat.) a putting forth the voice, a crying out, or exclaiming.

Voculation, (lat.) a giving a word its right tone or accent.

Vogue, (French) powr, fwey, authority.

Voidance, a want of an incumbent upon a benefice.

Voider, a Term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary, consisting of an Archline moderate bowing toward the corner of the chief toward the Nombrell of the Escutcheon.

Voiding, a Term in Heraldry, being an exemption of some part of the inward substance of things voidable, by reason whereof the field is transparent through the charge.

Voinage, (French) neighbourhood.

Volant, or *Volatical*, (lat.) flying, or passing swiftly away.

Volatil, (lat.) a Term in Chimistry, unfit, apt to evaporate.

Volitation, (lat.) a flying often.

Volta, (Ital.) a course, or turn in riding or in dancing.

Volubility, (lat.) facility, or aptness in turning about, or changing; also a quick and easie delivery in speech, or pronunciation.

Voluntary, (lat.) done willingly, without force, or constraint.

Voluptuous, (lat.) given to pleasures, or delights.

Volutation, (lat.) a tumbling, rolling, or wallowing.

Volutina, a certain goddess among the Romans, who according to *Varr* was said to be the overseer of the little cups, or sheaths of Corn, wherein the Grain is inclosed, which in Latin is called *Involucrum*, as *Hosilina* was to take care that the Corn was supplied with new ears, which is called in Latin *Exaquatio*, or *Hosimentum*.

Vomanus, a River of Picenum in Italy.

Vomition, (lat.) a vomiting, or spewing.

Voracity, (lat.) g reedinesse, gluttony, aptnesse to devour.

Voraginous, (lat.) swallowing up like a *Vorago*, i. a Whirlpool, Gulf, or Quagmire.

Voration, (lat.) a devouring.

Votary, (lat.) he that binds himself to the performance favour.

Voucher, in Common-law, is a calling of one into the Court to warrant, or make good Lands bought with warranty, for the secure enjoying thereof against all men.

Vowel, a letter which soundeth of it self, without the help of a consonant.

U R

Urania, see *Muses*.

Uranoscopy, (Greek) a viewing, or contemplating of the heavens.

Urbanity, (lat.) the fashion of the City, civility, courtesie, gentleness in speech, or behaviour.

Ureter, (Greek) the passage of the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

Uricornium, in old times a very famous Citie, and the principal in *Shropshire*, built by the Romans, the Saxons called it *Wrekenceaster*, from the Hill *Wreken*, near which it stood, it is now but a poor Village, and called *Wrecketer*, or *Wrox-ester*.

Urim and *Thummin*, (Hebrew, lights and perfections) 12 precious stones in the breast-plate of the High-priest, which shon like the flame of fire.

Urinator, (lat.) a diver, or swimmer under water.

Urn, (lat.) a certain Vessel among the ancients, where the ashes of dead bodies that had been burnt were kept, hence it is taken for any grave, or sepulcher, it signifieth also a certain liquid measure, containing two gallons and a pottle.

Uroscopy, (Gr.) an inspection of Urines, commonly called a casting of water.

Ursa Major, the great Bear, a constellation in the heaven.

Ursine, (lat.) belonging to a Bear.

Ursula, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Latin, a little she Bear.

Urs, (Greek, from *Oros* a mountain) a kinde of wilde Oxe.

Usque-

U S

Usquebagh, a strong liquor used among the *Irish*, signifying in that language as much as *Aqua vitæ*.

Utions, (lat.) a burning.

Utulation, (lat.) the same, also a cursing with hot irons.

Usufructuary, (lat.) reaping the profit of that thing, whose propriety belongs to another.

Usury, (lat.) the taking of interest, or use-money for any summe lent.

Usurpatious, (lat.) a having, or possessing against right, or equity.

U T

Utis, the eighth day following any term, or feast.

Utensil, (lat.) household-stuff, that which is useful and necessary about a house.

Uterine, (latin) belonging to the womb.

Utlarie, (in Latin *Utlagatio*) a punishment for such as being called into Law, do contemptuously refuse to appear, whereby they forfeit their goods, or lands to the King, or State.

Utopia, the feigned name of a Country described by Sir *Thomas More*, as the pattern of a well govern'd Common-wealth; hence it is taken by Metaphor for any imaginary, or feigned place.

U V

Uveal, (lat.) belonging to a Grape, like a Grape.

Uvid, (lat.) moist, or wet.

Vulcan, the God of fire, the son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, he was thrown out of heaven for his deformity, into the Isle of *Lemnos*, by which fall he became lame; he was brought up by *Eurynome*, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, he was the master of the *Cyclops*, and made Thunderbolts for *Jupiter*; also *Hermione*'s bracelet, *Ariadne*'s Crown, the Chariot of the Sun, the Armour of *Achilles* and *Aeneas*, &c. he would

have married *Minerva*, but she refusing him, he married *Venus*, whom he having caught in bed with *Mars*, threw a Net over them, and exposed them to the view of all the gods.

Vulgarity, (lat.) a being common, vulgar, or publicly known.

Vulneration, (lat.) a wounding, or hurting.

Vulpine, (lat.) belonging to, or like a Fox, crafty, subtle.

Vulsion, (lat.) a pulling.

Vulturine, (lat.) belonging to a Vulture, or *Geyr*, being a ravenous kind of bird.

Vulturinus, a certain Town of *Campania*, with a River of the same name.

Vuula, (lat.) the pallet of the mouth.

U X

Uxellodunum, a Town of *Quercy* in France, vulgarly called *Cadenack*.

Uxorious, (lat.) belonging to a wife; also fond, or doating upon a wife.

U Z

Uzita, a Citie of *Africa*, called by *Strabo* *Uxitas*.

W A

W *Adham Colledge*, a Colledge in the University of *Oxford*, so called from the name of him that erected it.

Wasters, (a Term in Navigation) men of War, that attend merchants ships to conduct them safe along.

Wage, see *Gate*.

To Wage Law, to prosecute a law sute. *A Wagtail*, a kinde of bird, otherwise called a Waterfallow, in Latin *Motacilla*, in Ital. *Ballarina*.

Waif, or *Waive*, the same which the *Civilians* call *derelictum*, any thing (whether it be Carrelstrayed, or goods stolen and quitted upon Hue and Cry) which being found are to be proclaimed fundry Market dayes, and if they challenge them

within a year and a day are to be restored, otherwise they are to belong to the Lord of the Franchise; also as a man forsaken of the Law, to which he was sworn is said out-lawed, so a woman not being sworn to the Law is called *Waive*.

Wain, (Dutch) a decreasing, defect, or want.

Waive, see *Waif*.

Wakes, certain feasts and solemnities, which use to be kept the week after that Saints day, to whom the Parish Church was dedicated.

Walbury, (Sax.) gracious, an ancient proper name of several women.

Waldwin, a proper name, signifying in the German tongue a Conquerour, answerable to the Latin name *Vidor*, for *Waldin* we now use *Gawen*.

Walerared, a Term in Navigation, not shipshapen, or when a ship is built right up.

Walter, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch a Pilgrim, or as others say a Woodman.

Waldsike, (contracted from the Saxon *Waldensdike*, i. the Ditch of *Woden*, the British Mars) a Ditch of wonderful work in *Wiltshire*, many miles in length, near which *Iut*, King of the West Saxons, and *Ceolred* King of the Mercians joyned battle, and departed the field on even hand.

Wantage, in the Saxon tongue *Wanadings*, a place in *Berkshire*, anciently a Mannour house of the Kings of England, famous for being the birth-place of *Alfred*, that prudent and learned Prince.

Wapentakes, a certain division of a County, called also a hundred, it is so called from an ancient custome, wherein he that came to take the government of a hundred was met by all the better sort, who came and toucht his Lance, or Weapon, by which Ceremony they were sworn and confederate.

Warbling of the wings, a Term in Falconry; for after a Hawk hath mantled her self, she crosses her wings together over her back; which action is called the warbling of the wings.

Ward, a portion of the Citie committed to the special charge of one of the 24 Aldermen; also a part, or division of a Forreist; also the Heir of the Kings Tenant, holding by Knights service, during his nonage, is called *Ward*, whence *Warden*, a Guardian, or Oversee-er.

Warin, a proper name, in Latin *Guarinus*, it comes from the German *Gerwin*, is also victorious.

Wardmore, a Court kept in every Ward in London.

Wardstap, a kinde of petty Sergeanty, which is a holding of Lands by this service, namely to carry a load of straw in a Cart with six horses, two roaps, two men in harness to watch the said *Wardstap*, when it is brought to the place appointed.

Wardwit, see *Warwit*.

Wardrobe, (Ital. *Guardaroba*) a place where the Garments of Kings, or great persons use to be kept, and he that keeps the inventory of all things belonging to the Kings *Wardrobe*, is called Clark of the Kings *Wardrobe*.

Wards and Liveries, a certain Court erected in the time of King *Henry* the eighth.

Warrant, or *Warranty*, in Common-law, is a Covenant made in a deed by one man unto another, to warrant and secure himself and his Heirs, against all men whatsoe- ver, for the enjoying of any thing agreed upon between them; it is called by the *Civilians* *Antipulati*.

Warren, (lat. *Varrenna*, or *Vivarium*) a prescription, or grant to a man from the King, of having Pheasants, Partridges, Conies, and Hares, within certain of his Lands.

Warfoot, a contribution, that was wont to be made towards Armour in the Saxons time.

Warwick, the principal Town of *Warwickshire*, which with much probability is judged to be the same with that, which anciently was called *presidium*, i. a Garrison; for the Saxons, called it *Warringwyck*, the Britains, *Caer Guarwick*, both which words seem to have sprung from the British word *Guarth*, which also signifieth a Garrison; here the Captain of the *Dalmatian* horse-men kept his residence; under the command of *Dux Britannia*, this Town is situate over the River *Avon*, upon a steep Rock, fortified with strong walls, and a Castle toward the South-west.

Warwit, or *Wardwit*, a being quit of giving money for keeping of watches.

Wassail, (Sax. *Washeal*), be in health) an ancient Ceremonious custome, still used upon twelf day at night, of going about with a great bowl of Ale, drinking of healths, taken from *Rowena*, the daughter of

of *Hengist*, her Ceremony to King *Vortiger*, to whom at a banquet she delivered with her own hands a Golden Cup full of wine.

Waste, in Common-law, is, where a Tenant for Term of years, or otherwise doth, to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reversion make waste, or spoyl of houses, woods, gardens, orchards, by pulling down the House, cutting down Timber, &c.

Water-line, (a Term in Navigation) that line which ought to be the depth, that a ship should swim in when she is laden a head, and a stern.

Watling street, see *Ikenild street*.

Wavey, a Term in Blazon, bearing a resemblance of the swelling wave of the Sea.

Weald of Kent, the woody part of the Countrey, from the Dutch word *Wald*, which signifieth a Forrest, or Wood.

Wedge, the shining Harp.

Weapon salve, that which cures a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it.

Weathercoil, is, when a ship being a Hull, layeth her head the other way, without loosing any of her sayl, which is done by bearing up the Helm.

Weed, or *Wede*, (Sax.) a garment, or suit of apparel.

Wedding, a joyning in marriage, from the Dutch word *wed*, i. e. a pledge.

Weight, a certain weight of Cheefe, or Wool, containing 256 pounds of *Au ir du pois*.

Weights, see *Aver du pois*, and *Troy weight*.

Welken, an old Saxon word, signifying a Cloud; also the Element, or Sky.

Weold, or *Wold*, (Sax.) a Forrest.

Werewolf, or *Manwolf* (*Were* signifying in the Saxon language a man) a kinde of Sorcerer, who by anointing his body, and putting on an enchanted girdle, takes upon him the shape, and nature of a Wolf, worrying and killing humane Creatures.

Weroance, a name given to any great Lord, among the *West-Indians*.

Werre, or *Were*, a certain pecuniary mulkt, anciently set upon a mans head for killing of a man.

Werregelt theft, a thief that may be redeemed by *Werre*.

Westphalia, a Province of Germany, and one of the 12 Circles of the Empire, containing in it 6 Bishopricks, 3 principalities, 7 free Cities, with divers great Earldoms.

Wharfage, a fee due, for things landed at a wharf, or brought thither to be exported.

Whiles (Sax.) which.

Whitehart silver, see *Blacklow Forrest*.

Whitespurs, certain Squires made by the King.

Whitsuntide, as it were the time of the white sun; also *Whitsunday* seemeth to signify as much as sacred Sunday; from the Saxon word *Whied*, i. sacred, being a certain feast celebrated, in memory of the holy Ghost, descending upon the Apostles in fiery tongues; it is called in Greek *Pentecost*, as being the 50th. day from the Resurrection.

Whole-chace-boots, large hunting, or winter riding bootes; summer riding bootes, being called demichae.

Whodings, plancks, which are joyn'd and fastned along the ship-sides into the stem.

Whorlbats, (in lat. *Cestus*) a certain game or exercise among the ancients, wherein they whirled leaden plummetts at one another.

Wigornia, the chief Citie of *Worcestershire*, commonly called *Worcester*, the Britains call'd it *Caer-Wrangan*, and *Caer-Guarangon*, the Saxons *Weorgaceaster*; it was set on fire in the year 1041. by *Hardy Cant* the *Dane*, in revenge, because the Citizens had slain his *Huscarles*; it was also very much harrassed in the time of the Civil Wars, in King *Stephens* reign, but soon it flourish'd again, with greater splendour then before.

Wilfred, (Sax.) much peace, a proper name of men.

Saint Wilfrid's needle, a certain narrow hole in the Church of *Wakeman*, in *Yorkshire*, wherein womens honesties were in times past tried, for such as were chaste did easily passe through, but such as had been faulty, were miraculously held fast, and could not get through.

William, (Dutch *Wilhelm*) the proper name of a man, the word signifying a defence to many.

Wilton, a Town of *Wiltshire*, in ancient times the principal Town of the whole Shire, and from which it took its denomination, that it was heretofore called *Ellandunum*, appears by the Testimony of old Records, when *Woolstan* being titled Earle of *Ellandunum*; it is farther added, that is to say of *Wilton*, here in a very bloody battel, *Eglert* King of the *Wesi-Saxons*, overcame *Beornulf*, King of *Mercia*, in the year of our salvation 821. Here also about fifty years after King *Aelfrid*, joyning battel with the *Danes*, was at length put to the worit.

Wimple, a plaited linnen cloth, which Nuns wear about their necks; also a flag or streamer.

Wimund, (Sax.) sacred peace, a proper name.

Wimbesier, see *Venta*.

Windlasse, a piece of Timber placed from one side of the ship to the other close abast the stem.

Windfore, a Town in *Barkshire*, by the Saxons called *Windeshore*, haply from the *Winding-shore*; it is famous for a most itately Castle, built by King *Edward* the third, who in this Castle held prisoners at the same time, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*; he also founded that Noble Order of the *Garter*, of which fee more in the word *Knight*; there is likewise a magnificent Church begun by the same King, and consecrated to the *Virgin Marie*, but finish by King *Henry*, and Sir *Reginald Bray*.

Winifrid, the name of an ancient *Brittish* *Virgin* Saint, of whom it is reported that after her head was cut off by *Cradacus*, there sprung up in the same place the Well, which at this day is called *Saint Winifrids Well*, and that *Benno* the Priest joynd her head again to her body; it is also the proper name of divers women, the

word signifying in the *Saxon* tongue an obtainer of peace.

Winwidfield, a place near *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, so called from the great victory, which *Oswey*, King of *Northumbreland* had over *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, wherein *Penda* was utterly overthrowen.

Wippedstead, see *Tanet*.

Wiserd, a witch, a cunning man, one that telleth where things are that were lost, some think it comes from the *Saxon* word *Witega*, i. a Prophet.

Wiseacre, the same, from the Dutch words *Waer*, i. truth, and *Sagen*, i. to tell; it is vulgarly taken for a fool.

Witchcraft, a certain evil Art, whereby with the assistance of the Devil, or evil Spirits, some wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common apprehension of men. It cometh from the Dutch word *Wiechelen*, i. to divine, or guesse; it is called in Latin *Veneficium*, in Greek *Pharmacia*, i. the art of making poysons.

Witbernam, (from the Dutch words *Wider*, i. again, and *Namp*, i. a taking) is in Common Law, when a distresse is taken and driven into a hold or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot upon the replevin, make delivery thereof to the party distressed.

Wood, a certain herb wherewith cloth is dyed blew; it is called in Latin, *Guadum*, *Glastum*, or *Pastellum*.

Woden, a certain Idol worshipt by the ancient Saxons, and thought to be the same with *Mars*, or the god of Battle; whence the fourth day of the week came to be called *Wodensday*, or *Wednesday*.

Wodensburgh, (q. the Burgh or Town of *Woden*, the abovenamed Idol) a village in *Wiltshire*, where in the year 590 *Ceaulin* King of the *West-Saxons*, was in a bloody battle vanquish by the *Brittains*, and forced to end his dayes in exile.

Wolds, (Sax.) mountains or hills without woods; whence that part of *Leicestershire* lying Northward beyond the *Wreken*, is called the *Wold* or *Would* of *Leicestershire*, as being hilly without woods.

Wolfe-

Wolfetochod, (Sax.) the condition of an *Utclay*, upon whose head the same price was formerly set, as on a *Wolfs* head to whomsoever should kill him.

Woodstock, (Sax. a woody place) a Town in *Oxfordshire*, where King *Ethelred* assembled the States of the Kingdom and enacted Laws; here King *Henry* the first built a very magnificent Royal Palace, in which King *Henry* the second, that he might keep his Paramour *Rosamund Clifford* concealed, built a Labyrinth with many intricate turnings and windings, which was called *Rosamunds Bower*; but it is so utterly effaced, that at this day it is not to be discerned where it was. In this Town *Geffrey Chaucer* a most famous English Poet was brought up.

Woodward, an officer of the Forreft, whose function is to prevent any offence of Vert or Venison done within his charge, and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give the Verderer notice of it.

Woolwinders, those that wind up fleeces of wool into a kind of bundle to be packt and sold by weight.

Worcester, see *Wigornia*.

Wormatia, a famous City of *Germany*, built upon the River *Rhene*; it is vulgarly called *Worms*, and hath been sometime an Arch-Bishops See.

Wreath, in Heraldry, is that which is between the Mantle and the Crest, called also a Torce; also a Boars tail fo termed among Hunters.

Wreck, (Fr. *Vareck*, Lat. *Veriscum & naufragium*) is when a ship perisheth at sea, and no man escapeth alive, in which case whatever goods are cast upon land belong to the King or the Lord of the soile; but if any person come to land, or if either dog or cat escape alive, the goods return to the owner if he claim them within a year and a day.

Wreeds, (Dutch) angry, fierce, furious; whence the word wroth is commonly used by us for anger or fury.

Writ, (Lat. *Breve* because the intention of it is expounded in few words) signifieth in Common Law, the Kings precept whereby any thing is commanded to be done touching the suit of action, as a defendant to be summoned, a distresse to be

taken, &c. It is called by the Civilians, *Actio* or *Formula*.

Wulpher, (Sax.) helper; the proper name of a King of *Middle-England*, it answers to the Greek names *Alex* or *Epicurus*.

Wulfrunes Hampton, (from *Wulfrune* a devout woman who enriched the Town) a Town in *Staffordshire* vulgarly called *Wolverhampton*.

Xanthi, a certain people of *Asia* who were utterly destroyed by *Cyrus* his Lieutenant *Harpagus*.

Xanthippe, the wife of *Socrates*, a woman of a very froward and petulant disposition, in somuch as *Alcibies* told *Socrates* that he wondred how he could indure to live with her, to which he answered, that he kept her to exercise his patience at home, that he might the better bear the petulancy of others abroad.

Xanthippus, a famous Captain among the *Lacedaemonians*, who assisting the *Carthaginians*, overcame the *Romans* in a great battle, and took *Regulus* the Consul prisoner.

Xantho, one of the *Sea-Nymphs*, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*.

Xanthus, a River of *Trois*, called also *Scamander*.

Xenocrates, a famous *Chalcedonian* Philosopher, who succeeded in the Academy of *Speusippus*, was a man of a very strict and severe conversation.

Xenodochy, (Gr.) an Inne or Hospital, a place for the receiving of Pilgrims Strangers, and Travellers.

Xenophon, the son of *Gryllus* a famous *Athenian* Philosopher and expert Captain, he went with an Army of 10000 men along with *Cyrus* into *Persia*, and after *Cyrus* was slain, brought back his Army with little losse through many strange Countries and divers great difficulties and dangers. He was for his Eloquence titled the *Attick Mufe*, and writ many choice and elegant books.

Xeriff,

Xeriff, the title of a Prince or Supreme Ruler in Barbary.

Xerophthalmie, (Gr.) a certain disease in the eyes which causeth a redness or soreness, without any running or swelling.

Xerxes, a King of Persia, the grandchild of Cyrus and son of Darius and Artaxerxes; he with an Army of 1700000 men, and a Navy so vast that it filled the whole Hellespont and joyued the two Continents together, was vanquish'd at Thermopylae by 4000 men, and afterwards in a Sea-fight at Salamis by Themistocles, and his General whom he left in Beotia, was faine to retire with almost all his forces cut off, he was at length slain in his own Palace by Artabanus one of his own Captains.

X I

Xilinous, (lat.) belonging to cotton.

X Y

Xylobalsume, (Gr.) a certain sweet wood, whereof balm is produced.

Y A

Y Arldand, a certain quantity of land called in Saxon *Gyrdlauder*, in Latin *Virgata terra*.

Y B

Ybel, an old British proper name of a man, it seems contracted from the Greek *Eubulus*, i. Good Counsellour.

Y E

Year and Day, a certain time in construction of Common Law thought fit in many cases to determine a right in one, and prescription in another, as in case of an Estry, of No claim, of Protection, of a Wreck &c.

Yeoman, (contract, a youngman) the next degree to a Gentleman, and called in Latin *ingenuus*; in our Laws he is defined to be a freeborn man, who can dispense of his own free land in yearly revenue to the summe of 40 shillings Sterling.

Y O

Yonker, (Dutch *Junker*, i. a Knight or Nobleman) a lusty lad.

York, see *Eboracum*.

Youtwort, a kind of plant called in Latin *ros folis*.

Y T

Ythel, (British) a proper name, contracted from the Greek *Euthalius*, i. very flourishing.

Z A

Z Achary, the proper name of a man, signifying in Heb. Memory of the Lord.

Zachynthus, an Island of the Ionian Sea, between *Cephalenia*, and *Achaia*, now called *Zante*.

Zaleucus, a famous Lawgiver among the *Locrians*, who having made a Law for the punishing Adultery, and his son hapning to be found guilty of the same crime, he that he might fulfill the Law and mitigate his sons punishment, caused one of his sons eyes to be put out, and one of his own.

Zameia, the fifth King of Assyria, the son of *Ninus* and *Semiramis*, otherwise called *Ninias*.

Zany, (French) one that in ridiculous manner, imitates other mens actions to stir up laughter.

Z E

Zebennia, the wife of *Odenatus* King of the *Palmyreni*, who behaved himself with much gallantry against *Saporus* King of Persia; she after the death of her husband joyued the Kingdom with her sons *Heremianus* and *Timolauus*.

Zecchine, (Ital.) a certain Coin of Gold, valuing about 7 shillings 6 pence Sterling.

Zelot, (Greek) one that is envious or jealous of anothers actions; also one that is hot and fervently zealous in Religion.

Zelotypie, (Greek) jealousy.

Zenith, (Arab.) the vertical point, or that point of Heaven which is directly over our heads, and opposite to the Nadir.

Zeno, a famous Greek Philosopher, who was the first Antour of the Sect of the Stoicks, he strangled himself in the 72 year of his age, after he had broke his finger

by hitting it against a stone. There was also another *Zeno* of Elea a hearer of *Parmenides*, he having conspired against the Tyrant *Nearchus*, and being put upon the rack to make him confesse who were the rest of the conspirators, he bit off a piece of his tongue and spit it in the Tyrants face; whereupon the Citizens stoned the Tyrant to death.

Zenobia, called also *Zebennia*, a Queen of *Palmyrene*, and the wife of *Odalas*, she governed the Roman Provinces in Syria, being reckoned among the 30 Tyrants who usurpt the government of the World in the time of *Galenus*; she was at length overcome by the Emperour *Aurelian*, and led in Triumph through the City of Rome with Golden Chains: Yet he in compassion afterwards gave her a possession in *Tyber*. She understood the *Aegyptian*, Greek, and Roman Languages, and brought up her sons *Heremianus* and *Timolauus* in learning, of whom it is not known what became, whether they died a natural death or were killed by *Aurelian*.

Zephyrus, the West-wind so called by the Greeks; by the Latins, *Favonius*, and begins to blow as *Varr.* affirms, about the beginning of February.

Zereth, an Hebrew measure containing nine inches.

Zetbes, the son of *Boreas* and *Orithy*, and the brother of *Calais*; these two brothers went with the Argonants to *Colchus*, & because they had wings they were sent to drive away the *Harpys* from *Phineus* his Table, whom they pursued to the *Strophades* Islands.

Zethus, the son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope* the wife of *Lycus* King of the *Thebans*, who divorcing *Antiope*, married *Pirce*; after which *Jupiter* falling in love with *Antiope*, got her with child, which *Dirce* perceiving, fearing lest the might come again into favour with her Husband, she put her in prison; but the time of her delivery drawing nigh, she was set at liberty, and flying to the mountain *Citheron*, she brought forth twins in the highway, and the children being afterwards found by the Shepherds, were brought up by them, and called the one *Zethus*, the other *Amphion*, who coming to age, and hearing of the injuries which *Pirce* had done to their mother, they tied her to the tail of a wild Bull, whereby she was

draged through rough and stony wayes to a miserable death; and changed by *Bacchus* into a Fountain.

Zencis, a famous Painter of Greece, who contended with *Timantes*, *Androcles*, *Empompus*, and *Parrhasius*, all excellent Painters of his time; he painted a Boy carrying Grapes, the Grapes being done with so much life, that the Birds taking them for true Grapes, flew to them to peck at them, whereat he grew very angry at his own work, saying, That if the Boy had been drawn as well as the Grapes, they would not have pecked at them for fear of the Boy.

Z O

Zodia-k, one of the greater imaginary Circles, being 12 degrees in breadth, and 360 in length, and dividing the Sphere obliquely into two parts, and containeth the 12 Signs, which are called *Aries*; *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*, through the whole length of this Circle runneth a line just in the middle which is called the *Ecliptick* line, or the path-way of the Sun, because in that line the Sun performeth its course. The word *Zodiazk* cometh from the Greek *Zodion*, because of the representations of sundry animals which it containeth; in Latin it is called *Sizifier*.

Zoilus, a Sophist of *Ambipolis*, who lived in the time of *Ptolemaeus* King of *Aegypt*, and I writ a book against *Homer*, (whence he was called *Homeromatrix*) which he presented to *Ptolomy* expecting a great reward; but when he saw that he gave him nothing, he being compelled by want, set on some friends to beg something of him; but *Ptolomy* answered that since *Homer*, so many Ages past deceased had fed so many men, he wondred how *Zoilus* could want so much, being more learned than *Homer*. Concerning his death some say, that being convicted of Parricide, he was crucified at the command of *Ptolomy*. Others that returning into Greece, he was thrown down headlong from the rock *Syron*. From him every envious carping Critick is called a *Zoilus*.

Zone, (Greek) a belt or girdle, more particularly it is taken for a girdle worn anciently by maides about their middle when

when they were near marriage, which the Husband untied the first night of their marriage; also a soldiers belt; also in Cosmography it is used for a certain space or division of the Heavens or Earth, bounded by the lesser circles, whereof there are 5 in all; namely, the *Torrid Zone* included between the two *Tropicks*, the two *Temperate Zones* included between the *Tropicks* and the *Polar Circles*, and the two *Frigid Zones* which are included between the *Polar Circles* and the *Poles* themselves.

Zoography, (Greek) a description of beasts, a painting of any kind of animals.

Zoophytes, (Greek) certain substances which partake of the nature partly of plants, partly of animals, and are also called *Plantanimals*.

Zophyrus, a Nobleman of *Persia*, who when *Darius* had besieged *Babylon* a long time in vain, he fled to the *Babylonians* as a fugitive, cutting off his ears and his lips, complaining of the cruelty of his King; whereupon being received by them, he was made their Captain, and betrayed the City to *Darius*, who notwithstanding would often say, That he had rather have one *Zophyrus* whole, than take twenty *Babylons*.

Zoroaster, the first King of the *Bactrians*, who as *Pliny* saith, was the first inventour of Magick among the *Persians*, he is said to have laugh't the first day he was born, and his brain is said to have beat so strongly, that it repelled any ones hand which was

laid on, which was held to be a signe of his future sagacity, he wrote the *liberal artes* upon seven pillars of brick, and also upon seven of brass; he wrote also, one volume concerning nature, one of precious stones, with several other works; some say, he was consumed with fire from heaven, and that he foretold to the *Assyrians*, that if they preserved his ashes, their Kingdom should never fail, others say, he was slain in the wars he had with *Ninus*, King of *Assyria*.

Z U

Zulemon, a Captain of those *Saracens*, inhabiting *Asia*, who invading *Thrace* with a numerous Army, part of them besieged *Constantinople*, part making an irruption into *Bulgaria*, were overcome by the *Bulgarians*.

Zwentebaldus, a Duke of the *Maraweni*, to whom *Arnolphus* gave the Dukedom of *Bohemia*, he rebelling against the Emperour, overcame him with the help of the *Hungarians*.

Z Y

Zygates, a River of *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*, in the passing of which, *Pluto* is said to have broke his Chariot, when he ravish't *Proserpina*.

Zygotat, (Greek) one appointed to look to weights, a Clark of a market.

J. J. Bradbury

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16. The accomplisht Cook, the mystery of the whole art of Cookery, revealed in a more easie and perfect method then hath been publisht in any language:

guage: Expert and ready wayes for the dressing of flesh, fowls, and fish, the raising of pastes, the best directions for all manner of Kickshaws, and the most pointant Sauces, with the terms of Carving and Sewing; the Bills of fare, an exact account of all dishes for the season, with other All a-mode curiosities, together with the lively illustrations of such necessary figures, as are referred to practise: approved by the many years experience, and carefull industry of Robert May, in the time of his attendance on several persons of honour.

17. The exquisite letters of Mr. Robert Loveday; the late admired Translator of the volumes of the famed Romance Cleopatra, for the perpetuating his memory, publisht by his dear brother Mr. A. L.

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19. The so much desired, and deeply learned Comentary, on Psalm the fiftenth, by that Reverend, and Eminent Divine Mr. Christopher Carbowright, Minister of the Gospel in York, to which is prefixed a brief account to the Authours life, and of his work by R. Bolton.

20. The way to blisse, in three books, being a learned Treatise of the Philosophers stone, made publick by Elias Ashmole, Esquire.

21. Wit Restored in several Select Poems, not formerly publisht by Sr. John Mennis, Mr. Smith, and others.

22. The Judges charge, delivered in a Sermon before Mr. Justice Hale, and Mr. Sergeant Crook, Judges of the Assize, at St. Mary Overies in Southwark, by R. Purre, M. A. Pastor of Camerwell, in the County of Surry, a Sermon worthy of the perusal of all such persons as endeavour to be honest and just Practitioners in the Law.

23. The modern Assurancer, the Clarks Directory, containing the Practick part of the Law, in the exact Forms and Draughts of all manner of Presidents for Bargains, and Sales, Grants, Feoffements, Bonds, Bills, Conditions, Covenants, Jointures, Indentures; to lead the use of Fines and Recoveries, with good Provisoos, and Covenants to stand seized, Charter parties for Ships, Leases, Releases, Surrenders, &c. And all other Instruments and Assurances now in use, intended for all young Students and Practicers of the Law by John Herne.

24. *Moors* Arithmatick, the second Edition much refined and diligently cleared from the former mistakes of the presse: A work containing the whole Art of Arithmetick as well in Numbers, as Species: Together with many Additions by the Authour to come forth at Michaelmas Term. Likewise

25. *Exercitatio Elleiptica Nova*, or a new Mathematical Contemplation on the Oval figure, called an Elleipsis; together with the two first books of Mydorgius his Conicks Analiz'd, and made so plain, that the Doctrine of Conical Sections may be easily understood, a work much desired, and never before publisht in the English tongue, by Jonas Moor, Surveyor General of the great Level of the Fenues.

26. The Joies of Heaven, the Saints support in Gods promises on earth; Christs Sermons on the Beatitudes. An exposition of the fifth Chapter of St. Matthew, delivered in several Sermons by Mr. Jeremiah Burroughs the last Sermons he preacht a little before his death, at St. Giles Cripple-gate, London.

A
World of Errors
DISCOVERED IN THE
New World of Words,
OR
General English DICTIONARY.
AND IN
NOMOTHETES,
OR THE
INTERPRETER

OF
LAW-WORDS and TERMS.

By *Tho. Blount* of the Inner Temple, Esquire.

PROV. 27. 5.

Melior est manifesta correptio, quam amor absconditus.

In the SAVOY:

Printed by T. N. for *Abel Roper, John Martin, and Henry Herringman*, at the Sun in *Fleetstreet*, over-against *St. Dunstons Church*, at the Bell in *St. Pauls Churchyard*, and at the Blew Anchor in the Lower Walk of the *New Exchange*. 1673.

TO THE READER.



Ust this then be suffered? A Gentleman for his divertisement writes a Book, and this Book happens to be acceptable to the World, and sell; a Book-seller, not interested in the Copy, instantly employs some Mercenary to jumble up another like Book out of this, with some Alterations and Additions, and give it a new Title; and the first Author's out-done, and his Publisher half undone.

Thus it fared with my Glossographia, the fruit of above Twenty years spare hours, first published in 1656. Twelve Moneths had not passed, but there appeared in Print this New World of Words, or General English Dictionary, extracted almost wholly out of mine, and taking in its first Edition even a great part of my Preface; onely some words were added and others altered, to make it pass as the Authors legitimate off-spring. In these Additions and Alterations he not seldom erred, yet had not those Errors been continued, with new supplies to a Second and third Impression, so little was I concerned at the particular injury, that these Notes (in great part collected from his first Edition) had never reproached his Theft to the World.

First therefore, this gallant Peice faces it with a pompous Frontispiece, wherein are sculped our two famous Universities, the Pictures of Sir Francis Bacon, Sir Henry Spelman, Mr. Selden, Camden, and others of our most Learned Men of the last Age, with a Scholar of each University in his Formalities. And the Title Page affirms the work to be very necessary for strangers, as well as our own Countrey-men: As if our Author intended the World should believe his Book to be the Fac totum of all Great Britains learning, and himself the Parent of so immense a Production.

Soon after we find a Catalogue prefixed of the names of divers Learned Persons of this Age, Eminent in or contributory to any of those Arts, Sciences, or faculties contained in the following Work. Whereby the Author would at least obscurely insinuate, that those Learned Persons had contributed to or assisted him in it, thereby to advance its reputation; but I believe nothing less, having heard some of the cheif of them utterly disown both the Author and his Work.

*Thus does the Book pride it self in vanity and outward form; but when you come to the substance, you will find Dr. * Skinners ^{* In his Etymologicon Linguae Angl.} Judgment, both of it and the Author most true. In one place he says — Et pro more Authoris exponitur absurdissime. In another — Ridicule ut solet omnia. In a third — Ubi notare est miserimam Authoris ignorantiam, &c. What then will Strangers think of it; what our own Countrey-men? They will say, Canis festinans caecos parit catulos: That such a Dictionary cannot be huddled up in Eight or ten Moneths, nor without much industry and care, though the Author be never so learned. For we read of an Italian Dicti-*

onary that was Forty years in compiling by the joynt-labor of several Learned Men; and that Sir Francis Bacon, after he had written his *Instauratio Magna*, did, year by year for Twelve years, revise and alter it, before he would commit it to the Press.

All Writers may modestly claim the benefit of *Humanum est Errare*; but certainly our Author has transgressed the bounds of that Indulgence. For, I did not read half his Book to pick up these, with many more Exceptions. What then would a more knowing Reader discover, that should seriously peruse the whole? *Miserimam Authoris ignorantiam*.

But that which chiefly incited me to this publication, was in some measure to redeem the Terms of the Common Law of the Land from the scandal of a most Barbarous and Senseless Interpretation, which too too often occurs through his Book; though all other subjects have not escaped too without their share in his mistakes.

As first for Words of Ecclesiastical use, How grossly hath he abused the two common words, *Candlemas* and *Ember-week*? Are we not like to have an accurate account of obsolete, difficult, or foreign words from him who stumbles so miserably at plain *Ember-week*? There being a particular Devotion ordered for those weeks in the Liturgy of the Church of England. But he still fancies himself under a Commonwealth, and a Church without Bishops, as appears in *Sequestration*, *Down*, *Court of Peculiaris*—Perhaps he hath been more versed in Military Affairs; alas no, his interpretation of *Blunderbuis* and *Dag* shews how little he is to be trusted with Weapons. He hath also given a fair specimen of his skill in Sea-Terms by interpreting *Balafs* and *Jetson*; nay, he hath shewn an extraordinary endeavor and dexterity in mistaking, else he could never have erred in those things that are common in all Trading and Commerce, as *Gallon*, *Pipe*, *Cloue*, *Weigh*, &c.

But, to the Particulars in order as they lie.

A

A

B

A World of Errors

DISCOVERED

In the New World of WORDS,

OR

General English DICTIONARY.



Besse, A Priest's Hood, or Cap, which he weareth in the Quire.

Both the word itself is mistaken, and the signification: The word is *Amice* (from *amicus*) which is

a Linnen Cloth, with two long strings, which the Priest puts about his Neck, and ties the strings about his middle.

Amoticle, To kill.

It has a more usual and proper signification, viz. To grant Alien, or give Land in Mortmain.

Ancient Demeasle (a term in Common Law) signifying a publick tribute by a Tenure, whereby all Mannors belonging to the Crown in the days of Edgar or Saint Edward, did hold.

There is nothing of a Publick Tribute, nor of Edgar in the Point. *Ancient Demean* is a Tenure, whereby all the Crown-Mannors in the days of Edward the Confessor, or William the Conqueror were held: and the number of them particularly appears in *Domesday*, under the title *terra Regis*.

Balasse, A Saxon word, signifying Gravel laid in the bottom of a Ship, to keep it upright.

He mistakes the word for *Ballast*, which is a Dutch word, nor does it signify onely Gravel, but any other ponderous substance. *Balasse* hath a different signification.

Baronage, A Tax or Subsidy of Aid, to be levied for the King out of the Precincts of Baronies.

The word had never any such signification till now. *Rex & Baronagium suum* is taken for the King, and all His Subjects, or the whole Parliament representing

them; according to *Selden* in his *Titles of Honor*.

Bastard, Signifies, in the Common Law, one begotten out of *Wedlock*—

One may be begotten out of *Wedlock*, yet be no *Bastard*, by our Authors leave.

Beacon and *Beads*, He derives from the Dutch, which are Saxon words, as Dr. Skinner will inform him in his *Etymologicon lingue Anglicane*.

Bigamy, The marriage of two Wives at the same time, which according to Common Law hinders a man from taking holy orders.

Here our Author speaks some truth, at peradventure: For he that marries two Wives at the same time commits Felony, and the punishment of Felony is Death; which (suppose it be by hanging) may very well hinder him from taking holy Orders—I find he does not understand the word.

Blunderbuisse, A long Gun that will carry—

Here long stands for *short*, by a new figure.

Bordlanders, The Demeans that the Lords keep in their lands for the maintenance of their Board or Table.

He should have said *Bordlands*; for *Bordlanders* are the Tenants that held such Lands, called in *Domesday* *Bordarii*.

Bowling in *Faulcoary*, is when, &c.

This &c. is a new way of expiating words.

Brigandine (French) An ancient kind of Armor—Also a kind of Ship or Pinnace. This last is a *Brigantine*.

Brunndisium, A Town in Italy. Sure he aim'd at *Brunndisium*, a City of Calabria, by the *Adriatick Sea*.

Buckwheat, A Herb growing in Woods—

This is otherwise called *French-Wheat*, and is a sort of Grain, much sown in *Wales*

B

and

and some parts of England, and used for feeding Swine and Poultry.

Calcedon, *A word used by Lapidaries, being a certain Forbe-vein in a Ruby or Sapphire*

This was an Errata of the Printer in the first Edition of *Glossographia*, whence our Author misfunderstandingly borrowed it; it should be *Fowle-vein*, for there is no such word as *Foybe*.

Camulodunum or **Camolodunum**, *The chief Town of Essex in England, vulgarly called Colchester, or rather Maldon.*

This is most usually written *Camalodunum*, a name never given to Colchester, but to Maldon, which is not the chief Town of Essex.

Candlemas, *The second day of February, so called (as some think) because about that time they left of burning Candles at Mass, which was between Four and five of the Clock*

This is so ridiculously absurd, that (as some think) none but our Author ever Printed the like; if between Four and five of the Clock relate to the morning (2 Febr.) then they must say Mass in the dark, if to the afternoon, then it sutes with Colonel *Barkheads* wisdom, who in the Rump time committed a *Papist* for being at an *Evening Mass* (as he called it) at an *Ambassadors House in Longacre*.

Chace (French) *A Warren*

He might as well have said a Bull is an Ox; for *Chace* and *Warren* (so they are written) differ as much.

Cloue, *A Law Term, the two and thirtieth part of a weight.*

Weights for weigh makes it unintelligible, yet so it has pass'd in all three Impressions of his Book.

Conventual Church, *A Parish Church.*

It is no Parish Church; as most men, except our Author, know.

A Cord of Wood, *A parcel of Firewood, set out as the Coal-fire, containing in measure*

How shall we understand this without an *Oedipus*?

Corporation (Lat) *In the Civil Law signifieth a Body Politick, &c.*

It is not a Civil-Law term: The *Civilians* call it *Universitatem* or *Collegium*.

Coſtary (French) *A Courier.*

This comes from the *Italian*, *Corſaro*, and signifies a *Pirat* or *Pirats-ship*; which the Author might have learnt from our weekly *Gazets*.

The Decimal Chain, *A certain Mathematical Instrument for the measuring of Land, which is to be divided into ten equal parts, each of which containeth about nineteen in length.*

Here we are put to a *subaudi*, or else it is nonsense.

Descalfas (Spanish) *A sort of Fryers in Spain that go barelegged.*

Barefoot, he should have said, for so the word imports; and those Fryers are elsewhere, as well as in Spain.

Disſodge, *A term in hunting, applied to a Buck, when you first raise him.*

I see our Author is no good Huntsman, for it is *rowze* a Buck, and *disſodge* a Stag.

Doublet, *A precious Stone, consisting of two peices joyned together.*

Nor good *Lapidary*; for a *Doublet* is no precious Stone, but a counterfeit, consisting usually of two peices of Glas artificially put together, with a *foyl* in the midst, answerable in colour to that Stone you would have it resemble. But it is ordinary with him to take *counterfeit* for right.

Downe, *The name of a Town in Ireland, formerly a Bishops See.*

I doubt our Author fill fancies we are under a levelling Commonwealth; for *Downe* is now, as formerly, a *Bishops See*.

Droit, *Signifieth in Common Law, a double right, the right of possession, and the right of the Lord.*

Sometimes our Author, when he borrows out of another Book, swallows an *Erratum* of the Printer, and puts it down fence or not fence. Here he fancied an *Erratum*, when there was none; for this word in our Law-Expositors is, *Droit-droit* or *Droit-droit*, signifying a double right, that is, *jus possessionis & jus domini*; which he thought to correct, by making a single *Droit* to signifie a double right; and by translating *jus Domini*, the right of the Lord.

Ember Week, *In Latine, Cineralia, the week before Lent, wherein by the ancient Institution of the Church, people were to fast, and the Bishop used to sprinkle Ashes on their Heads, saying, Remember O Man, that thou art ashes, and to ashes thou shalt return: Ember signifying in the Saxon tongue Ashes, whence our word Embers cometh.*

We will for once enumerate the Errors in the Exposition of this one word. 1. He concludes there is but one *Ember-week*, of four well known. 2. *Cineralia* is *Latine* for *Aſt-wedneſday*. 3. The *Ember-week* he aimed

aimed at, is not before *Lent*, but in the first whole week of *Lent*. 4. By no *Institution*, were people to fast the week before *Lent*. 5. The *Bishop* did not sprinkle *Ashes* on their Heads, but made a *Croſs* on their Foreheads with *Ashes*— 6. The words were *Memento homo, quia pulvis es— Dust, not Ashes*. 7. *Ember* in the *Saxon Tongue*, does not signifie *Ashes*, nor in truth is there any such word. And (8) by consequence our word *Embers* cannot come from thence. Our Author ought to do some penance to expiate these faults.

Emergent, *An Emergent occasion is taken for a business of great consequence.*

Well guessed! An *Emergent occasion*, is that which rises unexpectedly out of some other, and was not foreseen.

Enquest *In Common Law, is the trial of causes both Civil and Criminal by the Jury.*

It is not the trial it self, but that *Inquisition* which the Jury makes in all Causes, Civil, or Criminal, touching the Matter in Fact, in order to their Verdict and the Trial.

Errant, *A Justice which rides the Circuit, from the Latine word Errare.*

This is an errant mistake; for it does not alone signifie such a Justice; the *Latine* in the Statute of *Marebridge* is *Judicarius Itinerans*, which Sir *Edward Coke* sometimes Englishes *Justices in Ire*, sometimes *Justices Itinerant*; and the *Mirror*, cap. 6, says in French, *Que sont ore apels Justices Errants*. If our Author had said, that *Errant* is sometimes used for a *Knight Errant*, it had been more allowable.

Erigent (Lat.) *A Writ that lieth— It is directed to the Sheriff to call five County days under pain of Outlawry.*

It should be to call the party five County days— otherwise it is nonsense.

Ex parte Latis, *A Writ that lieth— This is an Errata in Cowels Interpreter, whence our Author took it, right or wrong, it matters not: It should be Ex parte talis.*

Extrajudicial, *That which is done out of Court.*

That which is done in Court may be *Extrajudicial*.

Falogue (French) *A Boat or Barge, by some called a Brigantine.*

Falogue is a little Boat with four Oars, and a *Brigantine* (as our Author himself says elsewhere) is a small Ship or Pinnace.

Feverham, *A flourishing Town in Kent— where King Steven founded an Abbey for the Monks of Clugny, &c.*

This Towns name is *Faversham*, and the Abbey (however at first intended) was stocked with the Monks of *S. Bennets Order*; as we read in *Monasticon Favershamiense*, a late ingenious Book.

Franchise Royal, *Is where the King Grants to a person and his heirs to be quit, or the like.*

To be quit, of, God knows what. **Francis**, *A proper name of Man or Woman.*

Francis is the Mans name, **Frances** the Womans.

Frank-chace, *A liberty belonging to a Forester, by which all men having Land within such a compass, are prohibited to cut down Weeds without his view.*

Though we should allow *Weeds for Wood*, to be the Printers fault; yet the rest is erroneous.

Frithloken, *A surety or defence, from the Saxon words Frid, i. e. Peace, and Socten, i. e. To seek.*

Neither is the Explication true, nor the Derivation. The *Saxon* words are *Frith*, *Peace*; and *Soc*, a *Liberty* or *Power*. So that *Frithscene* signifies a *Power* or *Jurisdiction* of keeping the *Peace*.

Gainage, *In Common Law, is Land held of the Baser kind of Sokemen or Villains.*

Sufficiently mistaken. We never till now read of Land held of *Villains*, who had no property but *Ad voluntatem Domini*.

Gallon (Spanish) *A measure containing two quarts.*

Our Author had better omitted this word, since every *Alewife* can contradict him.

Garnishment (French) *Signifieth in Common Law, the issuing forth a Writ of Scire facias against the Plaintiff, for an Action of Detinue of Charters brought against the Defendant.*

Perfect nonsense! *Garnishment*, in Law, signifies a *Warning*: if you will know particularly how the word is used, you had need find out a better *Expositor*, then our Author.

Grand Sergeantry, *A certain kind of service, whereby the Lords of Scryvelby in Cheshire held their Land, which was to come well armed, &c.*

If the Author had well explicated the word, his mistaking *Cheshire* for *Lincolnshire* had been the more pardonable.

Goman (Saxon) *A married man; and Gton, a Saxon word, signifying a Fenny place.*

Neither of them (for ought I know) are at

at all of kin to that Language. For thus the Learned Dr. Skinner on the word *Goman*, *Angl.* (meaning ours) *dicat esse vocem* *Angl.*—*Sax.* *fed* *solens hallucinatur.*

To *Brown*, *The Foresters say*, *A Buck* *growneth.*

But what it means you must learn elsewhere, for this is all he says of the word. *Dankwit* or *Dangwit* (*Saxon*) *A Thief escaped out of Custody.*

It is a Mulct or Fine, for hanging a Thief unjustly.

Decatide, *A certain Festival time, celebrated about Candlemas, for the death of Hardikute, the last King of the Danes; it is also called Blazetide, in Latine Fugalia.*

Hocktide was celebrated the second week after *Easter*, for expulsion of the *Danes*, after the death of *Hardicanute*. And *Fugalia* signifies a Feast solemnized in remembrance of driving the Kings out of *Rome*.

Janenium, *The opinion of Cornelius Janenus, Bishop of Tyre*—

For, *Cornelius Janenus, Bishop of Ypre in Flanders*—

Scythian, *A Motto or Devise, heretofore belonging to the Arms of the Princes of Wales*—

He might have learned to have written this better from some Sign in *London*, *viz.* *Te-dien*; the old *Saxon* was *ic-þeſon*, *i.e.* *I serve*.

Tetson, *The same as Flotson.*

They are no more of kin, than the *Land* is to the *Sea*; for *Tetson* is that, which being cast out of a *Ship*, in danger of *Wreck*, is found upon the *shoar*; and the other is that which is found floating upon the *Sea*;

Innocents-day, 28 Dec. *Wherein Mass is said for the Souls of the Innocent Children slain by Herod.*

Certainly *Mass* was never said for the Souls of *Saints* and *Martyrs*, who are in glory. But in the *Mass* or *Church-service* of the day there is a particular commemoration of those *Martyr Children*.

Inquisition,—*The name of a Grand Council, instituted by Ferdinand, the Catholic King of Spain—And in the word Dominicans, Saint Dominick is said to be the Author of this Inquisition*—

So apt our Author is to forget himself, *Frigida es, & nigra es, es, & non es Chione.*

Topnder, *In Common Law is the coupling of two in a foite one against another.*

We allow *ſite* to be the Printers fault, yet the rest is nonſence. It is the joyning of two in a *suit* against a third person.

Jopœna, For *Jopœan*, and *Justices* a *Writ for Justices*— Such we meet with almost in every Page.

Knight Baronet, *Is a new distinct order erected by King James—Whereas before that time there were Baronets that were not Knights—*

A *Baronet* (*quatenus* such) being created by *Letters Patent*, is no *Knight*; nor was there ever any *Baronet* before *King James* Inſtitution of them. Howbeit anciently the word *Baronet* was sometimes used for *Banneret*, and sometimes for *Baro minor*.

Leafe—*Sometimes if it be in writing, it is called a Leafe by Indenture, if by word of mouth, a Leafe Parcel.*

A *Leafe Parol*, he should have said.

Leet (*Sax.*) *A Law-day, whence Court-Leet is a Court or Jurisdiction, containing the third part of a Shire, and comprehending three or four Wapentakes or Hundreds.*

This is an imperfect fragment taken out of *Cowels Interpreter*, who says indeed, that *Court Leets*, had anciently such large *Jurisdic-tions*, but have not so now.

Lemſire, *A Town of Herefordshire—Is now a days very famous for Wool, which is called Lemſire Ore.*

A grofs mistake, *Lemſire Ore* (from the *Latine Ora*) is a *Territory* or *Compaſs* of *Ground* of about two miles round the *Town*, so called; and the *Wool* had never any such denomination.

Libertatibus allocandis, *A Writ that lieth for a Citizen or Burgeſs of a City, who refusing or deferring to allow his privilege, is implemented before the Kings Justices.*

Capiat, qui capere poteſt; *Make ſence of this that can.*

Lungis (*French*) *A tall ſlim Man, that hath no length to his height.*

Quaſi, *A low groſs Man that has no thickneſs to his bulk*

Lutheraniſm, *The Doctrin of Martin Luther, who being firſt a Monk of the Order of S. Auguſtine—*

There were, nor are any *Monks* of *S. Auſtins* Order, but *Fryers*.

Pat, *An Irish word, ſignifying as much as Son in English, or Fitz in Welſh.*

I ſee our Author is no *Britain*, nor *Frenchman*, elſe he would have underſtood that *Fitz* is borrowed from the *French*, nor *Welſh*.

Hallebertes, *The name of an ancient Family in Yorkſhire.*

Mistaken for *Mallvoery*, according to *Camden*.

Miffale

Miffale (*Lat.*) *A Breviary or Maſſ-Book.*

This Error he borrowed out of *Cotgraves Dictionary*. The *Books* are of very different kinds.

Miffion (*Lat.*) *A ſending; it is also taken peculiarly, or if a power given by the Church of Rome, to go—*

Nonſence; if the *Printer* do not acquit him.

Mativo habendo, *A Writ for the apprehending and reſtoring to his Lord his Villain, claimed as his inheritance, who in Common Law is called Neif.*

However blunderingly the words are put together, the Author intends *Neif* ſhall relate to *Villain*, and *Villain* to be a *Man*, but *Neif* is the *Bond-woman* or the *Villain*.

Nonability (*A Term in Law*) *Being an exception taken againſt the Plaintiff or Defendant, why he cannot commence any ſute in Law.*

We muſt convert *Defendant* into *Demandant*, to make it tolerable ſence.

None of a day, *The third quarter of a day, from Noon till Sun-ſet.*

Where then ſhall we find the other three quarters?—He ſhould have ſaid from *Noon* till the *Sun* be half-way down.

An Obit (*Lat.*) *A Rental, an Obſequy or Funeral.*

It ſignifies an *Office* or certain *Prayers* for the dead.

Oratozians, *An Order of Fryers, ſo called—*

They are not *Fryers*, but a kind of *Regular-ſecular* Priests.

Odeal, *a Saxon word, ſignifying Judgment, a kind of purgation—Of which there are ſeveral kinds, as Campſight, Free Ordeal, and Water Ordeal.*

Campſight was none of the kinds of *Ordele*, and *Free Ordele*, ſhould be *Fire Ordele*. For *Ordalum ſuit judicium aque, ignis, & ferri.*

Ofſtary, (*Lat.*) *One that keeps the Hoafſt in a Church; a Door Keeper, a Keeper.*

If he had only ſaid a *Door Keeper*, he had preſerved the word from an erroneous explication. For *Ofſtary* has no relation to the keeping the *Hoafſt* in a *Church*.

Pathopep (*Greek*) *An expreſſion of a Paſſion, in Rhetorick it is a figure by which the mind.*

We are left to gueſs at the reſt; for ſo he leaves it. And *Pathopep* is an unknown word of his *New World*.

The Court of Peculiars, *A cer-*

tain Court in the Biſhops time, which dealt in certain Pariſhes—

This is a certain kind of *Independent-Commonwealth* expreſſion; inſinuating a certain *Non-Entry* of *Biſhops* at preſent.

Peter-peace, *A tribute given by Inas, King of the Weſt-Saxons.—It was alſo called the See of Rome.*

It was alſo called *Romeſeb* and *Remepenny*, and was a *Penſion* or an *Alms* given by *King Inas*, not a *Tribute*.

Pipe, *A Meaſure of Wine or Oyl, containing Twenty ſix Gallons, or half a Tun.*

By this account, a *Tun* ſhould be but *Fifty two Gallons*, which contains *Two hundred fifty two*.

The Prerogative Court, *A certain Court belonging to the Civil Law, in which the Commiſſary ſits upon Inheritances, ſalu either by the inteſtate or by Will and Teſtament.*

This is an *Eccleſiaſtical* Court, wherein all *Teſtaments* are proved and *Adminiſtrations* granted, where the party dying within the *Province of Canterbury* hath *Bona notabilia* in ſome other *Diocels*. *V. Cikes 4 Inſt. fol. 335.*

Bound, *In Common Law, ſignife an Incloſure to keep Beaſts in, but more eſpecially a place of ſtrength, where Cattle diſtreined for any treſpaſs are put, until they be releived or diſtreined.*

—*Where Cattle diſtreined are put, till they be diſtreined; is ſuitable to the reit.*

Primier Seifin, *A word uſed in Common Law, a Branch of the Kings Prerogative, whereby he hath the firſt poſſeſſion of all Lands and Tenements through the Realm.*

This is ſufficiently erroneous: *The King* (before the *Statute of 12 Car. 1. ca. 24.*) had the *Primier Seifin*, or firſt poſſeſſion only of all *Lands* and *Tenements* holden of him in *chief*, whereof his *Tenant* died ſeiſed in *Fee*; which is taken away by the ſaid *Statute*.

Quaver, *A meaſure of time in Muſick, being the half of a Crotchet, as a Crotchet the half of a Quaver, a Semiquaver, &c.*

What *ſuſtian* is here? *Juſt* ſo, *two* is the half of *four*, and *four* the half of *two*; and *Semiquaver* is explicated by a *dumb, &c.*

Reasonable Aid, *In Common Law is a duty, that the Lord of the Fee claimeth, holding by Knights Service or in Socage, to marry his Daughter, or make his ſon Knight.*

I doubt our Author bears ſome malice to the *Common Law*; elſe he could not have

mained so many of its Terms, which are in several Books expounded to his hand: It should be (*claimeth of his Tenants*) to make it fence.

Returns, Certain set times in each of the four Terms— Each Term consisting of 4, 5, or 8 Returns—

The longest Term has but 6 Returns, as every Almanack will shew.

Rosemary (Lat. *Rosmarinus*) A well and most wholesome Plant—

He omits the singular use of it, in adorning a piece of Roast Beef.

Scapular (Lat.) *Belonging to the Shoulders*; whence a Scapulary, a Monk's Hood or Cowl, reaching down to the Shoulders.

This Scapulary is mis-interpreted, it being a narrow piece of Cloth or Stuff, worn by Monks and Fryars over the rest of their habit, and reaching from the Shoulders to the Ground; and is neither like a Hood nor Cowl.

Sequestration (Lat.) *A separating a thing in controversy— But it is now commonly taken for a seizing upon the Reins of Delinquents Estates, for the use of the Commonwealth.*

Our Author having Revised and Printed his Book (as appears by the Title-page) in the year 1671. is very bold, to call this Kingdom a Commonwealth; as he also does in the word *Coroner*, where he speaks of the State, and Commonwealth of England.

Shrove-Sunday, The Sunday before Shrove-Tuesday.

Sexagesima Sunday, is the Sunday fortnight before Shrove-Tuesday.

Shewment, A kind of measure containing an hand breadth.

It is from the top of the Thumb set upright to the utmost part of the Palm, which is, by a tall man's hand, half a foot.

Socinians, A certain Sect that deny the Divinity of Christ, first sired by Faustus Socinianus of Siena.

It was first broached by *Lalio Socinus*, and advanced by *Faustus Socinus* of Siena.

Tierce (French) A certain liquid measure, containing the third part of a Pipe, which is two Tuns.

And before he said a Pipe is Twenty six Gallons, or half a Tun. Strange contradictions and mistakes even in common notions.

Trestle, A Trestle or Stool with three Feet.

Trestle is a Three-footed Instrument of Iron, to set Cauldrons on— *Trestle*, that of Wood, for other uses.

Tulleries (French) So called because that Tilles were made there.

Tiles and Titles are all one with our Author.

Verdera (Lat. *Viridarius*) A Judicial Officer of the King's Forest—

This our Author will say was the Printers fault, for *Verderer*. And **Uncoze puriff** (French) —For *Uncoze puriff*.

Warrant or Warrantry, In Common Law, is a Covenant made in a Deed by one man to another, to warrant and save himself and his heirs, against all men whatsoever, for the injoyning of any thing agreed on between them.

Surely, no man will buy any Land of this Author, if his Warranty or Covenant shall onely extend to secure himself and his heirs.

Warren (Lat. *Varrenna* or *Vroarium*) A Prescription or Grant to a Man from the King, of having Pheasant, Partridge, Conies, and Hares, within certain of his Lands.

Nor does this mend the matter; for though a man may have a Warren by Prescription, yet *Warren* does not signify a Prescription or Grant.

Wolstretchfod (Sax.) The condition of an *Utlary*.

The Saxon word is *Wulwethed* or *Wulstretchfod*, *Anglice* *Wolstretch*, and *Utlary* for *Utlaw*.

Saint Wilfrids Needle, A certain narrow hole in the Church of Wakeman in Yorkshire, wherein womens honesties were, in times past tryed.

There is no such Church as *Wakeman* in Yorkshire: But *Camden* in his *Britannia* relates the same story of *Rippon* Church; and the Chief Magistrate of that Town being called the *Wakeman*, our Author by a new Trope, converts the Magistrates name into a Church.

Fettes, A King of Persia —Who with an Army of Seventeen hundred thousand Men—

Thou Boy! I never read his Army consisted of above Ten hundred thousand, and so *Thomasius* and *Goldman* deliver it. Other Authors say, even there is a cipher too much, and that his Army was made up of onely One hundred thousand men.

IN perusing this Dictionary, you may find some words twice explicated, and those too, with different Interpretations, where one must necessarily be false. Such are *Dancet* and *Danette*; *Dodkin* and *Dotkin*; *Jotacim* and *Herbert* twice; *Ockham* and *Okum*; *Rere-County* and *Rier-County*; *Varry* and *Verrey*, with divers others. It seems our Authors memory also failed him, or he did not understand them to be the same.

He calls his Book *The New World of Words*, and in his Title Page tells us it contains the proper significations and Etymologies of all words derived from the Hebrew, Arabick, Syriack— enumerating in all Eleven Languages; yet descends to the needless Explication of many trivial words of the Old World, as *Beefom*, *Barm*, *Parfly*, *Rosemary*, *Bulhead*, *Buzzard*, *Capable*, *Gloomy*, *Indifference*, *Industry*, *Inferior*, *Satisfaction*, *Discern*, *Expence*, *Ruinous*, &c. For example.

Beefom, A thing to sweep with, made sometimes of Broom, and ordinary so called, though made of Birch, Heath, &c.

We are obliged to him for this Learned Expolition; though he does not tell us, whether it be derived from the Hebrew, Arabick, or Syriack, &c. To have made it at all fit to take up a room in his Book, he

might have said the Saxons called it a *Wesim*, and that in some parts of England it is otherwise called a *Broom*.

Barm, Test, the flowing or overdecking of Beer.

If he had told us, that this in the North of England is called *Godsgood*, he had said something.

We will observe lastly, what the Learned Dr. Skinner in his Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae, says of this Authors English Dictionary, which he often cites and seldom without reproof.

Cillock, An old Saxon word, signifying a Pail without a handle. Engl. Dict.

Collock, Authori Dict. Angl. apud quem solum occurrit, exp. qui antiquam Angl. Sax. vocem esse dicit, sed apud Somnerum non occurrit. Credo igitur Authorem hic, ut serè semper, somniasse. Dr. Skinner.

Calounds, A kind of Limen Drawers usually worn among the Turks. Engl. Dict.

Colounds, vox quæ mihi in solo Dict. Angl. occurrit, &, pro more Authoris, exponitur absurdissime, ut ipsius verbis utar, A kind of Limen Drawers usually worn among the Turks, reverè a Fran. Gal. Calcons, Subligaculum, Femoralia interiora. Dr. Skinner.

Chestoul, Poppy. Engl. Dict.

Chestoul, in Dict. Angl. mendosè pro *Cheebowles* vel *Cheefebowles*. Dr. Skinner.

Cofary (French) A Courier. Engl. Dict.

—Credo autem, si Author hanc vocem unquam legit, vel fando audivit, quod valdè dubito, ipsum in ejus expositione errare. Dr. Skinner.

Coff or **Cotterel** (old word) A Cottage. Engl. Dict.

Coff, Authori Dict. Angl. apud quem solum vox occurrit, dicit esse idem cum *Cotterel*, ridiculè ut solet omnia. Dr. Skinner.

A Dag, A Pistol, so called from the Daclians, who first used them. Engl. Dict.

Dag, Vox quæ hoc sensu in solo Dict. Angl. occurrit, ubi notare est misererram Authoris ignorantiam, qui tormentum bellicum manuarium minus, a Pistol exponit, & dictum putat A *Davis*, qui primi hoc armorum genere usi sunt; imò ultimi omnium Europæ populorum, Dr. Skinner.

Foffet, A little long Coffer or Chest; from the Latin word *Fossa* a Dutch. Engl. Dict.

Foffet, Vox quæ mihi in solo Dict. Angl. occurrit. Exponitur autem *Cista*, *Capla*: Author deducit a Lat. *Fossa*, imperitè ut solet omnia; Credo potius ortum ab Ital. *Forciere*, idem signante. *Higginio* autem *Adr Junii* interpreti, *Cista* dicitur *Foffet*, a quo proculdubio hæc vox orta est. Dr. Skinner.

Goule (Old Word) *Usury*; from the Latin word *Gula*, i. e. *The Throat*. Engl. Dict.

Goule, Vox quæ mihi in solo *Dist.* *Angl.* occurrit. Author exponit *usuram*, & deflectit a Lat. *Gula* — Ego nihil nec de voce ipsa, quod unquam revera extiterit, nec de *Etymo* credo. Dr. *Skinner*.

A Harrow (French) *A Companion or Fellow*; also a *Beggary Rascal*. Engl. Dict.

Author malè, ut solet omnia, exponit *Socium*; item *mendicæ n vilem*. *A Beggary Rascal*. Priori enim sensu nusquam gentium occurrit, &c. Dr. *Skinner*.

Rigois, *A certain Musical Instrument*, called a *Clericord*, comes from the French *Regalladir*, i. e. *to rejoice* (for *Regailàdir*.) Engl. Dict.

Rigois, Vox quæ mihi in solo *Dist.* *Angl.* occurrit, exponitur instrumentum musicum, quod alio nomine *Clavicordium*, **A Clavicord** dicitur. Author somnians, ut solet, suaviter deducit a Fr. Gal. *Regalladir*, exhilarari. Sanè si talis vox sit, quod nullus credo, mallem deducere a Fr. Gal. *Se Rigoler*, deridere, lascivire — Vel, quod magis placet, a Lat. *Lyricola*. Dr. *Skinner*.

Once more to the

READER.



Had no sooner travelled over the New World of Words, but I stumbled upon a late Book, entituled *Nomothetes*, or an Interpreter of obscure Law Words and Terms, which obliged me to the trouble of another perambulation.

My *Nomolexicon* or Law Dictionary (being the product of many years pains) was published in Trinity Term 1670. and within the space of Five Terms after, this Interpreter was wholly both Written and Printed.

This Author it seems made choice of the Title *Nomothetes*, that it might jingle with *Nomolexicon*; but the more Learned in the Greek Tongue than my self, affirm the word improper for an Interpreter, and to signifie onely a Legislator or Law-giver; and how fit he is to assume that title, will soon appear.

He dedicates his Book with much confidence, to a learned and very honorable Person, to whom certainly he ought to have written at least in true Grammar.

In his Preface he says, — I have also gleaned after the Book, entituled, *The Law Dictionary*, wherein are many good things, which I have hinted, as every ingenious Reader will discern, but withal have added some Centuries of Words, therein totally omitted.

Though I did not expect or desire any commendations from this Gentleman, yet he was in some sort obliged to it, for the credit of his own Work; since it is obvious to every common Reader that he has hinted, that is, in the softest phrase, borrowed almost every Stone from the Law Dictionary to build up his Interpreter; yet with very disingenuous arts and subtle disguises.

His Additional Centuries of words he might, without so much as ever scratching his head, have multiplied into Millenaries; since he has (by vertue of his *Nomothetical power*) adopted many into the family of Law words, which are absolute strangers to it. As *Houfe*, *Moer*, *Palmer*, *Paragraph*, *Paranymph*, *Parathalassia*, *Patriarch*, *Tillage*, *Wife*, *Zenodochium*, *Zealot* — and such like.

But, it may be objected, *The Law Dictionary* too hath divers words that are not precisely Terms of the Law. I grant it, but say, they are some way or other allied to the Law, and not to be found in our common Dictionaries, and whereto I add the Statute, Record, or Charter, wherein I found them, as my Warrant for their insertion; one principal part of my design having been, from the ruines of antiquity, to retrieve, as far as I was able, ancient Law-Latine, Saxon, and Record-words, almost utterly lost, as *Bescata*, *Juncaria*, *Tassum*, *Putura*, *Rafarium*, *Sichetum*, — a work of labor, and may be of use; but our Author found an easier way to the Wood.

It is enacted in the Fourteenth year of His Majesties Reign, That no person shall Print any Book or Copy, or part of any, which another, by due entry of it in

Once

the Stationers Hall, or otherwise, hath the right or privilege solely to Print, without the consent of the owner of such Book or Copy, upon a Penalty therein mentioned; however this evasion hath been industriously found out, that, if some little alteration be made in every Page, be it but addition or subtraction, or the misusing or change of some words, it will pass with a non obstante; though such as practise it, are dignified with the name of Land-Pirates: To which title our Author hath undoubted right, not for this Work only, but for other of like nature. Thus then he shews his skill.

Where I put the Citation before the Exposition, he puts it after, Et e contra, as in Scavage, Waxshot— Where I say, As in the Case of the Burgesles of Derby— He—As in the matter concerning the Burgesles of Derby. See Thrave of Corn. Where I say small, he says little, as in Grills; and where I say called, he writes nominated, as in Candlemas, Where I (having cited an old Deed or Charter) say at last Penes such a one, he says in the custody of— As in Aflart. Where I say, The word is mentioned in such a Statute, he says spoken of— As in Pyker. Where I say— Molt notoriously, he more notably, Vide Term. Then for variety, he sometimes puts my Citation into English; and it is odds he makes nonsense of it, by so doing, as in Pax Ecclesiæ, Seneucia— Again, he sometimes abridges, as in Eskippelson; and sometimes wholly omits the Citation, as in Leccator, Orgallous— Not reflecting that I had not at all inserted those words, but for the authority of the Citations. To some Words he adds, others he alters— As where I say, Balenger seems to have been a kind of Barge or Water-Vessel; he alters it thus subtilely, A Boat or Barge to sail on the Water. So in Blomary, I only cite the Statute of 27 Eliz. 19. He, of this you may read at large, 27 Eliz. 19. In which Statute the word is barely mentioned, without any thing of it at large.

Lastly, He hath an excellent way of mustering words up to a Century, and filling up Paper, by dividing one word into two, as in Couratier, and repeating the Exposition of Synonims, as Annats, First-fruits, and Primitiæ; Romefeoh, Romepenny, and Romefcot; Heinfare, Henfare, and Homefare.

His principal Additions are certain Saxon words in Domesday Book, said to be expounded by Mr. Agar, and Printed in a Book called The Law of Conveyances: The most part of which I rejected, as full of Errors, some of the Words being mistaken, and more of the Expositions. So that I concluded, it either was not really Mr. Agars, or else much abused by the ignorance of the Transcriber or Printer, however our Author kindly entertained them, to pass muster.

I was not willing to trouble my self or the Reader, with any more of these absurdities, though I can produce at least Two hundred, besides misalphabets and false English in great abundance, and none of them excused by any Errata.

I have only to add, That, besides his own mistakes, he brings most of the Authors he deals with, even the Sages of the Law, as Bracton, Dyer, Coke, &c. to be accessory to his Errors, by quoting them falsely: But I am willing to say somewhat in his excuse, he was set on work by some Booksellers, and enjoyed to make great expedition, some of his hasty work, having been Printed before the rest was written, and much written before half digested: If they had allowed their Compiler more time, perhaps he could have done better.

ERRORS

ERRORS

Discovered in the miscalled NOMOTHETES

OR THE

INTERPRETER

OF OBSCURE

LAW-WORDS and TERMS.



Assault — Because Manslaughter is sudden and not presented. Coke, lib. 4. fol. 44. And, under the same Title-word, he says, If a Man counsel a Woman to murder the child in her Womb, and afterwards the child is born, and there murdered by the Woman, in the absence of him that so gave the counsel, yet he is accessory by his counselling before the Birth of the Infant, and countermanding it. Dyer, fol. 186. pl. 2.

Here are no less than three gross mistakes in these few lines, and Dyer vouched for Warranty.

Acce — He concludes this word thus, — As was adjudged in the Exchequer, in the Case between Sir Edw. Alton and Sir Jo. B. in the Statute made concerning sowing Flax.

Wondering how this Statute came to be hauld in without any Coherence, I found at last, our Author (who was in haste) hath omitted two or three lines of the subsequent matter, which should make it fence.

Apde — In the close of this word, the Author hath this piece of nonsense. *The Civil in Suits between two, allow a third to come in pro interese* —

Allay — The reason of which Allay is with a better metal, to augment the weight of the Silver or Gold.

I never heard of a better metal, than Gold; but hope he intended to have said *alior*.

Ancessor, Antecessor. The signification is well known, but we make this difference, that Ancessor is applied to a natural person, as J. S. and his Ancellors; the other to a Body Politick or Corporate, as a Bishop and his Predecessors. Coke on Littl. lib. 2. cap. 4. sect. 103.

To what (the other) relates, does not appear, however my Lord Coke is injuriously representing, as the Author of this blundering, lame exposition.

Arabant, Are they that held by tenure of Ploughing or Tilling Ground.

These Arabants were certainly a sort of excellent Plough-men

Sic vos, non vobis, fertis aratra Boves.

Arfura, Things relating to Cynage.

Arfura is the singular number, and is often found in Domesday, where (as a Learned Expofitor says) Videtur esse examinatio per ignem. The tryal of money after it was coyned.

Assault — *Assultum est in personam aut locum — Vel equo aut manibus aut quacunque alia re* —

Our Author had done well to have interpreted this uncouth word *manchinis*.

Assise of Mortdances — *This the Civilians call Judicium Possessorum adpificendi.*

The Civilians disclaim the word *Possessorum*, and so does Priscian too.

Attainted — One Attaint, was, in former times upon his confession, constrained to abjure the Realm, and therefore was sometimes called Abjuratour.

And for this is cited, *Stam. Pl. Cor. fol. 182.* but abusively.

Aurum Regina, The Queens Silver.

Then let *Argentum Regina* be the Queens Gold. — But it is a good stumble that never Horfes.

Bachelor — *Baccalaurei a bacillo nominati sunt, quia primi studii auctoritatem, quæ per exhibitionem baculi concedebatur, jam consecuti fuissent, &c.*

This *studii* is a quarrelsome word, and will

will certainly break *Prificians* Head.

Balenger — Seems to be a kind of Barge or Boat to sail upon the Water.

This may very well be true; for I never heard of any such to sail upon the Land. And note, those words (to sail upon the Water) are added to what the *Law Dictionary* says.

Bane — He which is the cause of another mans, is said then to be Labane, a Malefactor.

If our Author write no better fence; it will be the *Bane* of his Interpreter; and I think the Banes may very lawfully be forbidden.

Baron — Barons by Letters Patent or Creation (say our Antiquaries) were first about the time of Henry the Sixth.

It may well be suspected our Author consulted none of our Antiquaries herein; for the first Baron by Creation was in the second of Richard the Second.

Berwick — Spelman thinks it may be *Manerium majus ad minus pertinens*.

This is a great injury to that learned Author, who says the direct contrary, as you may read in his *Glossarium*, verbo, *Berwicka*.

Belca — Hence perhaps *Una bescata sodium terra inclusa*. Mon. Angl. pag 2. fol. 642.

Here is a like false citation imposed upon another worthy Author, though the words lay fair in the *Law Dictionary*.

Botting, is a term of art used in Greys Inn, whereby they intend private arguing of Cases.

I have heard of *Botting* of *Barly* in the Country — But what our Author aimed at, is *Bolting*, and some *Bolts* are soon shot.

Brevé — Quia breviter & paucis verbis intentionem proferens exponit. *Bracton*, lib. 5.

Nor must learned *Bracton* scape, without having false Latine imposed upon him.

Bullenger, The common Petition, that some Commissioners issued to Cities, for the preparing Boats and Bullengers, may be repeated.

Our Author had a fair Copy, from whence he transcribed this, viz. The *Law Dictionary*, but his haste has thrust it into nonsense.

Burke or *Colibiti*, A word used in Domesday —

Colibiti is not to be found there, unless with a dash on the b for *Coliberti*; and how *Burke* and *Colibiti* come to be Synonima, is beyond a common skill to imagine.

Buzecatie, Buzecaples, or Botte-cals, the same with Boatwain or Mariner.

It is much, our Author should not write one of these three words true; but coyn such as were never before heard of: *Buzcard* had been a more allowable mistake. The true word is *Buycarl* or *Buzecarl*.

Carticata, A Plough Land — Skene, de verbo signifi. deriveth it from the French *Charon*, a Plough —

There is no such French word as *Charon*, nor is it so in *Skene*, de verborum signifi. but *charroy*, which is neerer the true French word *charroye*, a Plough, then *Charon*.

Cepi corpus, Is a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon a *Capias*, Exigend or other Process, when he hath taken the body of the party. F. N. B. fol. 26.

Here the redundant word (*when*) does much perplex the fence, and make it unintelligible.

Clerk — *Subdiaconi, Cantoni, Acolythi* — This *Cantoni* is a pretty word, and deserves a particular interpretation.

Clerk of the Ar — This word, and the explication our Author took in half out of the *Law Dictionary*, never looking upon the Errata of that Book, where he might have found it an acknowledged mistake for *Clerk of the Arts*, and explicated accordingly.

Clerk of the Pleas — Is an Officer in the Exchequer, in whose Official, the Officers of the Courts ought to sue.

If any Action did lie for writing nonsense; our Author would find no Plea for himself.

Collation of a Benefice — Towards the later end of this Interpretation, you shall find as little fence, as in the former.

Commendam — When a Parson is made a Bishop, there is a Cession of his Benefice by the Commotion.

Our Author is very unhappy in his variations; for *Commotion* mars the matter.

Common Fine — And for this Common Fine the Lord must prescribe, and cannot prescribe for it without prescription, as appears in *Godfrey's Case*, in 11 Rep.

Thus my Lord Coke is again brought in to patronize nonsense.

Commotes, Signifies in Wales a part of a shire, as a Cantred or Hundred, 28 Hen. 8. cap. 3. It is written *Commotiths* 4 Hen. 4. cap. 17. And is used for a gathering made upon the people.

This last is *Comorth*, a word of different signification

signification from *Comorte*, and ought not to be compounded with it.

Count — But *Countors*, by Hoens Mirror of Just. lib. 2. cap. des Loyers, are such Serjeants, skilful in the Law, which serve the common people to defend their Actions in Judicature, for their Fee; whose duty, if it be, as in there described, and were observed, Men might have much more comfort of the Law, than they have.

This our Author transcribed from Covell's Interpreter; and is one of those irrelevant reflections upon the Common Law and Lawyers of this Land, which (among other mistakes, in points derogatory to the supreme Power of the Crown of England, and Fundamental Constitutions of Parliaments) caused that Book to be prohibited by the Kings Proclamation bearing date the 25th day of March, 8 Jac. Anno 1610. Yet our Author in his Preface, takes the boldness to say, That the *Grandwork*, upon which he builds, is *Cowels* Interpreter, an excellent Book, both as to its matter and compure, and did not deserve that severe arraignment that is both of late asserted.

Courattier, A French word, signifying a Horse.

Courser, 2 Inst. fol. 719.

Courattier, is a Horse-courser; but our Author hath found a new way of dividing one word into two, to make up his *Centurie*.

Cuth, otherwise *Uncuth*, Privatus vel extraneus —

Cuth signifies known, and *Uncuth* unknown, yet here they are both coupled in one yoke, as *Synonima*.

Custos Brevium — There is also a *Custos Brevium* & retulorum in the Kings Bench, who fileth there, and Warrants of Attorney —

This is of the same complexion with the rest.

Demurrer — West calleth that likewise a Demurrer in Chancery, when there is question made; Whether a Parties Answer to a Bill of Complaint, &c. be defective or not; and thereof Reference made to any of the Bench, for the examination thereof, and report to be made to the Court. West Symbol. part. 2. tit. Chancery, sect. 29.

There is no such words to be found in the Author, and placed cited; nor is it probable so learned a Writer, as West, could be guilty of so erroneous an Interpretation of this common word, *Demurrer* in Chancery.

Donative, is a business merely given and collated by the Patron, to a Man —

So, if it be given to a Man to be a *Plagiary*, that is a *Donative* from his Ingenuity. **Dum non fuit compos mentis**, Is a writ that lieth for him, that not being of sound memory, did Alien any Lands or Tenements in Fee-simple, Fee tail, for term of life, or for years, against the Aliens. F. N. B. fol. 202.

Can it be imagined, that the learned *Fitz-Herbert* would be guilty of such an absurd Explication?

Enquet — The Jury findeth the fact thus, then is the Law thus; and so we judge for the Enquet in Criminal Causes. See *Jury* —

The learned will see he writes this, then is the Law thus; That they will judge him a blind Interpreter.

Farding or **Farthing of Gold**, Seemeth to be a Coyn used in ancient times, containing in value the fourth part of a Noble; viz. Twenty pence in Silver, and in weight the sixth part of an ounce of Gold, that is, of Five fillings in Silver, which is Three pence and somewhat more.

Our Author is very unfortunate in his Additionals; for these contradictory words (which is Three pence and somewhat more) are superadded to what the *Law Dictionary* says.

Ferrure, The Shoeing of Horses. See *Bouch* of Court.

In *Bouche* of Court there is nothing at all of *Ferrure*; for our Author curtailed my Citation; not regarding this Reference.

Filletum, A brack ground, *Ubi salices crescunt*. See *Domesday*.

Filletum or *Filletum*, is a Ferry ground, so says my Lord Coke, 1 Inst. fol. 4. b. I suspect it not to be found in *Domesday*.

Foreigne; *Forinsecus*, may be derived of the French word *Exterius*, and in Law is used —

The French word (*Forain*) may as well be a Latine word, as *Exterius* French.

Fortlet, Cometh near the French *Fortlet* —

Yes, as near as Four pence to a Groat; but the French word is *Forletet*.

Frankpledge, *Franchplegium*, Is a Compound irregular of two Latine words — It is irregularly laid; for the words are both French.

Frustrum Terra — *Domesday*, tit. *Harrisc*. Rex Abdestone —

I dare affirm there is no such title, as *Harrisc*, in *Domesday*.

Garnage — In the Explication of this word, He tells

tells us of *Spokeman* and *Spokemen*; for it seems he did not like the word *Sokeman*.

Saraceni Del Egilisi, In *English Church-Wardens*, and they may have an *Alition* for the Goods of the Grounds; and divers other things they may do.

I would have our Author do any thing hereafter, rather than interpret hard words.

Sheland — The *quibke* said be free from payment of any Feinds, Skene.

This should be *Teinds*, a Scottish word signifying Taxes. Instead of which, our Author brings in *Feinds* (God-bless us) or Evil Spirits.

Hankwite — Of the Saxon words *Haginan*, *Penders*, and *Wite*, multa. By some it hath been interpreted *Multa* pro homine injusti suspensio.

There is no such Saxon word as *Huginan*, nor true Latin in the rest.

Haratium — As in the Law Dictionary.

If our Author had been a Master in this kind of Learning, he might in this word have shewed his skill, and my mistake. For *Haratium* (from the French *Haras*) signifies a race or breed of Horses, which is the onely material error (besides those of the Printer) which I have hitherto discovered in my Book.

Heredita — From the Saxon here, *Exercitus* & *litens*, to depart.

Though this be taken by our Author out of my *Lord Cokes* 4 *Inst.* yet it is certainly a mistake, haply of the Printer, there being no such Saxon word as *litens*, to depart, but *litans* *disolvere*.

Herplac. See *Frodmortel*.

Where there is not a word of *Herplac*, for he omitted my citation there, and so *Herplac* stands as an insignificant *nullo*, without interpretation.

Dinefare — Si quis occidit hominem & Reges & facit heinfaram, dat Regi xx? *Domesday*.

The *Law Dictionary* hath it plainly and truly thus, Si quis occidit hominem Regis & facit heinfaram dat Regi xx s.

Dominatio, It may be called *Dominatio*. *Domesday*.

He may as well call it *Sompinatio*, for the word in *Domesday* signifies a mustering of men, what then hath *Dominatio* to do with it?

Hondpeny, Sint quieti de Chevagio, Hond-peny, &c. But there is a Declaration made, what is intended by it, Ideo, quare.

Here he was in the humor of adding

somewhat to the word, more then he found in the *Law Dictionary*; But still with ill success. He omitted the Author of the Latin, and added the nonfensical English.

Due and Oyer —

In this word he hath many errors, the French *Huier*, for *Huer* — *Flagitare* for *Flagitare* — *Oyer* for *Oyes* — *Men slain secundum legem & consuetudinem Regni*, is a pretty position.

Ignominus — It hath a resemblance of that ancient Roman, where the Judges, where they absolved a person accused, did write A. i. e. *Abfolvimus*.

Supine negligence! Not to have the care or patience to transcribe truly what lay fair in Print before him viz. It hath a resemblance of that ancient custom of the Romans, where the Judges, when they absolved a person accused, did write A —

Justices in Eyre — were sent but very seven years. — But there is a Book entitled *Orig. Juridicales*, but of what authority I know not, which says they went oftener.

Sure our Author did not consult his own Duty and Reason, when he took the boldness thus to question the Authority of that excellent Book, how a second time Printed; did he not see in its Front those awful names, *Orlando Bridgeman* and *Matthew Hale* subscribed to an *Imprimatur*? Names of greatest authority in this kind. Hath he not heard that *Mr. Dugdale* Works are of such account, That they have often been allowed by the Judges, as good evidence in cases of great moment?

Karle, A Saxon word properly denoting a man, but with any addition, a servant or clown. Hence they are called a *Scaman*, a *Bulfcarle*.

Here again our Author thought himself obliged to alter my words, though with the loss of Sense and Syntax.

Knights of the Shire — But now Custom allows Esquires to be chosen to this Office, 27 Hen. 6. 6. So that they be resident in the County for the choice of these Knights.

The first part is true, the later nonfensical.

Kylpin — Perhaps it might signify any liquid thing, as *Scoteale*, and such like.

Scoteale is not a liquid thing, but a meeting at an Alehouse, where every man paid his *Scot*, for the Ale he drank. He might have said *Ale* is a liquid thing.

Legacy — See a Bequest, we call it a *Devise*.

And there is no Bequest to be seen.

Lenna,

Lenna, Leng, Lennides — *Domesday*.

For *Leuva*, *Lauga*, and *Leunides*.

Lupulicetum, A place where Hops grow, mentioned in *Domesday*.

It is not mentioned there; for we had no Hops in England of some Hundreds of years after *Domesday* Book was made. Viz. till 15 Hen. 8. according to our Chronicles. But the word is mentioned in 1 *Inst.* fol. 5. b.

Maithim or **Mayhem** — But the cutting off an Ear or Nose, or such like is no *Mayhem*.

This is otherwise since the statute of 22 & 23 Cap. 2; which was in Print before our Author's Book, though since the *Law Dictionary* was published.

Maiver Rents, Is a Noble paid by every Tenant in the Manor of *Builth* in *Radnorshire*, at the marriage of a Daughter, and was anciently given to them, for his quitting the Custom of *Marcheta*.

If any one would pretend to make sense of this; to whom shall them and his relate? Our Author is very unhappy in his alterations.

Marle, *Marla* is a kind of Earth or Mineral, like *Chalk*, which men cast in their Land.

These two words (like *Chalk*) he adds to my Interpretation; when as *Marle* is as like *Chalk*, as *Chalk* is like *Cherfe*.

Marlerium, A *Marlepit*. *Mr. Dugdale* hath an old Deed by him, wherein is mentioned this word.

This is a pretty kind of impudence, to make the World believe he is intimately acquainted with *Mr. Dugdale*, and knows what old Deeds and Charters he has by him; when as *Mr. Dugdale* lately told me (discouraging of our Author) that he knew him not, nor ever heard of him till then. And in the word *Sacrassfield Rents* he pretends the like familiar acquaintance with a person of quality, utterly unknown to him.

Mediterranean, Is any that passeth through the middle of the Earth.

Whether he means any thing, as *Bull*, *Bear* or *Horse*, I know not.

Mile, *Miliare*, is a quantity of a thousand Acres.

This I confess is a Mile of a large size; perhaps according to the measure in the Isle of *Piper*.

Mintrel, *Minirellus*, from the French *Mentrel*.

There is no such French word; it is *Mentrier*.

In *Miscellans* and *Mistrial*, *Cokes Reports* are cited for *Crokes*.

Multa or **Multura** *Episcopi*, is derived from the Latin word *multa*, for that it was a Fine given to the King, that they might have power to make their last Wills and Testaments — 2 *Inst.* fol. 491.

Our Author by miswriting my words, hath made nonsense; yet boldly cites *Cokes Institutes*.

Nihil or **Nichil**, Is a word which the Sheriff answers, that is applied concerning Debts illeivable, and that are nothing worth, by reason of the parties from whom due.

See the *Law Dictionary* on this word, if our Author have not, by his blundering alteration, made it less intelligible at least.

Occasiones, Are Affairs, whereof Manhood speaks at large. See *Spel. Glossary verbo* *Estatum*.

That learned *Glossary* says the word is in some Authors false written; for *Occasiones* from *Occo*, to harrow or break Clods; but our Author had not time to read him out.

Open Law — Imperfection for Imputation. Such smallnesses are frequent with him.

Oyer and **Terminer** — A Commission of Oyer and Terminer is the first and largest.

This it ends abruptly, leaving out two or three lines, which should make it fence. viz. Of the Five Commissions, by which our Judges of Assise do sit in their several Circuits.

Pais, A Countrey or Region, which *Spelman* in his *Glossary* saith, Non intelligendum est de quovis populo.

Here the Learned *Spelman* is false quoted, for he speaks not these words of *Pais*, but of *Trial per Pais*, which our Author omitted, as being obliged to make alterations.

Pannage or **Paunage** — Is most properly taken for the Woods within the Forest.

Which ought to be, For the Mass of the Woods.

Par Ecclesia, Is said, when all the Privileges and Immunities of the Church, her Servants and Ministers. Vide *Leg. Edw. Conf.* cap. 8.

Here he pretends to translate my Citation, being the very words of King *Edwards* Law, and makes this nonsense of it.

In **Redage and Presses**, he cites *Baldus in veribus Fendorum*, and *Barilius de regno*.

There is no such Book as the first, nor any such Author as the last.

Peruile non ad tyrocinia juris, quas matras volant, exercenda, says *Spelman*. Another false quotation, for vocant.

Polaine, was a sort of shoe—most utterly laid aside till the Reign of Hen. 8. in which time they were increased to that excessive length, that in Rich. 2. time, they were tied up to the knees with Gold or Silver Chains. And forbidden by Edw. 4. under great penalty.

Does our Author think Rich. 2. succeeded Hen. 8. which his words seem clearly to intimate.

Proprietion—If the Lord purchase the tenancy held by Heriot-service, then the Heriot is extinct by verity of possession.

We I suppose he intended to say unity. **Proprietitas**, Skene de verbo signif. Latines it Proprietio Assise.

Skene calls it Proportio Assise—in like de verborum significacione, non verbo signif. as our Author often mistakes it.

Whorepet—But the Learned *Spelman* thinks it is miswritten, for the Sax. puchepce, i. e. *whadpecc*.

This Saxon is *Rudhewet*, as here written, *Spelman* writes it better. He secure you; but our Author has very ill luck in transcribing, even from fair printed Books; and it seems understands not the Saxon Characters.

The Law Dictionary begins the Letter Q with *Quadragesima Sunday*; but our Author was not willing to begin so, lest it should look too much like alter-idem. Therefore preposes *Quadrans* and *Quadranta terra*; and so poor *Quadragesima* has lost his due place in the Alphabet; but (*Chace* had he thought on't) would have done his work better, and been as able a Law-word as *Quadrans*.

Quierantia Assiarum super Assiam—Quod non ponatur in Assise, jurat nec magis Assise.

For Juratis nec magnis Assis. **Realty**—Sometimes it is taken for *Regality*.

Never; for they are two different words. **Recordare facias**—it seems to be called a *Recordare*, because the Form that it commands the Sheriff to whom it is directed to make a *Record*—

Of our Authors mistakes.

Reneged—infra hundred de Mautletria.

There is not such a Hundred in all England.

Rescyte—As if Tenant for years brings, he in Reversion comes in and prays to be received—

The Tenant it seems may bring what he will.

Rogus—Constabulario Castri de Divis & Custodi Forstae de Cippham.

I see my Author, by his writing it, does not understand this Divis which should be Divisio or Divis. with a Period, for the Divizes in Wiltshire.

Scandalum magnatum—And hath given name, to wit, granted to recover damage thereupon.

Then it seems to give name is to grant.

Syre-gemot—In this word Seldens Titles of Honor is misquored.

Sea-rober, See *Priuateer*. Anno 16. Car. 2. cap 6. Quere if not the same with *Pyrate*.

You must know all this, except the Learned *Quare*, as in the Law-Dict. where *Priuateer* was misprinted for pirate; but our Author neither makes *Errata's* to his own Works, nor reads others.

Selda—In the conclusion he adds to what the Law-Dict. saith, thus—Selda also in *Doomsday* signifies a Wood of Sallows, Willows, and Withyes.

Which addition had been better omitted, the word being no where used in *Domeyday* for a wood of any kind, as I confidently believe, and our Author cites no place.

Serjeanty, *Serjeantia*, signifies in Law a Service that cannot be due from any Lord to his Tenant, but to the King only.

This is a new Service due from a Lord to his Tenant.

Seberance, is the singling or serving of two or more that are joynd in one Wit—here *Severance* is *Permittance*.

Nor is this any better sense.

Soke,—Clamat cognitionem Placitorum—infra sum 40s.—

Sum for Summam.

Solidata terre,—Breve Regis Johannis vicecomitatus Anglie.

This *Vicecomitatus* for *Vicecomitibus*, was an Errata in the Law-Dict. and moved at the end of the Book; but our Author did not design to correct, but augment Errors.

Sullings, In *Domeyday* Book, according to *Mr. Agars* interpretation, are taken for *Alders*.

I have so great a respect for *Mr. Agar*, that I am not satisfied this Interpretation is his; no question but it is the same with *Swollings*, i. e. *Carnate*, Plough-Lands.

Team—With their Childrens Goods and Chattels in his Court—

So it is in the *Law Dictionary*, but in the *Errata*, he might have seen it thus corrected. With their Children, Goods, and Chattels.

Tenure—What may make a Tenure, and what not. See *Perkins Revelations* 70.

Perkins, the Learned Lawyer, had no Revelations, that I ever heard of.

Theft—Theft from the Prison, or in presence of the owner, is properly called Robbery.

Prison for Person, makes a wide difference.

Thwertnick—Absque alieno capiendo pro executione faciendae—

For absque aliquo—

Tolfefer—

Though this Word lay fair before him in the *Law Dictionary*, yet he hath committed three Errors in transcribing six lines.

Trial—He concludes with Pat. 3 R. Joh. m. 3. In fidelitate Leulini.

Omitting what follows in the *Law Dictionary*, and is most to the purpose, viz. In fidelitate Leulini statutar de iracione differentiarum dicti Leulini, &c.

If our Author have any further occasion to make use of the *Law Dictionary*, he may take notice of these Additional *Errata's*.

[*Chron. Table* of Hen. 8. for 1059. read 1509.

Gleab, read vel terra—dele a.

Gillbale, for aliqui read aliorum qui.

Griffome, for Titles read Tiles.

Haratium, read from the Fr. *Haras*, a Race of Horses and Mares kept for breed.

Hono, for *Mardstone* read *Maldstone*.

Kings Swanherd read *Cignorum*.

Diskening, for *Witzkunge* read *Wiskening*.

Prepented—dele yet.

Stoc, read *Malsfactor pro*—

Castum, read *duobus T assis*.

Cost, for *Juris* read *Curie*—

Warboite, read *Castro*—

Fenia, read *omnia*—

Wylwith—Familia tribus—

Doctor Davy's Welsh Dictionary, from whence he had this word, would have furnished him many more, as able Law-words as this.

Wassal—Skene verbo *Lignantia* saith—

Skene hath no such word in his Book, as *Lignantia*.

Werdeto, **Windartus**—Is a Judicial Officer of the Kings Forest—

Both the words mistaken, for *Verderer*, *Viridarum*.

Wl laica remobenda—Until the Bishop of the Plea, where such Church is, hath certified.

Any one may certify this to be non-sense.

Wiltaine—Our Villains Regardant to *Mammors* were *Glebe Abscriptiti*, tied to Turk—

What had our Villains to do with the Turk?

Walkers—There are *Foresters*, assigned by the King, who are *Walkers* within a certain space of Ground to their care.

Somewhat omitted to make it sense.

Waricot—Immunis liberi & quieti—

For *Immunis, liberi & quieti*—

Westminster—Epist. ejus ad din *Edwardum*—

For *divine*. The word in mine is abbreviated thus ad *Div. Edm.* which our Author it seems did not understand.